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# Haiti

## Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

From July to December 2019, WFP supported the Government of Haiti via humanitarian interventions and sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition through ten activities. These interventions were mostly integrated into broader social safety nets 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 as well as cash-based transfer 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] Due to the deterioration of food security in the country, which severely affected most vulnerable Haitian households, WFP used part of its contingency stock to assist families with emergency food rations.

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. Due to the escalating insecure environment, most of the schools nationwide were closed between September and December 2019. Nevertheless, WFP successfully assisted around 78 percent of the functioning schools with a daily hot meal, reaching over 143,500 children.

In addition, for the school year 2019-2020, WFP further scaled up the target of its Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSP), from 30,000 to 46,000 beneficiaries and started to incorporate innovative approaches on communication and gender. Through this programme, schoolchildren accessed a diversified, locally produced seasonal menu. Unfortunately, as outlined above, the country's context impacted this programme and only around 5,730 students were able to benefit from the HGSP programme during the first trimester of the school year.

WFP also worked with communities identified using the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which allows better ownership and more efficient design of resilience-building activities, like creating assets dedicated to irrigation and water management. In addition, WFP implemented Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities to build resilience to future shocks. Almost 16,500 people benefited from these activities.

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 the implementation of their national social safety net programme. A first draft of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) was produced and submitted to the Sectoral Ministries for approval, after a series of departmental consultations. WFP also continued to support the MAST in strengthening their vulnerability mapping system. In 2019, the national database was expanded to 48 communes in 8 departments, covering 376,050 households, i.e. 17 percent of the total population of Haiti.

# 434,275



51% female

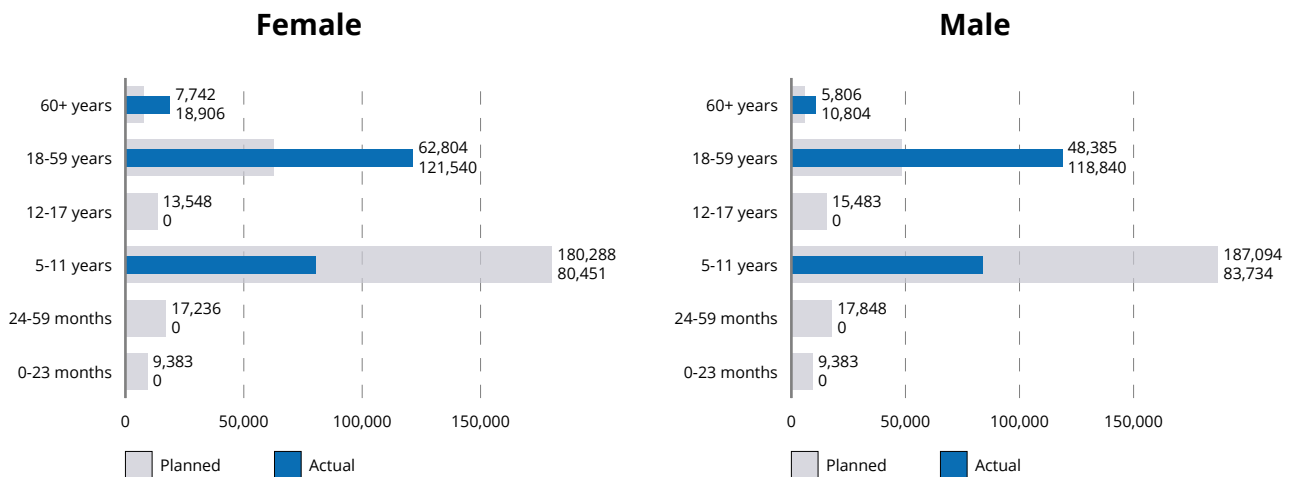


49% male

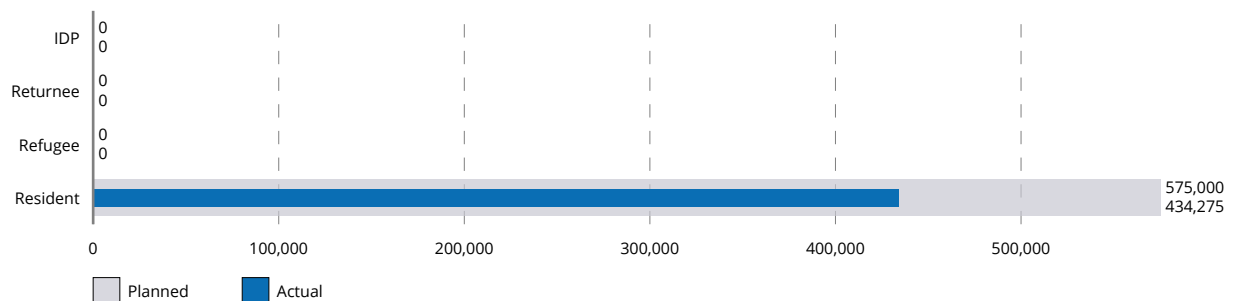
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 41,357 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (21,092 Female, 20,265 Male)

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

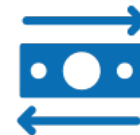


## Total Food and CBT



1,107 mt

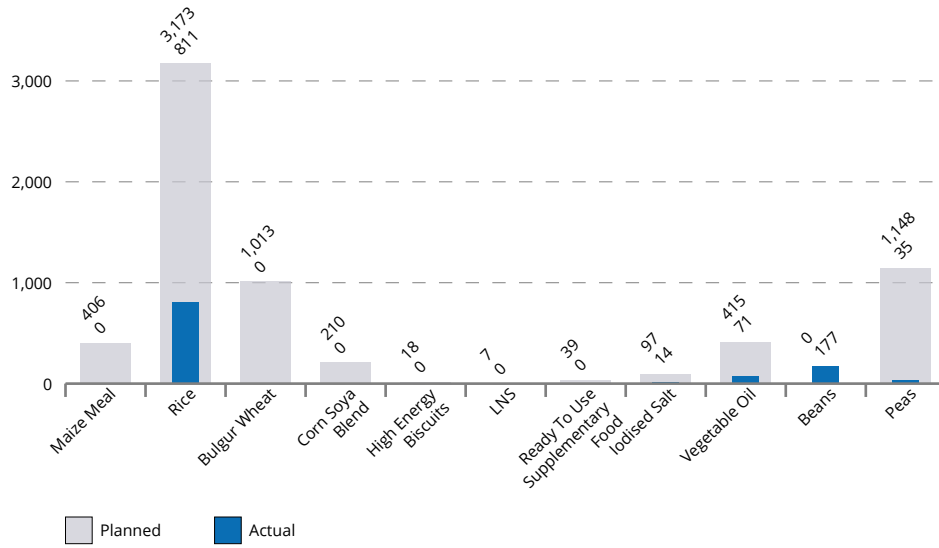
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 6,526 mt total planned



