

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Haiti

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP supported the Government of Haiti with humanitarian interventions and sustainable development solutions to the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

WFP continued to provide emergency food assistance through cash-based transfers and food rations, choosing the best modality of assistance for each location depending on market assessments, food security assessments, protection considerations and other feasibility analyses. On 19 March, the first cases of COVID-19 were reported in Haiti, and the Government declared a state of health emergency, closing schools, airports, factories, and seaports. WFP scaled up its emergency operations to respond to the increased needs due to the COVID-19 crisis and delivered cash-based and in-kind emergency food assistance to 380,000 people in 2020.

Given the country's frequent exposure to natural hazards and high levels of vulnerability, disaster management and preparedness is a priority for WFP's interventions in Haiti. WFP continued preparations to provide life-saving assistance in the event of a shock by prepositioning contingency food stocks. The Cash-Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG), an Inter-Agency initiative led by WFP and Mercy Corps, was instrumental in the improvement of cash delivery preparedness among humanitarian actors and in the harmonization of cash interventions.

In line with government priorities to support rural development and national agriculture, WFP continued to connect its school feeding programme with local markets and producers. While schools were closed for five months due to COVID-19, WFP with support from its cooperating partners, collected the food stocks available in schools and distributed take-home rations to 90,000 families of schoolchildren. Schools reopened on 17 August and the 2020-2021 academic year began on 9 November. In total, WFP provided 250,000 schoolchildren with hot meals in 2020. Through WFP's home-grown school feeding programme, schoolchildren in three departments were served a diversified, fresh seasonal menu cooked exclusively with local products.

WFP also worked with vulnerable rural communities to create, rehabilitate, or modernize community assets through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions. Among these interventions were Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities aimed at strengthening the communities' resilience to future shocks. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) to strengthen its capacity to design and implement social safety nets and social assistance programmes. This collaboration culminated in June with the Government's adoption of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP), a key institutional step towards reducing extreme poverty, inequality, and hunger. WFP also continued to support the MAST in strengthening its vulnerability mapping system.

WFP continued to work with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC) of the Ministry of the Interior on disaster preparedness, particularly through its Forecast-based Financing initiative (FbF). This initiative aimed to enable access to humanitarian funding for early action based on in-depth forecast information and risk analysis as part of South-South and Triangular Cooperation efforts with the governments of the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

WFP provided logistics and supply chain services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community, and facilitated the coordination of humanitarian logistics, which proved essential during the COVID-19 response. Among these services, WFP continued to operate the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing a 22-passenger helicopter which transported frontline workers, medical staff, medicines and hospital equipment to remote areas of the country safely and efficiently at the height of the crisis.

1,002,747



50%
female

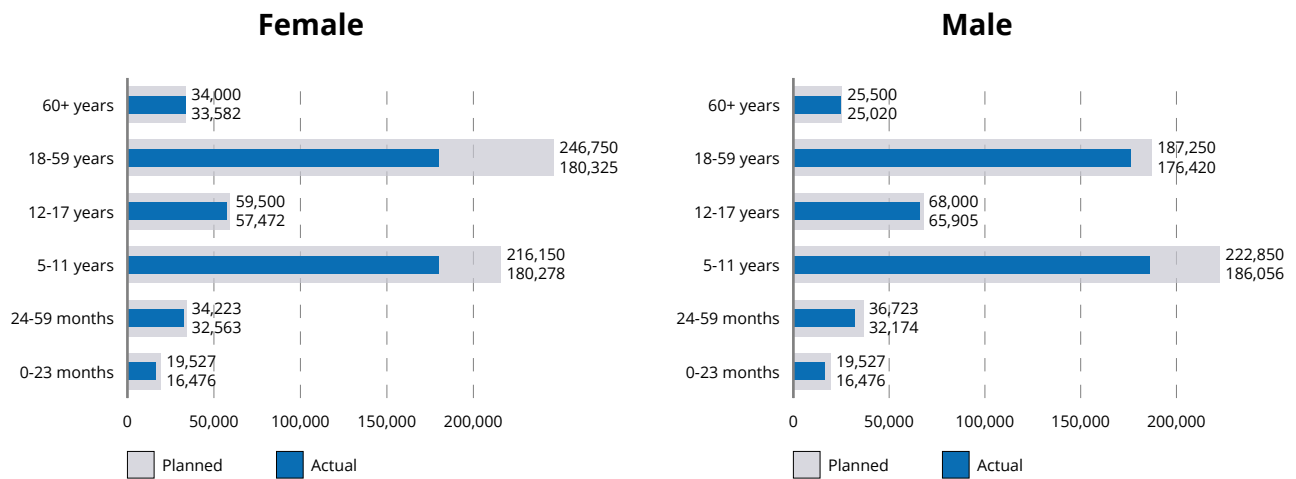


50%
male

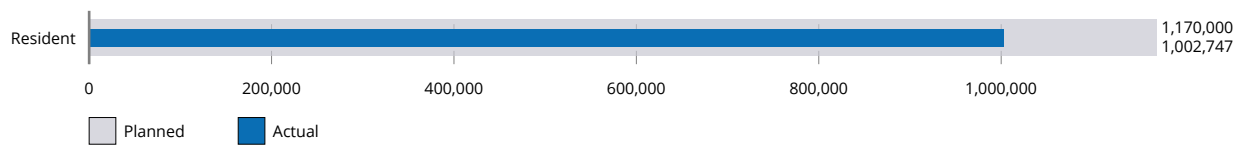
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 72,553 (51% Female, 49% Male)