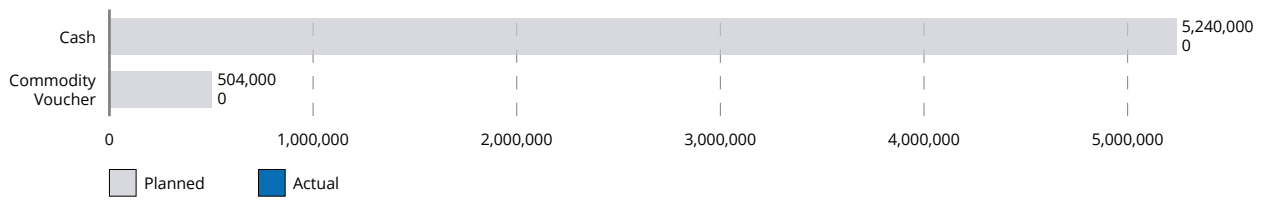
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 5,744,000 total planned

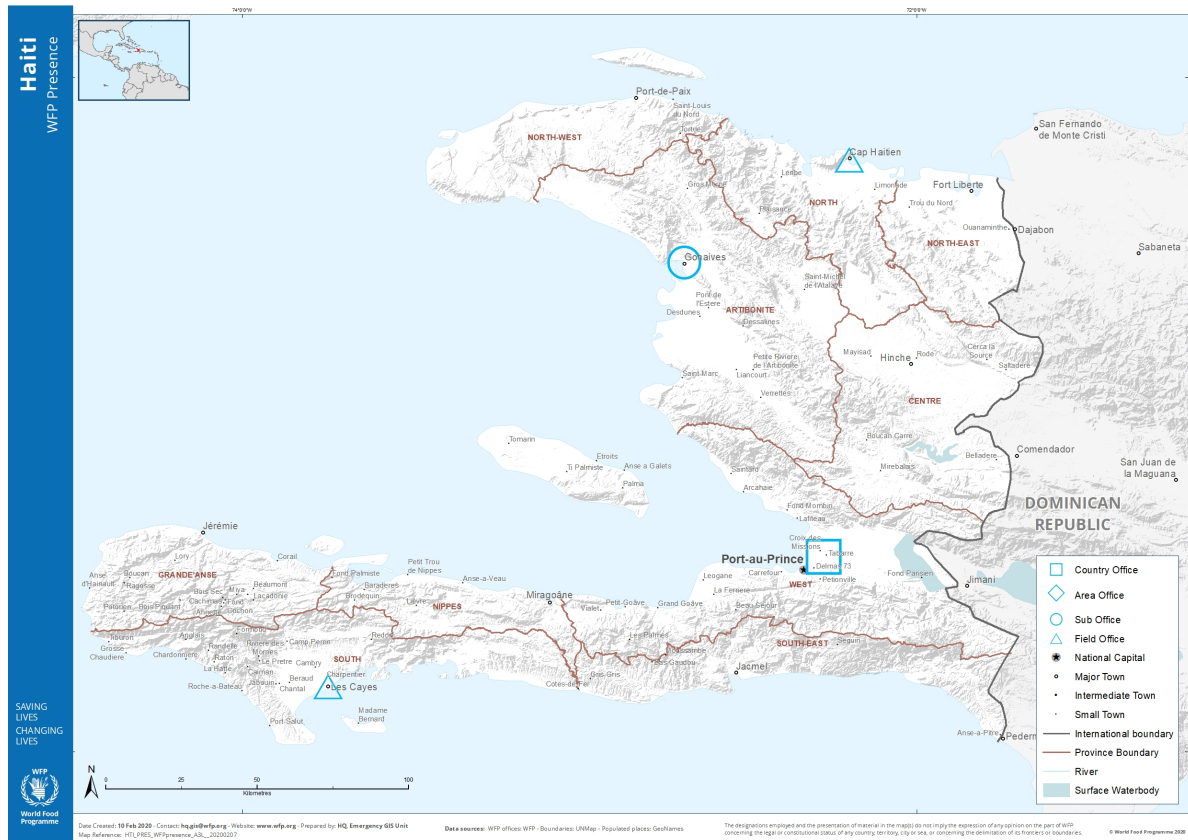
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Throughout 2019, the economic, social and political context in Haiti continued to deteriorate, and various waves of protest took place. This resulted in the longest period of lockdown between September and December 2019. The precarious security situation affected both the public and private sectors' capacity to provide essential services: private transporters were unwilling to operate, the country experienced waves of severe fuel scarcity, and customs operations were delayed. WFP operations were affected by this context, imposing movement restrictions and some delays in deliveries to guarantee the safety of beneficiaries and staff.

This gradual intensification of the political and social tensions started with the election of Jovenel Moïse in November 2016. This was 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 unrests, leading to the resignation of the Government. Established in October 2017, the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH, for its French acronym) ended in mid-October 2019. It was replaced with the Integrated Bureau of United Nations in Haiti (BINUH, for its French acronym), a much smaller operation that focuses on the rule of law, human rights with no police or military component.

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 for 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 and imports 50 percent of the country's needs 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. 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 the 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 are linked to agriculture. According to the results of the Food Security Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) exercise, published in October 2019, Haitian rural and urban households have experienced a significant deterioration of their food security and nutrition. The analysis estimates that 3.7 million

people are facing acute food insecurity, with one million in a food emergency situation.

Following the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan that ended in June 2019, WFP started to implement its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) in July 2019. This five-year strategy was designed to contribute to both SDG 2 and 17 via seven Strategic Outcomes. Its formulation followed the Zero Hunger Review carried out in 2018 that included consultations with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to identify gaps and key priorities in the area of food security and nutrition.

Contributing to SDG2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on food assistance to households affected by shocks. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations. Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on strengthening the smallholder farmers and their communities to improve their livelihoods and local production, and 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. Strategic Outcome 6 and Strategic Outcome 7 are designed to ensure the provision of services to the Government and humanitarian and development actors both for on-demand specialized needs throughout the year and for emergency common services in times of crisis.

# CSP financial overview

WFP continuously seeks ways to mitigate funding gaps by adjusting its internal processes to implement its activities in the most cost-effective way. In 2019, the Haiti country office reached 189 percent of the funding requirements for the reporting period July to December 2019. WFP Haiti received 98 percent of its funding through targeted direct contributions and 2 percent through multilateral contributions.

In 2019, WFP Haiti received key contributions to support the provision of food assistance to populations in need through Strategic Outcome 1. These contributions included cash or in-kind support from the Government of Canada, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

In addition, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Government of Canada and the French Republic supported the school feeding programme implemented through Strategic Outcome 3. WFP Haiti also received a multi-year contribution from Japan for the Home-Grown School Feeding programme that will allow WFP to assist 16,000 additional school children until 2021 and a contribution from the Government of Canada to support the programme until 2023. These multi-year contributions are crucial for better planning, optimization of funds and timely programming of purchases or arrivals.

Resilience and disaster risk reduction were tackled through contributions from the Swiss Confederation and USAID directed towards Strategic Outcome 4. In addition, the Forecast-Based Financing contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany as well as contributions from USAID and the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) contributed to the expansion of the national database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. This was directly related to Strategic Outcome 5.

Due to the prevailing security situation in late 2019 and upon the request of the humanitarian community, WFP proceeded to a budget revision to activate Strategic Outcome 7, planned as a contingency during the initial design of the Country Strategic Plan: “The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis”. This Strategic Outcome encompasses two activities: Activity 9: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners and Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,324,616	\$5,864,452	\$15,360,044	\$6,710,660

### Activity 1: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations

The Food Security Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) projections for the period of March – June 2019 estimated that 2.6 million people would need emergency food assistance. The latest results from October 2019 showed that the situation had worsened during the year. A total of 3.7 million people was classified as highly food insecure. This included one million under the emergency phase (IPC 4) category. [1] Compared to the last analysis, these results also considered urban areas.

In line with government priorities, during the first of 2019 WFP prepositioned 4,800 mt as food contingency stocks for the hurricane season that goes from June to November. However, as no sudden shocks hit the country, WFP started to distribute commodities from the contingency stock in November. This was agreed with the donors and determined that food transfer distributions were lower than initially planned. Overall, 380 mt of food commodities were distributed to 77,505 beneficiaries in three departments.

In this protracted economic decline, the combination of food and cash-based transfers was considered the most appropriate intervention to support households experiencing a food crisis (IPC phase 3) or a food emergency (IPC phase 4). WFP prioritized highly food insecure pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months and their families and continued to implement cash-based transfers in departments that received food emergency rations at the beginning of the year. Between July and December 2019, 176,100 people were assisted in Artibonite, North East and South East departments.

Considering the logistic and security challenges affecting markets, before and throughout the project, WFP 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.

The number of transfers increased to sustain the impact of the assistance, and the cash value was adjusted to compensate for the effects of the economic crisis on the households' purchase power. The adjusted transfer value of USD 82 was calculated based on the cost of the improved food basket. [2] This unrestricted cash-based transfer allowed beneficiaries to choose whether to use it only for food or for other essential needs (access to safe drinking water, minimum hygiene standards, basic education and health care) that contribute to achieve food security.

It should be noted that the results of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) released in October 2019 showed a deterioration of the food security in Haiti. WFP additional resources were received to allow WFP to scale-up its emergency operation in 2020.

As the operation mainly focused on emergency response, there were no beneficiaries under the Food Assistance for Assets component, and no funds were received for the prevention of acute malnutrition. However, the project was implemented with a nutrition-sensitive approach, referring acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months to health centres. Malnutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) indicators for children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months from beneficiary households were carried out. In the North East and the South East, 9,810 and 7,288 children respectively, were screened and 255 and 294 of them were respectively referred to the closest health centres for their treatment.

During the first semester of the year, WFP developed a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy to be implemented as part of the beneficiaries' registration and cash distributions processes. This enabled beneficiary involvement throughout the communication process, including design, implementation and monitoring. Discussions were held with beneficiaries but also with key community informants such as community leaders, local authorities, and religious leaders from the North East and South East. During the reporting period, WFP started to implement the SBCC strategy which included two main approaches: an interpersonal approach (two-way communication to address sensitive topics) and a media approach (community-level information).

From July to September, 17,054 beneficiaries in the North East, and in November and December, 6,647 beneficiaries in the South East, participated in education sessions on good practices in nutrition, malnutrition causes and hygiene, as well as cooking demonstrations with local products.

In addition, around 980 children participated in storytelling and mural art activities. This intervention included the organization of forum theatres where 45 adolescents from the communities were trained in theatre techniques and

developed scenarios about malnutrition in their villages. These representations were put into scene at different villages in the communes of intervention, reaching an audience of over 770 people.

As part of the SBCC strategy, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health for the implementation of nutrition activities. Strengthening existing structures and networks in each department was essential to have a sustainable impact in the community and achieve behaviour change in nutrition. Polyvalent community health workers, supervised by each departmental health direction, were trained to be in charge of nutrition sensitization sessions such as cooking demonstrations.

The community-based targeting through committees and the clear communication strategy on the key eligibility criteria were an essential component of the intervention. This ensured the community's understanding and ownership of the project. WFP also used the database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST, for its French acronym) to cross-reference and better understand the vulnerability profile of the beneficiaries and refine beneficiary selection practices, especially in the framework of shock-responsive mechanisms.

Overall, the assistance was well received, and people reported a positive impact on their lives and an increased ability to satisfy essential needs in terms of food but also to pay for some education and medical costs. Monitoring data showed that the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score rose by 17 points at the end of the project. A gender-disaggregated analysis shows that the improvement was more significant for female-headed households, where the indicator more than tripled, going from 13 to 42.

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15 – 49) reaching minimum diet diversity (consumption of 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the last 24 hours) also improved from 58 percent to 71 percent. This may be explained by the fact that the project targeted in priority Pregnant Lactating Women and girls and included outreach sessions focusing on their specific nutritional needs.

By the end of the intervention, monitoring data showed that only one-fourth of households had a food expenditure share of over 65 percent. This corresponds to a 20 percent decrease as per baseline values. No significant differences were found between male and female-headed households.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations	0

## Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,060,218	\$5,327,510	\$10,007,940	\$2,756,898

### Activity 2: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations

This activity focuses on nutrition-sensitive safety nets to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population. However, due to funding constraints, no activities were implemented in the second semester of 2019. Only a small pilot project was designed to support 400 pregnant and lactating women living with HIV/AIDS and will be implemented in 2020. Furthermore, WFP regularly liaised with nutrition stakeholders such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP, for its French acronym). Several meetings were held between October and December 2019 to coordinate the logistics and the delivery of nutritional products to departmental and communal health centres around the country.

### Activity 3: Provide nutritious school meals, and complementary sensitization and training

In accordance with the Government, WFP targeted nine out of ten departments in Haiti, particularly public primary schools in rural areas. Some private and community schools were also included in the programme given the high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity of their communities. WFP took into consideration the Government approved criteria for school selection, that is, schools had to be recognized by national authorities and have adequate infrastructure in place (canteens, storage, and proper kitchens), access to water and sanitation as well as functioning school committees. Overall targeting also took into account schools' management performance during the previous

year, ensuring the continuity of assistance.

WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFP, for its French acronym), the National School Feeding Program (PNCS, for its French acronym) and six local and international partners (NGOs) responsible for training school canteen committees and kitchen staff. WFP focused on programme design, robust monitoring and evaluations, development and implementation of innovations and support to national institutions.

School children received hot meals based on a daily ration of 163 grams composed of cereals (rice, bulgur wheat or maize meal), pulses (peas or beans), fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. The daily ration represented approximately 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for schoolchildren (585 kcal/meal).

In many schools, parents continued to provide complementary items and condiments such as tomato, garlic, dried fish and cloves. Parents also provided small financial contributions for fuel purchase and the remuneration of cooks, participated in school committees and prepared the meals.