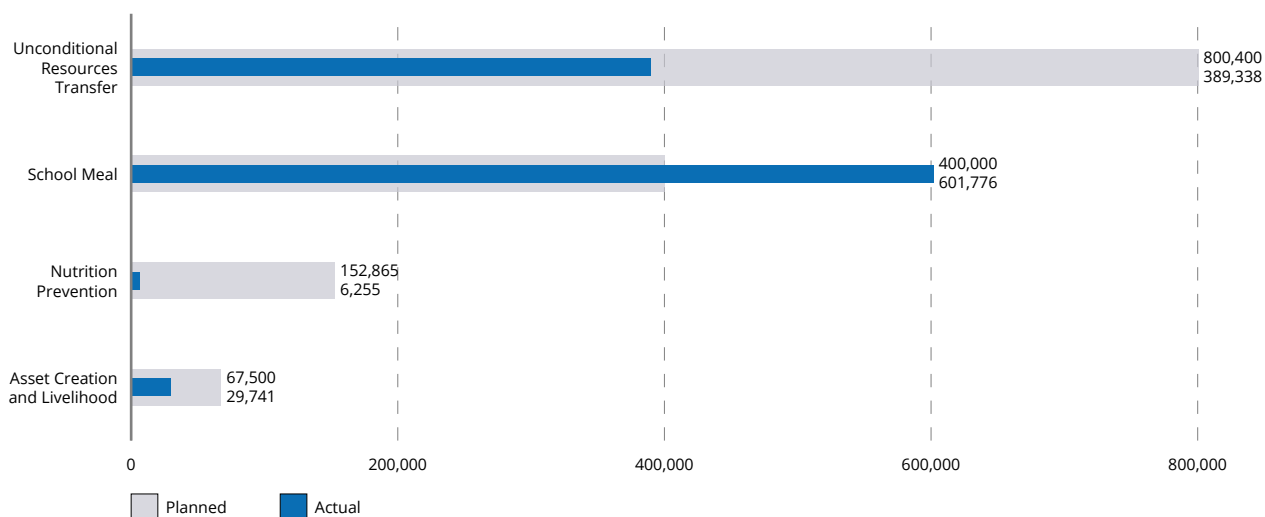
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



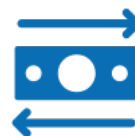
Total Food and CBT



8,657 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 29,991 mt total planned

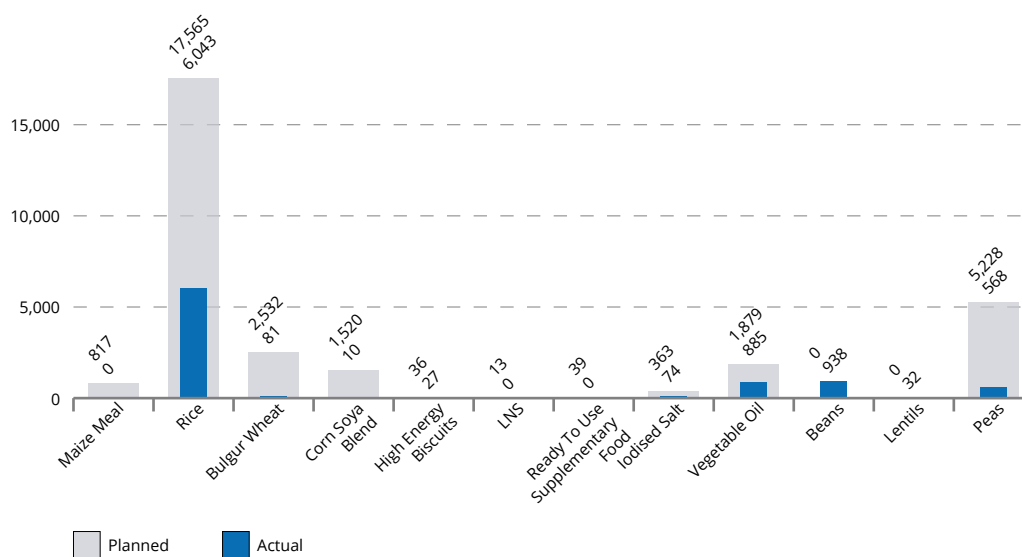


US\$ 17,122,891

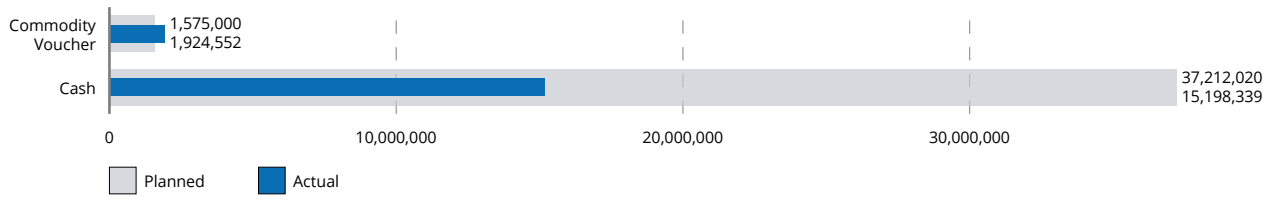
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 38,787,020 total planned

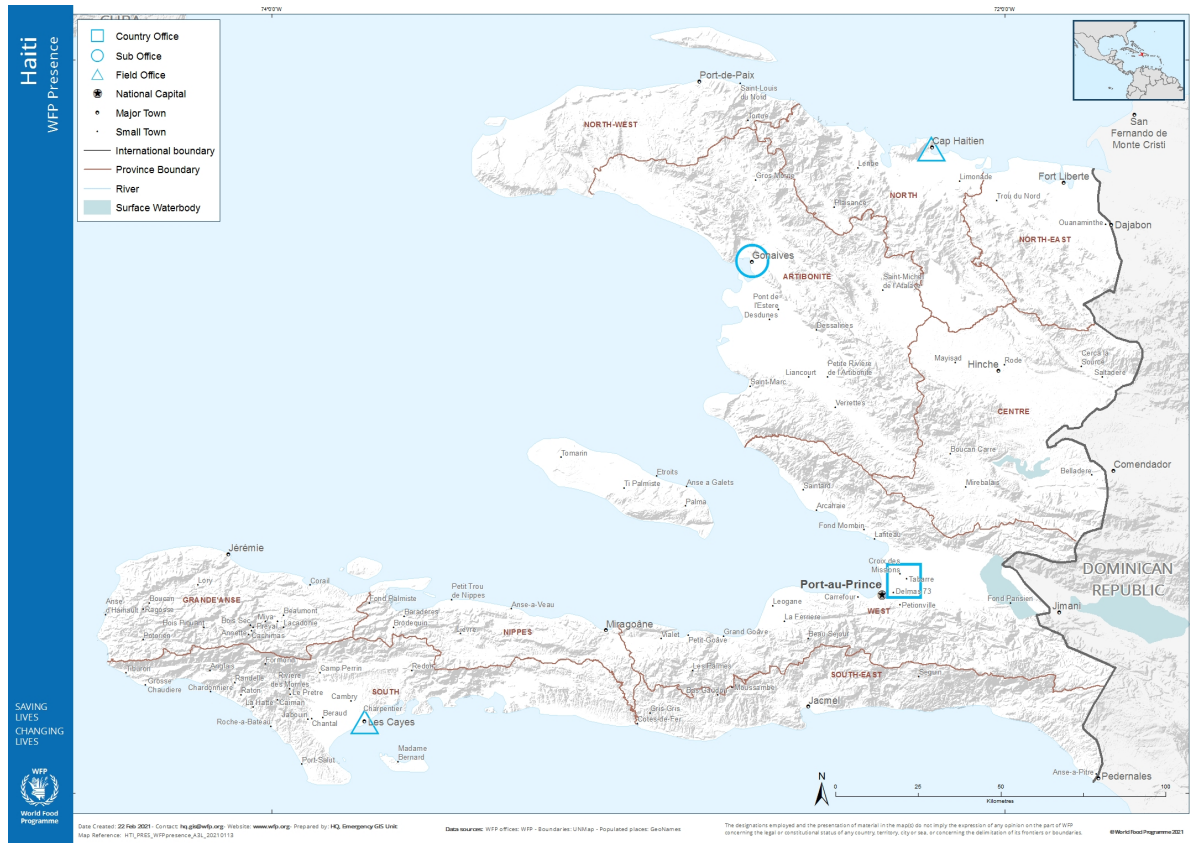
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Throughout 2020, the economic, social, and political context remained highly volatile in Haiti. The precarious security situation, with regular protests, increased gang activity and gang violence, as well as a sharp rise in kidnappings, affected both the public and private sectors' capacity to provide essential services. WFP's financial partners sometimes refused to operate in certain areas, while commercial transporters were at times unwilling to drive certain routes.

Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas and ranks 169th out of 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty is widespread throughout the country and has major implications on food security and nutrition. Haiti has one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world; more than half of its total population is chronically undernourished, and 23 percent of children under five years are chronically malnourished [1]. Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population and imports 50 percent of the country's needs and 68 percent of its cereals [2]. As a result, the country is vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets. In Haiti, two out of ten 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 local agriculture.

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.

In addition, Haiti is exposed to recurrent natural hazards and environmental degradation. On the 2020 Global Climate Risk Index by Germanwatch, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by losses due to extreme weather events. In 2020, key drivers of food insecurity included a depressed economic climate, poor harvests due to below-normal rainfall, and the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on livelihoods.

WFP continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) designed to contribute to both SDG 2 and 17 via seven Strategic Outcomes. Its formulation followed the Zero Hunger Review implemented in 2018 that included consultations with the Government and other national and international stakeholders to identify gaps and key priorities in food security and nutrition.

Contributing to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on food assistance to households affected by shocks and preparedness to emergencies. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations. Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on supporting smallholder farmers and their communities to improve their livelihoods and local production, and Strategic Outcome 4 aims to build resilience of rural communities through Food



Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes.

Contributing to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), Strategic Outcome 5 is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions to address food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030. Strategic Outcomes 6 and 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.

COVID-19 Response

The first cases of COVID-19 were reported on 19 March in Haiti. The Government declared a state of health emergency and introduced a series of lockdown measures to limit the spread of the virus, including the prohibition of gatherings of more than 10 people and a curfew between 8 pm and 5 am every day. This had an immediate impact on WFP's programmes and required new operational strategies both to deliver within the new limitations and to incorporate health and safety measures in WFP activities, to reduce risks and raise awareness COVID-19 prevention.

The COVID-19 crisis and associated restrictions weakened the Haitian economy, people's livelihoods, and disproportionately affected women and girls, who reported an increased use of negative coping strategies and increased incidences of gender-based violence in the household [3]. The impacts of the restrictions included fewer sources of income (especially for those engaged in agricultural and informal labor, and for women in general who assumed a higher share of unpaid care work), difficulty accessing markets, poor availability of food (especially imported foods), high transport costs, high food prices and a subsequent reduction in household purchasing power. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted in August 2020 found that four million people (42 percent of the population analyzed) were facing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above), with 900,000 among them in an emergency situation [4].

At the start of the COVID-19 crisis in Haiti, WFP estimated that up to 1.6 million Haitians could be pushed into severe hunger and scaled up its emergency operations (Strategic Outcome 1) with a target to reach 900,000 acutely food insecure people over 12 months. This included food assistance, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under five in areas at risk of increased global acute malnutrition, and complementary activities including social and behavior change communication, COVID-19 prevention messaging, referrals and targeting discharged children in emergency interventions. Where feasible, WFP sought to link households exiting its emergency programme with safety nets based on the new National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) and other resilience programmes.

Risk Management

WFP Haiti's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) identified two main strategic risks that could negatively affect its operations: sudden onset disasters and rising security concerns linked to the climate of social and political instability. Given the cyclical nature of weather phenomena and Haiti's high exposure, every year natural hazard risks are reviewed through the national hurricane season contingency plan under the leadership of the Government. In addition, WFP implemented a series of minimum preparedness actions. Fortunately, Haiti was not severely impacted by the 2020 hurricane season.

To mitigate capacity and operational risks, WFP maintained a roster of 50 implementing partners that were carefully vetted through document review, in-person visits, and capacity assessments. To minimize risks throughout its operations, WFP continued to strengthen its mechanisms for accountability to affected populations throughout the project cycle, such as by increasing the visibility of its toll-free hotline on project sites. Additionally, WFP reduced fiduciary risks linked to cash-based assistance by diversifying its financial partnerships and delivery mechanisms. As well, WFP reduced risks of mistargeting assistance by introducing margins of error in beneficiary targeting based on national SIMAST lists, filling 10 to 15 percent with community targeting.

Finally, WFP proactively implemented strengthened security measures to mitigate the evolving security situation. All WFP offices, warehouses, vehicles, and telecommunications complied with operating security standards. WFP ensured that all its staff were trained on security awareness and that staff safety procedures were consistently followed.

COVID-19-related risks were also of high concern during interventions, and WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP), the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC), and local police to enforce COVID-19 prevention measures and help raise awareness of COVID-19 and its prevention at distribution sites.



Partnerships

To support its humanitarian response as well as its long-term efforts to address the root causes of hunger in Haiti through a functional and resilient national system, WFP invested in new operational and strategic partnerships, in line with its Country Strategic Plan. For example, in its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) to develop the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP), which was adopted in 2020, and its subsequent action plans, WFP provided upstream and system-level technical assistance with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN's Children and Education Fund (UNICEF), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as well as International Financial Institutions.

WFP significantly strengthened its partnership with International Financial Institutions in 2020, specifically the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to respond to urgent food needs linked to the COVID-19 crisis while simultaneously strengthening the capacity of the MAST, notably by improving the SIMAST. The SIMAST is an information system that uses a systematic vulnerability analysis to provide a country-wide database used by the Government's humanitarian and development partners to target vulnerable households for emergency programmes and other social assistance.

Thanks to the support from the World Bank and the IDB funding the emergency response, the Haitian Government was the largest donor to WFP in 2020, contributing a total of USD 60 million. This continues to strengthen WFP's key partnership with the Government in the design and implementation of programmes with the objective to gradually transitioning to full national ownership of all programmes and initiatives.

WFP's long-term technical assistance to the Government in the development of social protection programmes and of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP), officially adopted in June, was instrumental in positioning WFP as a partner of choice in Haiti; not only for social protection and policy development, but especially to support the gradual implementation of the national policy.

WFP continued its co-leadership of the Cash-Based Transfer Working Group to promote improvements in cash-based transfers and the harmonization of programmatic approaches. In addition, WFP strengthened its engagement with civil society organizations by integrating them into home-grown school feeding activities and agricultural value chains. Multi-year partnerships for school feeding have allowed a stronger and more reliable investment in the programme with a view to long-term outcomes. WFP's school meal programme is the country's largest food safety net and supports the Government's efforts to establish a fully nationally owned programme by 2030.

In addition, WFP's participation in coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team and the Food Security Sector and Logistics Sector contributed to improved collaboration in programme implementation and fundraising in times of crisis. As co-lead of the Food Security Sector, WFP contributed to coordinating the food security response, working directly with partners and stakeholders that include international and national NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, United Nations Organizations, governments, and donors. As lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP helped ensure the humanitarian community had access to timely and reliable logistics services and information.

To diversify its intervention modalities and improve operational flexibility, WFP continued to expand its partnerships with local and international NGOs as well as service providers. WFP now has a roster of 50 cooperating partners in the country, with stand-by partners in every department to be quickly mobilized for emergencies. WFP notably developed its relationship with Fonkoze and Western Union as financial service providers, and with national cellular service provider Digicel for e-money transfers.

Finally, WFP developed its direct, bilateral relationships with other UN agencies including UNICEF and FAO, such as by sharing beneficiary lists with FAO to encourage a complementarity of emergency and livelihoods assistance for the same beneficiaries, engaging in joint advocacy and funding appeals for a coordinated WFP-FAO food security response, and organizing programmatic meetings with UNICEF to identify geographical overlaps, synergies at school level and possible areas of cooperation for 2021.

Within the COVID-19 context, WFP's partners showed great generosity to support the most vulnerable Haitians and avoid further deterioration of food security, more than doubling their total contributions to WFP in 2020 compared to the previous year.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP continuously seeks ways to mitigate funding gaps by adjusting its internal processes to implement activities in the most cost-effective way. In 2020, the Haiti country office received both targeted direct contributions and multilateral contributions. Unearmarked contributions give WFP more flexibility to adapt its programmes to the changing environment and needs, and agility to implement activities quickly and efficiently.

In 2020, WFP received key contributions to support the provision of food assistance to vulnerable populations under Strategic Outcome 1. The number of people WFP planned to reach under this Strategic Outcome nearly doubled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and through key partnerships, contributions closely matched needs. Contributions included cash or in-kind support from the Government of Canada, the European Union (EU/ECHO), the Federal Republic of Germany, Latter Day Saints Charities (LDS), The Swiss Confederation, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). In addition, in response to COVID-19, WFP established new partnerships with the Government of Haiti, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank (WB), which resulted in significant funding for the COVID-19 response under this Strategic Outcome, connected to ongoing social protection work.

































As major contributions totaling USD 60 million from the Government (with support from the IADB and WB) were disbursed late in the year, most of this funding was rolled over into 2021. With these funds, WFP started a major scale up of its emergency operations in the last months of 2020, to be continued through the first half of 2021.

Funding from the governments of Canada, France, Japan, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) supported WFP's school feeding programme. The governments of France and Switzerland and Population Services International (PSI) funded nutrition sensitive safety nets (Strategic Outcome 2). This includes ongoing multi-year contributions from Japan and Canada to support home-grown school feeding (Strategic Outcome 3). These multi-year contributions are crucial for better planning, optimization of funds, and timely procurement. Despite contributions, WFP's limited funding on Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 made it impossible to expand the number of children covered in the programmes, as planned in the Country Strategic Plan.

Resilience and disaster risk reduction activities were conducted with contributions from the Swiss Confederation and the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) directed towards Strategic Outcome 4. Moreover, funding for Forecast-Based Financing from the Federal Republic of Germany and contributions from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Swiss Confederation, BHA and the World Bank, and ongoing funding from the European Union (DEVCO) supported work to expand and improve the national database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (SIMAST) under Strategic Outcome 5.

On demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, and cash-based transfer delivery services (Strategic Outcome 7) were funded by BHA, and as demand for services was lower than initially planned as Haiti was relatively unaffected by the 2020 hurricane season, these funds have been carried over to 2021. Due to the prevailing insecurity situation in 2020, and upon request of the humanitarian community, WFP continued to provide logistics services under Strategic Outcome 7, which was planned as a contingency measure in the initial design of the Country Strategic Plan. This Strategic Outcome encompasses two activities: provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners and provide humanitarian air services to partners. This Strategic Outcome was funded by contributions from the Government of Canada, ECHO, the French Republic, the Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the Swiss Confederation, and BHA. In addition, the Federative Republic of Brazil provided funding under this Strategic Outcome for the transport of COVID-19 response items.