The school year 2019-2020 started on September 9. However, from 16 September, the volatile security environment combined with fuel shortages hampered the implementation of the school feeding programme until November. Food deliveries to schools were disrupted and sometimes postponed, as schools were closed because of security issues in the country, or difficulties in the education system (teachers' strikes, lack of budget).

The political instability that marked 2019 with several large demonstrations, riots, looting, fires and road blockages, had a direct impact on WFP's operation. As the start of the school year 2019-2020 was affected by the security situation, WFP could not fully operate as planned and remaining resources will be utilized in 2020.

Despite these significant challenges, WFP Haiti assisted from September to December 2019, almost 143,500 children (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) with a daily hot meal in 975 schools across Haiti, reaching 78 percent of all WFP assisted schools. While WFP worked in close coordination with the Haitian National Police to ensure that food commodities safely reached targeted schools, the Country Office and cooperating partners could not carry out all planned monitoring visits.

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.

WFP also implemented complementary literacy activities. From 15 July to 2 August 2019, students from the first and second grades in 16 schools participated in the "peer tutoring" summer camp. The camp's main objective was to improve students reading skills and oral comprehension. In addition, activities such as theatre and storytelling profited from the classroom libraries to engage students in reading. Students were also involved in social-emotional activities such as the morning circle, to allow students to express themselves and build a positive camp environment.

WFP's cooperating partners continued to sensitize communities and train school directors and teachers on the best practices to implement the school feeding programme and to minimize food losses with a specific focus on topics like storage, commodity management and reporting. They were also trained on food safety to reduce health-related problems. Training on nutrition and healthy cooking, as well as hygiene, were organized for the cooks.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities	3

**Strategic outcome 03**  
 Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,157,451	\$1,057,230	\$3,603,098	\$286,895



#### **Activity 4: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets**

During the second semester of 2019, WFP purchased approximately 156 mt of locally grown rice, maize and iodized salt for its school feeding programme. This figure is lower than the quantities of centralized local purchases planned during this period (1,419 mt) due to the country's recent socio-political situation.

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.

In 2019, WFP enlisted 21 smallholder farmer organizations in its centralized procurement list of approved suppliers with plans to increase this figure to approximately 54 during the year 2020. To achieve this, WFP engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture via UFAPAL to develop an action plan to strengthen the capacity of smallholder producers to access markets. This action plan was developed and finalized in September and endorsed by both WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture.

As part of the action plan, WFP anticipated its support for UFAPAL to organize training sessions for 54 OPA in three departments across Haiti (South, Nippes and Artibonite). Whilst the memorandum of understanding was signed between WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, the implementation of the activities did not start as a result of the socio-political situation. Discussions will resume in 2020 and actions will be complemented with the provision of various materials to strengthen quality control for small producer organizations.

#### **Activity 5. Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers in targeted schools**

WFP, together with its local cooperating partner planned to further scale up its Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) during the 2019-2020 school year from 27,000 to 30,000 beneficiaries in the Nippes department, and 3,500 to 16,340 beneficiaries in Artibonite. As a result, the use of local products for the preparation of school meals increased 16 percent. School children had access to a diversified, locally produced seasonal menu of cereals, pulses, and fresh vegetables through the school feeding programme. Unfortunately, as a result of the socio-political instability, only 5,732 students (46 percent girls and 54 percent boys) were able to benefit from this Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) during the first trimester of the school year (September to December 2019).

During the reporting period, the HGSF was implemented across 77 schools in the following departments: 38 schools in Nippes, 11 in the Ouest and 28 in Artibonite. Similarly, under this challenging context, only 101 mt of decentralized local products could be successfully purchased and distributed to schoolchildren. A network of local smallholder farmers' organizations supplied local fresh and dry produce to schools for school meals in Nippes, whereas a women's cooperative organization supplied all produce to schools in Artibonite with all purchases conducted locally in a decentralized manner.

Moreover, before the beginning of the school year, during August and September 2019, WFP in coordination with its local implementing partner was able to carry out training for all the cooks and all the school management committees across the 293 implementing schools within the HGSF programme (128 in the Nippes and 65 in the Artibonite). In addition, two lessons-learned workshops from the local purchasing programme were carried out in each department in July and August 2019 in Nippes and Artibonite respectively. The main lesson learned from these workshops is that the participation of all stakeholders in collecting prices on the market (purchasing organization, cooperating partner and WFP) is important to ensure that products are purchased at market prices. Training for the management of food purchases and distribution was also carried out in Artibonite in early December to strengthen the capacity of WFP's cooperating partner, and the women's cooperative organization in terms of purchase and distribution of products to schools.

In December 2019, within the framework of a gender and market study, WFP conducted focus groups through discussions and key informant interviews with smallholder farmers, like 'Madame Sara' and other cooperative members in Artibonite department. The study aimed to identify key challenges and barriers that women face across the agricultural value chain, as well as to identify entry points, which will enable them to equally and effectively participate in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. The study is currently ongoing with additional fieldwork planned for the month of January. At the end of the study, WFP aims to develop a gender action plan and roadmap for the programme, to increase women's economic empowerment.

This activity was not fully implemented due to the lack of access to the markets for the Home-Grown School Feeding.

#### **WFP Gender and Age Marker**

CSP Activity

GAM Monitoring Code



Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools	3
Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets	3

#### Strategic outcome 04

Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,729,719	\$2,512,726	\$3,240,585	\$611,712

#### Activity 6: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction activities to improve productivity, income and resilience of the most vulnerable smallholders, targeting geographical areas with the most fragile ecosystems. The support provided for asset building helped participants and their communities strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters and become more resilient to shocks. This included rehabilitation of irrigation canals, watershed management to prevent flooding in case of heavy rains in the departments of North, South and Artibonite. Likewise, in the department of West, in communes affected by a prolonged drought, specific hydro-agricultural management interventions targeting strategic watersheds supported 1,591 households. This intervention was complemented with food assistance through cash-based transfers to help the most food-insecure households meet their immediate food needs.

Monitoring results showed that 81 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefits from enhanced livelihood assets. The major benefits perceived by the beneficiaries included reduced hardships, less time spent on daily activities like procuring water from distant wells, households increased their protection to natural hazards, including higher protection to their productive assets like equipment. This work was achieved in closed coordination with local governmental authorities, local and international NGOs and farmer organizations.

WFP used its Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) bringing together communities, Government and partners to design integrated multi-sectoral and longer-term operational plans through a consultative process. [1] This ensured that the intervention effectively addressed local needs and that communities fully owned and participated in the process that would lead to long-term asset maintenance and sustainability. In 2019, two communal Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations took place in the department of the South with the participation of 20 men and 20 women. This process brought together representatives from women organizations, fishermen and smallholder farmers organizations, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, local and international NGOs, local authorities, civil protection. This allowed WFP and other stakeholders at various levels to capture local realities combining seasonal, livelihood, gender and crisis aspects. These workshops also allowed WFP to strengthen the capacity of partners and communities to identify risks and plan measures to mitigate the effects of natural hazards, and to better design the Food assistance For Assets interventions that will be implemented in 2020 to benefit 3,000 households.