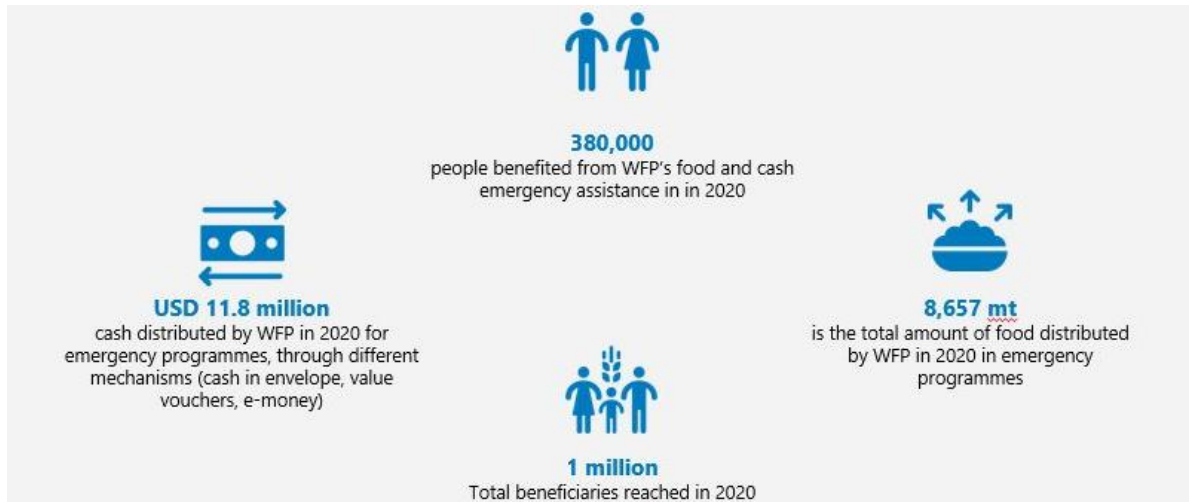
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	 64,514,467	 34,879,052	 86,390,626	 24,038,899
02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	 15,207,162	 11,471,883	 17,771,154	 6,812,059
03: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	 3,149,388	 2,895,696	 6,034,887	 1,655,041
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	 5,601,254	 5,601,254	 7,290,167	 2,781,828
05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	 3,005,451	 3,011,721	 7,915,321	 2,470,349
06: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	 1,435,919	 1,435,875	 1,085,893	 507,118
07: The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	 5,907,609	 0	 4,168,969	 3,449,555
Total:	 98,821,250	 59,295,481	 130,657,017	 41,714,849

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable households and prepositioned food contingency stocks for the hurricane season, in line with government priorities for emergency food assistance.

Activity 1 targets crisis-affected populations, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis. Poor agricultural performance and a continued rise in prices, compounded by the COVID-19 crisis, deteriorated the food insecurity of the most vulnerable in 2020. Four million Haitians were estimated to be severely food insecure and in need of immediate food assistance in August 2020 [1], from 3.67 million in October 2019.

To improve food security across the country, WFP significantly scaled up its emergency interventions, the largest of its activities. WFP targeted in priority those households facing emergency levels (IPC phase 4) or crisis levels (IPC phase 3) of food insecurity. Households were selected according to predefined vulnerability criteria, which included a particular concern for families with pregnant and lactating women or children between six and 59 months. WFP also prepositioned food contingency stocks ahead of the 2020 hurricane season to cover the food needs of 300,000 people for a month.

Most targeted beneficiaries received a comprehensive assistance package with a mix of cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance: two cycles of food rations (rice, pulses, and oil) and two cycles of unconditional and unrestricted cash-based transfers (four cycles in total). Other beneficiaries received four cycles of unconditional and unrestricted cash-based transfers. In urban areas, market functionality was confirmed through NGO sector assessments and a WFP retail assessment. Vouchers, cash over the counter, and mobile money were used as the principal transfer mechanisms for all four cycles due to security and protection concerns. In rural areas, two cycles of in-kind food assistance were followed by two cycles of cash-based transfers using cash in envelope. This approach responded to the immediate food needs and ensured that the first distributions of humanitarian assistance minimized potential inflationary pressures on local markets, before progressively moving to cash-based mechanisms in line with beneficiary preferences. The transfer value, set at USD 82 per cycle, was calculated to cover approximately 70 percent of Haiti's monthly food basket. The transfer value and minimum expenditure basket are established through the Cash-Based Transfer Working Group.

Good availability of funding on Strategic Outcome 1 in 2020 allowed WFP to significantly scale up its emergency assistance and reach 380,000 beneficiaries during the year, and surpass the target of 900,000 beneficiaries between November 2019 and June 2021. Overall, in 2020, WFP distributed 8,657 mt of food commodities.

WFP's targeting was mostly community-based, using local committees with a clear communication strategy on the entry criteria (the most crucial being socio-economic vulnerability) to promote community understanding and ownership of the project. WFP also used the lists of the SIMAST, the information system of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), to complement frequency listing in areas where such lists were available; WFP additionally supported the

expansion of the SIMAST's population coverage and technical enhancements to the system, such as by adding new functionalities.

During the last quarter of 2020, WFP increased its support to its partners' targeting by clarifying the frequency listing methodology, attending the trainings given to community committees and verifying through surveys that the vulnerability criteria for inclusion had been respected. Results from baseline surveys and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) show an overall positive effect of WFP's emergency assistance. The percentage of people with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) in Saint Michel de l'Attalaye (Artibonite) went from 51 percent to 72 percent, and the same trend is confirmed for the Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) which improved from 55 percent in emergency during baseline to 27 percent post-distribution in the same areas; a significant reduction in the adoption of negative coping strategies by families after the intervention. In Gonaives, WFP's mobile money intervention had a positive effect on food security. The percentage of respondents with an acceptable FCS went from 41 percent at baseline to 54 percent post-distribution, and the same positive trend is confirmed for the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), from 15.3 at baseline to 13.25 at endline (on average).

In 2020, WFP diversified its distribution models and transfer mechanisms and distributed cash in envelopes, cash over the counter, value vouchers, and mobile money by developing new partnerships with financial service providers such as Western Union, Fonkoze and a national cellular service provider (Digicel). These partnerships have increased WFP's agility and flexibility to reach both rural and urban areas with the safest and most suitable transfer modality and mechanism for each context. Overall, WFP partnered with 41 local and international NGOs to implement its emergency assistance across 88 communes.

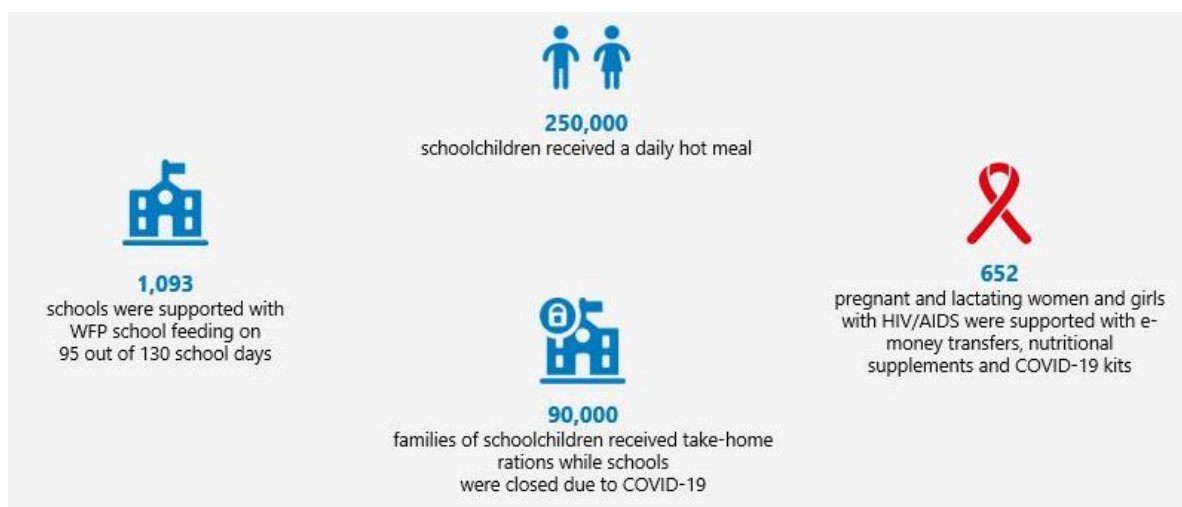
To reduce and mitigate COVID-19 related risks, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) and the Ministry of the Interior's Directorate General for Civil Protection (DGPC) to organize and manage its distribution sites. Through these agreements, MSPP and DGPC staff were deployed on WFP distribution sites to ensure that physical distance and hygiene measures were respected and to raise awareness of COVID-19. WFP also trained its cooperating partners on COVID-19 protocols. WFP will continue to scale up its emergency programmes in Haiti through the first half of 2021, in order to reach 1.3 million beneficiaries by June 2021. As no major extreme weather event hit Haiti in 2020, WFP will keep its contingency stock for the 2021 hurricane season.

WFP will evaluate the effectiveness of its targeting mechanism as well as the established criteria to define best practices. WFP is also using the database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST) a posteriori to cross-reference the vulnerability profile of the beneficiaries selected by the community targeting method (frequency list) and thus refine its beneficiary selection mechanisms, especially with regard to shock-responsiveness.

WFP addresses gender and age inequalities across the project cycle of its humanitarian response, and gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP prioritized single female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women with children younger than five years old, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Beneficiaries who could not collect their entitlement were eligible to select a proxy person they trust to support the pickup on their behalf. Children under 18 were ineligible to be selected as beneficiaries of WFP's emergency interventions due to data protection policies. Gender was integrated into the selection and timing of distributions, as well as the targeting of beneficiary households. Distributions sites were chosen with local authorities based on the distances that beneficiaries, especially women, needed to travel, to reduce risks, transportation costs, and time spent to gather the ration or entitlement. Women were also selected to participate in community management and monitoring committees. However, ensuring equal decision power of women and men in the spending of cash entitlements at the household level remains a significant challenge.

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	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year



To address the root causes and chronic elements of food insecurity in Haiti, where 23 percent of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition [1], WFP implements nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive safety nets by supporting the Government's National School Feeding Strategy and its National School Feeding Programme. WFP targets populations identified by the Government as requiring priority assistance and school-aged children in general to prevent malnutrition and help people reach their full potential.

In line with the Government's National School Feeding Policy and Strategy, WFP continued to deliver daily nutritious hot meals to school children from pre-primary to grade six in nine out of the ten departments in Haiti (activity 3). WFP's school feeding activities were designed to address food insecurity and malnutrition and contribute to improved education, health and gender equality outcomes, particularly increased school participation, attendance, and retention of girls until the end of primary school. Daily school meals incentivized the parents of food-insecure households to send their girls to school by saving the cost of a meal. WFP is also piloting a social and behavior change communications strategy in 50 schools, leveraging schools as a platform to transform traditional sociocultural norms and practices related to gender, hygiene, and nutrition. The strategy builds on prior and ongoing research, which provides an understanding of contextual constraints, cultural drivers, and behavioral patterns to ensure the program resonates with targeted communities.

Due to limited resources, WFP was unable to expand the coverage of its school feeding programme, reaching 250,000 children in 2020 (124,000 girls and 126,000 boys), 70 percent of the annual target in its Country Strategic Plan (350,000). WFP's daily hot meals consisted of a ration of approximately 160 grams of rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt. The daily ration represented approximately 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for school children (585 kcal/ meal). At the school level, WFP and its partners mobilized financial support from schoolchildren's parents to purchase cooking fuel and water, remunerate cooks, and add fresh foods such as fish, tomato, and garlic to meals. Within the sociocultural context, school cooks are more often women than men. Their remuneration represents an important programmatic decision towards gender equality.

Most school feeding committees are led by school directors, typically male, often alongside male chairpersons (parents/caregivers/teachers) who are responsible for making decisions for the school feeding programme. Female committee members (parents/caregivers/teachers) are often less involved in decision making than their male counterparts, reflecting the power distribution. In March 2020, the Government announced the closure of all schools as a result of COVID-19. In June, the Government announced the reopening of schools including a catch-up period for the 2019-2020 academic school year between August and October and a delay of the 2020-2021 academic school year, starting November 9. As a result of the closure, WFP and its partners served hot meals on 95 out of 130 planned feeding days in 2020 in 1,093 schools (reaching 250,000 children). As soon as school closures were announced, WFP decided in coordination with other national school feeding stakeholders to distribute 1,000 mt of food stocks remaining in schools as take-home rations to 93,000 families of the children participating in the programme.

WFP's monitoring data showed a slight decrease in the retention rates and pass rates of both girls and boys compared to the previous academic year, due to COVID-19 lockdown. The target retention rate in 2020 was greater than or equal

to 91.4 percent for girls, and greater than or equal to 91.8 percent for boys. Actual retention rates for the 2019-2020 academic year were 84 and 83 percent for girls and boys respectively, compared to 91 and 90 percent in 2019. To facilitate safe implementation of school feeding activities in the COVID-19 context, WFP partnered with UNICEF to distribute 4,300 water buckets and soap for handwashing in all WFP assisted schools. WFP continues to strengthen its relationship with other key school feeding actors such as the Inter-American Development Bank, notably by harmonizing and coordinating targeting and programmatic approaches to avoid duplicating efforts.

WFP has readjusted its programme to avoid any exclusion of schoolchildren when there are irregularities in the management of the programme and when parents are unable to provide in-kind or financial support. WFP also trained its cooperating partners on monitoring systems to strengthen oversight of its school feeding activities [2].