WFP and its partners introduced Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) through 144 women groups whose members are part of ten associations in Artibonite. This intervention allowed the economic and social empowerment of 2,880 women thanks to self-financing mechanisms and support to productivity and competitiveness. These IGAs were directly related to the modernization of a salt production system implemented in Artibonite. However, due to the prevailing context at the end of the year 2019, other activities were not fully implemented and were postponed until the security context improved.

#### WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	1

## Strategic outcome 05

Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,040,503	\$2,040,329	\$4,778,981	\$1,001,098

### Activity 7: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production

During the second semester of 2019, WFP further strengthened its role as a strategic government ally for the enhancement of the National Social Protection System. Through its coordination role within the drafting commission for the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP, for its French acronym), WFP directly helped advance key high-level discussions and consultations with representatives from the ten Haitian departments.

As part of the consultation process, a final workshop was organized for government delegates from the social protection system to approve the policy document and proceed with the final adjustments. As a result, the first draft of this policy finalized in December 2019 and will be reviewed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym) in 2020. In parallel, WFP produced a study on the fiscal space available to identify resources for the implementation of the NSPPP. In collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, further analysis related to NSPPP costing will be produced.

WFP also continued strengthening the MAST beneficiary targeting system called SIMAST to improve the implementation capacities and governance of social protection and food security interventions. By July 2019, the national database included 38 communes in 7 departments reaching 17 percent of the total population. Through WFP's continuous support, by December 2019, the national database increased its range and covered 45 communes in 8 departments comprising 376,050 households. This represents a 2 percent increase in coverage.

The SIMAST system was identified as the most reliable and relevant information system that could be adapted to the future National Social Registry. This increased the demand of national and international partners that recognized the platform as a valuable tool that could provide access to reports and data visualizations of social protection-related programs in Haiti. An updated version of the system (SIMAST V2) started being developed to enhance application stability, performance, and flexibility. As with WFP's overall operation in the country, the security context limited the carry-out of data collection surveys for the SIMAST. This combined with contributions received by the end of the year will provide WFP funding to implement activities in early 2020.

WFP's commitment to the improvement of emergency preparedness and response capacities continued throughout the second semester of 2019. From July to December, four technicians from the Hydro Meteorological Unit (UHM, for its French acronym), an entity under the Ministry of Agriculture, received training courses in meteorology and hydrology in Cuba as part of the support and capacity strengthening of governmental institutions to improve the capacity for emergency preparedness in Haiti. During this period, WFP also continued supporting the finance-based forecasting initiatives started earlier in 2019.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	3

## Strategic outcome 06

The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$363,829	\$0	\$0	\$0

### Activity 8: Provide on-demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as to humanitarian and development actors



Haiti was marked by a severe social, political and economic unrest that limited the regular operation of humanitarian actors, particularly during the second half of 2019. To mitigate this situation, WFP provided transportation, warehousing and fuel provision services on a cost-recovery basis to external partners to support organizations' access to the infrastructure network. Fuel delivery was the most common service provided to the humanitarian community.

In order to avoid creating competition with the commercial sector in Haiti, WFP rather focused on providing complementary, reliable, cost-efficient and high-quality services beyond existing commercial capacities. These services were temporary in nature and from the beginning of the intervention, WFP planned to return to commercial alternatives once the situation allowed for it.

As an additional mitigation measure to overcome some of the bottlenecks resulting from the deteriorating security situation, WFP offered to the humanitarian community, on a bilateral basis, its existing supply chain network to provide cost recovery on-demand supply chain services to the humanitarian community, notably through a) land transport through WFP-owned trucks and storage on a cost-recovery basis, while there are gaps in service providers; b) fuel provision in field locations on a cost-recovery basis, and c) repairs and maintenance of vehicles and generators.

In addition, WFP was prepared to provide other specialized services to its partners, including beneficiary targeting, identification and integrated data management via SCOPE as well as facilitating cash-based transfer delivery modalities. However, as those services were not requested during 2019, they were not provided.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide on-demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government as well as to humanitarian and development actors	N/A

### Strategic outcome 07

The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$631,068	\$0	\$1,325,314	\$464,513

### Activity 9: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners

The precarious security situation in Haiti reached its climax in September with civil unrest and widespread protests and roadblocks that affected both the public and private sectors' supply chain capacity to provide essential services: private transporters were unwilling to operate, the country experienced waves of severe fuel scarcity, and customs operations were delayed. The demonstrations posed significant constraints to the implementation of humanitarian programmes.

A Gaps and Needs Exercise (GNE) was conducted in November 2019 among humanitarian organisations in Port-au-Prince to assess existing and potential logistics gaps, constraints, and needs, including those pre-existing and those that emerged from the current crisis, as well as to identify mitigating activities. The GNE highlighted a critical need for a strengthened logistics coordination among humanitarian actors in Haiti to ensure a coordinated and efficient response from the international community, to overcome logistics bottlenecks and possible overlaps in efforts. In addition, the GNE indicated a general lack of, and a need for verified, consolidated logistics information available to humanitarian responders regarding downstream supply-chain operations, including access constraints, alternative transport options, storage services and best practices to support operational decision-making.

WFP, as co-lead agency of the Logistics Sector, together with the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC, for its French acronym), provided logistics coordination and information management support, to ensure that information on logistics access and best practices were shared timely with all stakeholders. As of October 2019, Logistics Sector meetings were held regularly, providing a platform to strengthen coordination, share knowledge and best practices and avoid gaps or duplication of efforts. Over 40 participants regularly attended these meetings. To support these efforts, information management products including maps, meeting minutes, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were periodically produced and shared through mailing lists and through the Logistics Sector website to ensure interested parties' easy access to the data. Interviews with key stakeholders showed that the coordination and IM services provided through the Logistics Sector were very much appreciated and considered as a highly relevant forum to address the country humanitarian logistics requirements.

In addition, the Logistics Sector monitored evolving needs to facilitate access to sufficient and reliable logistics services, where common logistics gaps are identified.

**Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners**

With insecurity hampering the circulation and the deliveries for WFP and the entire humanitarian community between September and November, the need became urgent for a reliable transport alternative. This was confirmed by a survey conducted in October 2019 among humanitarian partners, which triggered the request for funds to support the launch of an air operation. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was activated in November 2019, and its air transport services were made available free of charge to the entire humanitarian community for passengers and cargo. UNHAS operations started on 19 November, and between then and the end of the year, 562 passengers belonging to 24 different organizations were transported to 8 destinations, along with 2502 kg of cargo.

As mentioned in the section CSP Financial Overview, WFP completed a budget revision to activate these two activities, which is why there were not initially included in the implementation plan.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP's gender equality policy aims to ensure the differentiated needs of women, men, girls and boys in terms of food security and nutrition, and that protection criteria are met and addressed. For WFP to fulfil its mandate, it needs to ensure that gender is systematically integrated across all its interventions.

In the design of its resilience interventions, WFP places emphasis on the participation of women in leadership roles through community committees, and also as workers under the disaster risk reduction activities, which contributes to their economic empowerment and supports their capacity to better respond to natural disasters. WFP seeks to ensure that women and men can equally participate in the design of activities and that a priority focus is given to the specific needs of vulnerable women and men in targeted communities.

Under the cash-based transfer programme, women are an integral part of the asset creation committee and tend to occupy positions with decision-making abilities. Approximately 45 percent of women have been reported to be involved with Food for Asset activities. The cash-based transfers enable women and men to purchase other assets including livestock, seeds and bananas. WFP will enhance its efforts to gather further evidence on how the income is used and how the assets are distributed, and whether it contributes to the empowerment of women.

Under the school feeding programme, a gender analysis was undertaken to map out the roles and responsibilities, access and control of resources, decision-making and participation, vulnerabilities of women, men, boys and girls across the activities. The study found that there was no significant difference between boys and girls in terms of accessing education or the school meal, but rather that boys and girls were treated equally. Gender discrimination and inequalities at the socioeconomic and cultural level were noted to be unfavourable to girls in the school environment, as well as at home. The evidence will be used for the development of a gender action plan to address gender issues across the school feeding programme.

A gender and nutrition study was also carried out amongst school meals beneficiaries and stakeholders to understand better the gender dynamics across the thematic areas of food and nutrition at the household and school level. Focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews have already been undertaken in the West Department and Artibonite. The findings from this study will be used to develop a holistic social and behaviour change communication strategy on gender and nutrition, complemented by the findings from the gender in school feeding study.

WFP continues to prioritize local purchases from local producer organizations to increase opportunities, especially for women across the school feeding value chain. WFP has also developed a gender and market study to assess women's current level of participation across the agricultural value chain, as well as identify barriers, constraints and entry points to improve their economic empowerment in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

## 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's programming to achieve its strategic objectives. Given the importance of food assistance for life-saving interventions, WFP conducts 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.

During 2019, WFP continued reinforcing the capacity of its staff and its cooperating partners on protection issues to prevent exacerbation of protection risks for its beneficiaries. WFP, with the support of its partners, 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 marked. 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 the projects, including date, schedules 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 favours in exchange of food assistance. Community committees were established for oversight and to support the mitigation of gender-based violence risks.

All cash-based transfers to beneficiaries were handled by a Financial Service Provider (FSP). 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. Gender issues and the protection of women are of concern, particularly in relation to collecting fuel for cooking. WFP sought to

mitigate these risks through encouraging the use of gas or fuel-efficient stoves under the school feeding programmes, taking into consideration the safety, security and women's protection needs.

In the case of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, WFP developed work standards that allowed flexibility and inclusion based on an individual's existing capacities and vulnerabilities. Specific activities were redefined for vulnerable groups including people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women and elderly to ensure that they were able to continue to receive assistance. As such, these vulnerable groups were able to select "substitutes" that were able to undertake the work for them.

### **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 to strengthen its credibility and cooperation with communities and improve programme outcomes. The information provided included, among other things, 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 targeting process where official beneficiary target information was not available, or specific targeting criteria was required.

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 maximize the acceptance of the targeting within the communities. Also, for activities related to resilience, WFP continued to implement the three-pronged approach (3PA), a consultative process which enables the Country Office to involve communities in their design notably through the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). This process is a "from the bottom up" tool that ensures communities have a strong voice and are able to select activities and to set priorities. It is used to develop multi-sectoral plans tailored to local priorities, ensuring prioritization and ownership by communities.

Through the toll-free hotline, WFP ensured the complaint and feedback mechanism for targeted communities and enabled them to voice their complaints at any moment in real-time. Hotline numbers were printed on beneficiary cards and 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. WFP also started to standardize its Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and chose to use Sugar CRM, which is the corporate tool to manage CFM data and processes. Preliminary meetings were held with WFP's Headquarters and other country offices to have a better understanding of the tool before its adoption in Haiti.

### **Environment**

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

Haiti is the fourth most vulnerable country 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 decrease 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 on 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] 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. IPC 3 corresponds to a crisis phase and IPC 4 to an emergency phase.

## 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)

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] 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. IPC 3 corresponds to a crisis phase and IPC 4 to an emergency phase.

[2] In Haiti, the national food basket is based on the actual consumption of the most vulnerable households and contains only 1870 Kcal. In order to meet the SPHERE humanitarian standard, WFP upgraded this food basket to match the 2,100 Kcal per person.

## Strategic outcome 04


[1] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).


## 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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	130,114	123,991	254,105	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	204,938	208,632	413,570	
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	130,114	123,991	254,105	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	204,938	208,632	413,570	
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	138,026	132,564	270,590	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	54	56	110	

 <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\$	3,486,575	
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\$	5,569,805	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	283,999	213,378	75%
	female	291,001	220,897	76%
	total	575,000	434,275	76%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,383	0	-
	female	9,383	0	-
	total	18,766	0	-
24-59 months	male	17,848	0	-
	female	17,236	0	-
	total	35,084	0	-
5-11 years	male	187,094	83,734	45%
	female	180,288	80,451	45%
	total	367,382	164,185	45%
12-17 years	male	15,483	0	-
	female	13,548	0	-
	total	29,031	0	-
18-59 years	male	48,385	118,840	246%
	female	62,804	121,540	194%
	total	111,189	240,380	216%
60+ years	male	5,806	10,804	186%
	female	7,742	18,906	244%
	total	13,548	29,710	219%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	575,000	434,275	76%
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	2,000	276	14%
Corn Soya Blend	210	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	18	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	39	0	0%
Iodised Salt	25	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	175	25	14%
Beans	0	79	-
Peas	500	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	406	0	0%
Rice	1,173	535	46%
Bulgur Wheat	1,013	0	0%
LNS	7	0	0%
Iodised Salt	65	13	20%
Vegetable Oil	216	44	20%
Beans	0	97	-
Peas	648	35	5%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	7	1	11%
Vegetable Oil	24	2	10%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	960,000	0	0%
Cash	2,570,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,710,000	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Commodity Voucher	504,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.							
Output A	Crisis-affected households receive unconditional food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A	Crisis-affected households receive conditional food assistance to rehabilitate community assets and meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	76,500 73,500 150,000	40,303 37,202 77,505		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,375 6,125 12,500			
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	17,640 18,360 36,000			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,000 0 12,000			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	38,250 36,750 75,000	89,811 86,289 176,100		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,750 12,250 25,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	2,966	380		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	2,570,000			
<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; Nord est; Cash								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	13 31 23		>13 >31 >23	42 37 40	



Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	36 34 35	<36 <34 <35	39 39 39
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	51 35 42	<51 <35 <42	20 24 21
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>						
	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14 12 13	<14 <12 <13	17 16 17
<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 emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	2 5 4	>2 >5 >4	4 6 5
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	13 30 22	<13 <30 <22	18 23 21
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	71 51 60	<71 <51 <60	55 62 58
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14 14 14	<14 <14 <14	23 9 17
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>						
	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47 44 46	<47 <44 <46	30 24 28
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>						

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	53 38 44	>53 >38 >44	23 16 20
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	68 61 64	>68 >61 >64	61 67 64
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	74 72 73	>74 >72 >73	70 71 70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	2 1 1	<2 <1 <1	4 3 3
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 1 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47 61 54	<47 <61 <54	74 80 77

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	32 39 36	<32 <39 <36	39 33 36
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	26 28 27	<26 <28 <27	29 29 29

Strategic Outcome 02		Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes			
Activity 02	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Pregnant and lactating women	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	400 0 400		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,100 4,900 10,000		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	7	0	
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	960,000		
Activity 03	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	176,400 183,600 360,000	70,305 73,175 143,480	
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	3,521	724	
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
	Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	16	16	
	Number of literacy centres assisted		School feeding (on-site)	<b>literacy center</b>	16	16	
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,177	975	

	Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	354	72		
	Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	193	141		
	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	1,648	461		
	Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	<b>instance</b>	3	3		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>item</b>	5,731	5,731		
	Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	68	68		
	Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	706	198		
	Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	823	192		
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	<b>structure</b>	1,177	264		
	Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	102	0		

<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>
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School feeding children; Haiti; Food

#### **Enrolment rate**

	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	5.61		>5.61		
			<b>Male</b>	8.12		>8.12		
			<b>Overall</b>	6.86		>6.86		

#### **Attendance rate (new)**

	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	0		>0		
			<b>Male</b>	0		>0		
			<b>Overall</b>	0		>0		

#### **Graduation rate (new)**

	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	0		>0		
			<b>Male</b>	0		>0		
			<b>Overall</b>	0		>0		

#### **Retention rate**

	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	91.36 90.77 91.07		≥91.36 ≥91.77 ≥91.07		
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Strategic Outcome 03		Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023		- Resilience Building					
Activity 04	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Output F	Smallholder farmers especially women, organized in cooperatives benefit from trainings, tools and services to increase their access to markets and improve their livelihoods and nutrition.								
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>								
	Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Mt</b>	1,419	156			
	Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	21	21			
Activity 05	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Output A, F	School age children benefit from home grown school meals to improve their food security and nutrition								
Output F	Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from institutional purchases including those for the provision of diversified and nutritious school meals, to improve their livelihoods								
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,600 20,400 40,000	10,145 10,560 20,705			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,600 20,400 40,000				
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	31	3			
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	504,000				
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>								
	Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	77	77			
F.2	<b>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>								
	Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Mt</b>	101	101			

Strategic Outcome 04	Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Community members in risk prone areas benefit from integrated risk management and climate-resilient assets, tools and services which contribute to their food security, nutrition and resilience to shocks							
Output A, D	Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.							
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	8,573 7,912 16,485		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	1,710,000			
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	250	250		
	Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	12,340	10,700		
	Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	3,000	3,000		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	4,300	0		
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	3	0		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	6,600	0		
<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>Food Consumption Score</b>								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22 17 18	>22 >17 >18	33 16 16
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	28 34 33	<28 <34 <33	17 35 35
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 49 49	<50 <49 <49	50 49 49

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

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	2 2 2	≥2 ≥2 ≥2	0 2 1
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	10 15 14	<10 <15 <14	17 22 20
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	83 78 79	<83 <78 <79	75 72 73
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 5 5	<5 <5 <5	8 5 6

#### Food expenditure share

	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	52 47 48	<52 <47 <48	31 42 34
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>						
	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	75
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits</b>						
	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	63
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>						
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	33 39 37	>33 >39 >37	39 40 40
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	62 65 62	>62 >65 >62	56 59 58
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	78 74 75	>78 >74 >75	65 68 67
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1 1 1	<1 <1 <1	0 1 1



Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	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 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	66 60 61	<66 <60 <61	61 59 60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	38 37 37	>38 >37 >37	44 41 48
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22 26 25	<22 <26 <25	35 32 33

<b>Strategic Outcome 07</b>		<b>The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis</b>		<b>- Crisis Response</b>				
Activity 09	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis affected populations benefit from logistics, infrastructure and supply chain services supporting humanitarian partners' effective and timely intervention in affected areas							
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							
	Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Service Delivery General	<b>agency/organization</b>	99	99		

Activity 10	Provide humanitarian air services to partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods							
H.5	<b>Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested</b>							
	Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Service Delivery General	%	100	100		
H.7	<b>Total number of passengers transported</b>							
	Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled		Service Delivery General	instance	568	568		
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Service Delivery General	%	100	100		
	Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air		Service Delivery General	individual	48	48		
<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>
WFP partners; Haiti								
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>								
	Act 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	Humanitarian Air Service	<b>Overall</b>		0	=100	100	

## 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 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	Female	0		=100	99		
			Male	0		=100	99		
			Overall	0		=100	99		
Food insecure households; Nord est; Cash	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	0		=100	99		
			Male	0		=100	100		
			Overall	0		=100	99		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment									
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified									
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; Haiti; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0		>0	60		

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 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	0		=30	45	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0		=30	30	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	=60	25
Food insecure households; Nord est; Cash	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	0	=30	80
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	0	=30	3
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	=60	17

#### 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; Artibonite; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	0		≥0	0	
Food insecure households; Nord est; Cash	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	0		≥0	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
Food insecure households; Artibonite; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	<b>2.10</b> <b>1.20</b> <b>1.80</b>		≥2.10 ≥1.20 ≥1.80	7 8 7	
Food insecure households; Nord est; Cash	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>2</b> <b>6</b> <b>4</b>		≥6 ≥2 ≥4	10 11 10	

##### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

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			Overall	0		>0	100	
Food insecure households; Nord est; Cash			Overall	0		>0	100	
School feeding Children; Haiti; Food			Overall	0		>100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Antoine Vallas