In the context of the COVID-19, WFP provided emergency food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral therapy, who were identified as particularly vulnerable to malnutrition (activity 2). While WFP planned to launch a study in 2020 on adherence to antiretroviral treatment for PLWG living with HIV/AIDS, the activity had to be adapted due to COVID-19. WFP submitted a proposal to donors for a new project with decreased duration and more beneficiaries. Under this project, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 652 PLWG with HIV in the Artibonite and West departments in the form of specialized nutritious foods and mobile money transfers, and also distributed COVID-19 prevention and hygiene kits. Beneficiaries were also educated on COVID-19 and good nutrition practices via text messages. This activity was designed to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the nutrition of women under treatment and to support the food security of their households. It also served as an incentive for participants to adhere to mother-to-child transmission prevention.

From October to December 2020, WFP transferred a total of USD 214 to each of the 652 targeted PLWG with HIV with two distinct mobile money transfers. All beneficiaries received a mobile phone with a SIM card to receive the transfers, which also made it easier for WFP to monitor the project remotely through phone calls and share messages on COVID-19 prevention and nutrition. WFP's baseline study for the mobile money project for PLWG living with HIV showed an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) at 36 percent on average, while 28 percent and 35 percent of respondents reported a borderline and poor FCS, respectively. Additionally, 82 percent, 66 percent and 32 percent of respondents reported having consumed vitamin A, protein and iron rich foods every day respectively. WFP will collect post-distribution data in February 2021 to measure the project's outcomes.

WFP's emergency food assistance to PLWG with HIV was implemented through two new partnerships with local health organizations Gheskio and Zanmi Lasante. Assistance delivery was organized through their health centers, where partner staff distributed nutritional supplements, mobile phones, and SIM cards for the mobile money transfers. WFP coordinated its interventions with nutrition partners including UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. WFP also engaged in the development of the Global Action Plan for the Child Wasting roadmap alongside United Nations agencies and Government institutions.

During the implementation of activity 2, WFP faced significant challenges with the mobile money modality. Not all women targeted in the project understood how to use phones or how to retrieve money at the designated points. In remote areas, weak cellular signals complicated the reception of text messages including those announcing the availability of entitlements for withdrawal. To overcome these difficulties, partner staff helped the beneficiaries use the phones and accompanied them to the designated cash points. Weak signals could not be remedied and caused slight delays in assistance. Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of activities 2 and 3, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Monitoring data shows that girls and boys have equal access to and draw similar benefits from WFP's school feeding programme. Age-disaggregated data collection for school feeding is challenging, particularly as enrolled children started pre-primary and primary school at various ages. The implementation of activity 2 mitigated the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on PLWG living with HIV and improved their households' food security and nutrition.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Design, implement and strengthen nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	3
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



Under Strategic Outcome 3, and in alignment with the Government's rural development priorities, WFP invests in strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, especially women, improving their access to markets and their integration within the food value chains, including through its home-grown school feeding programme. By revitalizing the agricultural sector, WFP seeks to create work opportunities for and facilitate the economic integration of rural communities, who are the most food insecure populations in Haiti and are the most exposed to natural hazards and climate shocks.

Through activity 4, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the market access of smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives along value chains, such as by developing their capacity to respond to tenders and negotiate contracts or their capacity to meet and monitor quality and safety standards governing the sale of products to institutional or other clients. Through activity 5, WFP continued to implement its home-grown school feeding programme in Nippes, Artibonite, and West departments, focusing on decentralized local purchases (at the school level) in order to support local economies. Almost all purchases for the programme were from smallholder farmers, including women smallholders. Through a culturally-adapted, locally-sourced and nutritious food ration, WFP helped diversify the diet of schoolchildren. WFP continued to transition more of its traditional school feeding activities to home-grown school feeding, seeking to transition a minimum of 5,000 children from traditional to home-grown school feeding at the end of the current academic year 2020-21 and 10,000 at the end of academic year 2022-2023.

Under activity 4, WFP increased its number of partnerships with organizations of agricultural producers from 21 in 2019 in two departments (South and Artibonite) to 54 across three departments in 2020 (South, Artibonite and Nippes). The selection of these organizations was conducted between September and December 2020 in the South and Nippes department but was postponed to 2021 for the Artibonite department due to insecurity. WFP delivered training sessions to the selected organizations on the reduction of post-harvest losses, financial management, marketing, participation in electronic tenders, negotiation and contracting, among others, except in Artibonite where these sessions were also postponed to 2021. WFP purchased and transferred quality control equipment to the Unit to Facilitate the Purchase of Agricultural Products (UFAPAL) of the Ministry of Agriculture, including 60 moisture meters and 60 thermometers. The equipment was delivered during the planned training sessions on quality control for the organizations of agricultural producers.

Under activity 5, WFP transferred cash to its cooperating partner to purchase local products for 201 schools across three departments (Artibonite, West, Nippes). Despite the COVID-19 crisis and school closures from March to August, WFP and its partners were able to provide a daily hot meal cooked exclusively with local products to more than 50,000 children on 98 out of 130 planned school days. While schools were closed, WFP prioritized the distribution of dry food stocks remaining in schools (191 mt) in the form of take-home, in-kind rations to over 13,000 families of schoolchildren benefiting from the home-grown school feeding programme.

In 2020, due to low availability, WFP was only able to purchase ten mt of locally-produced salt for its traditional school feeding programme, while rice, oil and peas had to be imported to supply participating schools. However, under activity 5, WFP's partner purchased more than 830 mt of dry and fresh local products from WFP's network of organizations of

agricultural producers in Nippes and Artibonite, including cereals, legumes, roots and tubers, vegetables, oil, and salt.

After a woman leader of a WFP-supported organization of agricultural producers in Nippes (IMAD) was selected as a winner of the Women Stop Hunger Awards by WFP's private partner Sodexo in 2019, her organization received a cash prize of USD 10,000, which they intended to use to purchase rice mills. The rice mills can reduce the time required to transform rice, and increase its quality, therefore improving the farmers' output and incomes. Because the cash prize was insufficient for the purchase of the mills, WFP will complement it with USD 8,500 in funding, directly supporting a productive investment that will benefit 140 smallholder farmers of which 61 are women.