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

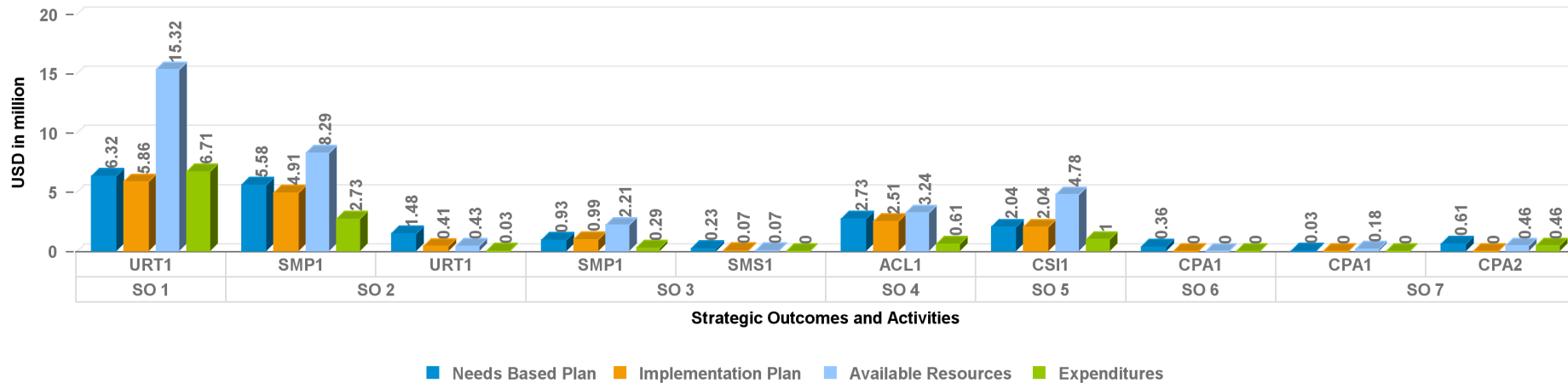
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/haiti>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023
SO 4	Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023
SO 5	Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
SO 6	The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year
SO 7	The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks
CPA1	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners
CPA1	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors
CPA2	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
CSI1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production
SMP1	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.
SMS1	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.
URT1	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	6,324,616	5,864,452	15,321,037	6,710,660	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	39,007	0	
	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	5,578,779	4,914,159	8,290,743	2,729,396	
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	1,481,439	413,351	434,477	27,502	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,282,720	0	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>13,384,834</b>	<b>11,191,962</b>	<b>25,367,984</b>	<b>9,467,558</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	932,409	990,432	2,208,608	286,895
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	225,042	66,798	66,799	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,327,691	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,157,450</b>	<b>1,057,230</b>	<b>3,603,098</b>	<b>286,895</b>
4	Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	2,729,719	2,512,726	3,240,585	611,712
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,729,719</b>	<b>2,512,726</b>	<b>3,240,585</b>	<b>611,712</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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	Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	2,040,503	2,040,329	4,778,981	1,001,098
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,040,503</b>	<b>2,040,329</b>	<b>4,778,981</b>	<b>1,001,098</b>
8	The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors	363,829	0	0	0
	The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	25,034	0	182,312	0
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	606,034	0	464,513	464,513
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	678,489	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>994,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,325,314</b>	<b>464,513</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	22,442,762	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,442,762</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>20,307,404</b>	<b>16,802,248</b>	<b>60,758,724</b>	<b>11,831,777</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,002,785</b>	<b>2,458,083</b>	<b>6,231,630</b>	<b>775,584</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,310,189</b>	<b>19,260,331</b>	<b>66,990,354</b>	<b>12,607,361</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,515,162</b>	<b>1,251,921</b>	<b>3,351,969</b>	<b>3,351,969</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>24,825,351</b>	<b>20,512,252</b>	<b>70,342,323</b>	<b>15,959,329</b>



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

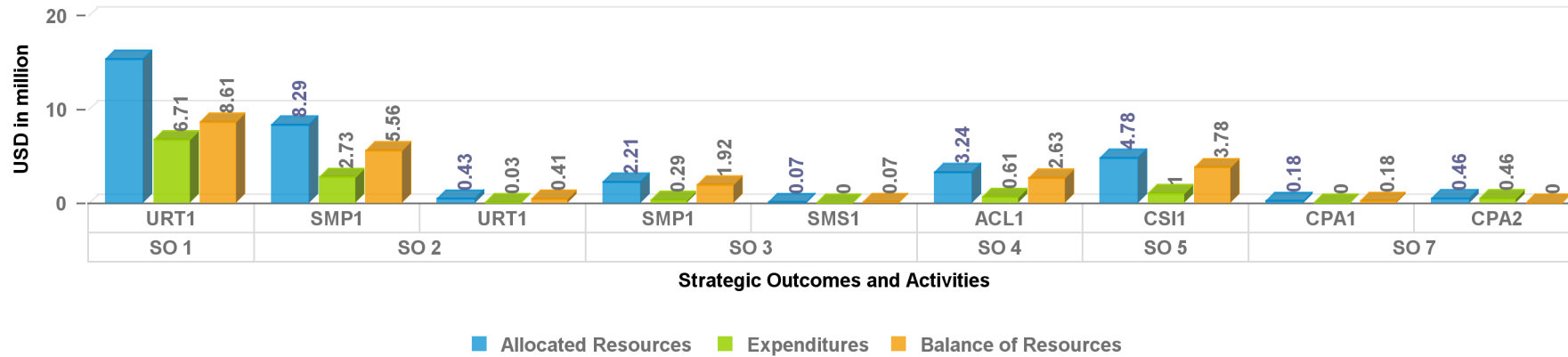
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

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

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023
SO 4	Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023
SO 5	Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
SO 7	The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks
CPA1	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
CSI1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production
SMP1	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.
SMS1	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.
URT1	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	6,324,616	15,321,037	0	15,321,037	6,710,660	8,610,377	
		Non Activity Specific	0	39,007	0	39,007	0	39,007	
	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	5,578,779	8,290,743	0	8,290,743	2,729,396	5,561,347	
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	1,481,439	434,477	0	434,477	27,502	406,974	
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,282,720	0	1,282,720	0	1,282,720	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>13,384,834</b>	<b>25,367,984</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,367,984</b>	<b>9,467,558</b>	<b>15,900,426</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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
3	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	932,409	2,208,608	0	2,208,608	286,895	1,921,713
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	225,042	66,799	0	66,799	0	66,799
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,327,691	0	1,327,691	0	1,327,691
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,157,450</b>	<b>3,603,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,603,098</b>	<b>286,895</b>	<b>3,316,203</b>
4	Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	2,729,719	3,240,585	0	3,240,585	611,712	2,628,873
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,729,719</b>	<b>3,240,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,240,585</b>	<b>611,712</b>	<b>2,628,873</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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	Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	2,040,503	4,533,243	245,738	4,778,981	1,001,098	3,777,883
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,040,503</b>	<b>4,533,243</b>	<b>245,738</b>	<b>4,778,981</b>	<b>1,001,098</b>	<b>3,777,883</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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
8	The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors	363,829	0	0	0	0	0
	The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	25,034	182,312	0	182,312	0	182,312
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	606,034	464,513	0	464,513	464,513	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	678,489	0	678,489	0	678,489
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>994,897</b>	<b>1,325,314</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,325,314</b>	<b>464,513</b>	<b>860,801</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	22,442,762	0	22,442,762	0	22,442,762
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>22,442,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,442,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,442,762</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### 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
			20,307,404	60,512,986	245,738	60,758,724	11,831,777	48,926,947
			3,002,785	6,195,678	35,952	6,231,630	775,584	5,456,046
			23,310,189	66,708,664	281,690	66,990,354	12,607,361	54,382,993
			1,515,162	3,351,969		3,351,969	3,351,969	0
			24,825,351	70,060,633	281,690	70,342,323	15,959,329	54,382,993

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