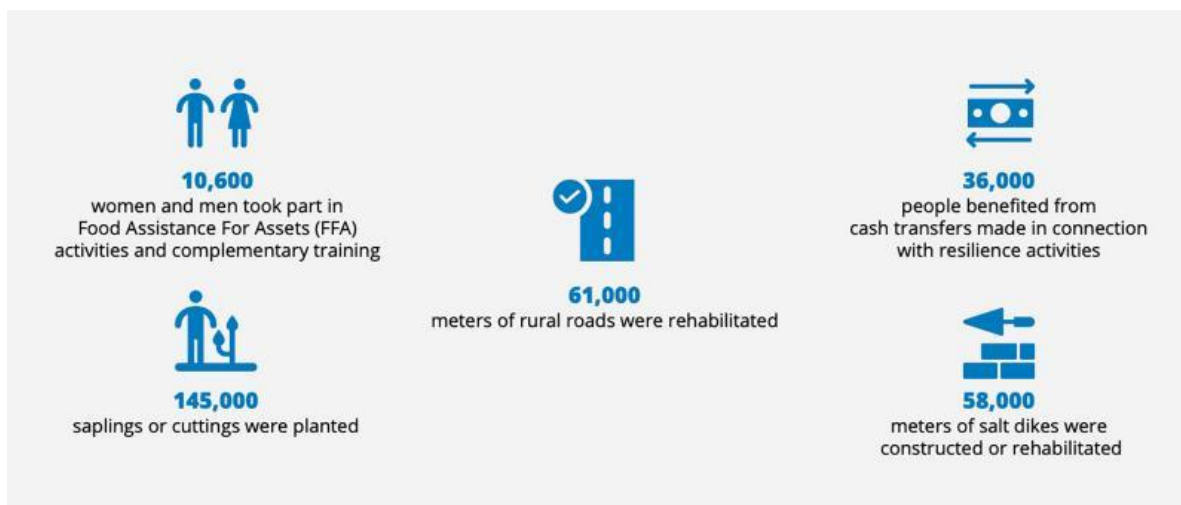
Building on its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP revised in July a letter of understanding signed at the end of 2019, adjusting to the new sociopolitical context and government staff turnover. Under activity 5, WFP formed new partnerships with local organizations of agricultural producers in the Nippes and Artibonite departments, including a partnership with an organization of women producers in the Artibonite department. At the national level, WFP initiated discussions with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on potential linkages and areas of collaboration under this Strategic Outcome.

In November 2020, WFP organized a workshop with key stakeholders of the home-grown school feeding programme to discuss best practices and lessons learned. The workshop reiterated the need for increased coordination and better communication, including regular meetings, as well as stronger oversight.

WFP plans to continue integrating gender throughout the implementation of activity 4 and has already fully integrated gender into the implementation of activity 5, which has a GAM score of 3. In February 2020, WFP completed the second phase of its gender and market study in the Nippes department to identify women's challenges, obstacles, as well as areas of opportunity for women to participate and benefit equally in the agricultural value chain of the home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets	N/A
Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools	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



Due to their exposure and limited resilience to shocks and stressors, such as natural hazards or socio-economic instability, which continued throughout 2020, the poorest Haitians depend on repeated humanitarian assistance. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP seeks to contribute to more resilient food systems to help the most vulnerable communities in Haiti mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks, in line with the Government’s rural development priorities.

Under activity 6, WFP provided conditional cash assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets (Food Assistance for Assets) to build resilience to shocks and improve risk management in the communities most exposed to risk. WFP used its Three-Pronged-Approach (3PA) methodology to bring together communities, Government, and partners in the design of its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions. This consultative process ensures that the projects respond to local needs and increases ownership, which promotes the long-term maintenance of assets and sustainability of WFP’s interventions. Additionally, WFP organized Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations in seven communes with representatives from the Government and local authorities, women’s organizations, smallholder farmer organizations, and local and international NGOs. This allowed WFP to assess local realities such as shock trends and seasonal livelihoods and to identify synergies with existing programmes, for example with UNICEF and ILO programmes on gender-based violence and child rights.

Activity 6 was well funded in 2020 with a level of flexibility that allowed WFP to adapt projects according to needs and following the evolution of the situation in the field. However, resources did not allow WFP to link the activity with its emergency operations (activity 1), as was planned, which would have complemented its unconditional emergency assistance with resilience and FFA interventions for the same beneficiaries.

The COVID-19 crisis significantly affected resilience interventions in 2020, slowing down the rollout of projects including a new USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance-funded pilot project in the South Department, and increasing the cost of activities as a result of the implementation of prevention and mitigation measures. Overall, 10,600 households participated in WFP’s FFA activities and complementary training during the year, among which were 5,200 women participants and 5,400 men participants, in line with WFP’s targets. More than 7,300 households received cash entitlements for their work on FFA projects, which contributed to the food security of over 36,000 people. Only in the West department did WFP reach fewer beneficiaries than planned, as some targeted families were displaced by insecurity at the end of 2019.

While the number of FFA beneficiaries in 2020 remained consistent with 2019, WFP’s resilience interventions in 2020 focused on a more integrated approach with longer cycles of assistance and the building of more durable and sustainable assets. When most FFA interventions in 2019 focused on the cleaning of irrigation canals, 2020 interventions delivered transformative community assets such as modernized salt basins and rehabilitated rural roads.

In collaboration with the Departmental Directorates of Agriculture, which represent the Ministry of Agriculture in each department of Haiti, WFP also implemented FFA activities aimed at Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). This included the cleaning, rehabilitation and construction of irrigation canals, works to improve watershed management, and the construction of water tanks in communities affected by prolonged drought. Besides asset construction and

rehabilitation, WFP introduced income-generating activities to promote the development of small businesses, economic diversification, and better access to markets for smallholder farmers. This included small-scale commerce of food and non-food items, among which were products of FFA activities (salt, fish, fruits, crops).

In the Artibonite department, WFP conducted income-generating activities in which 800 women were involved in self-help savings groups and strengthened community assets such as by modernizing salt fields, rehabilitating rural roads, and improving watersheds. In the South department, 3,000 households participated in the rehabilitation of rural roads and irrigation canals, soil conservation, reforestation, and income-generating activities such as the creation of fishponds and micro-farms and received complementary training. In the West department, 1,300 households participated in FFA activities to build water tanks and structures to prevent soil erosion. In the North-West department, 3,000 FFA participants contributed to the rehabilitation of rural roads and to soil conservation activities, and received complementary training including topics on leadership skills and productive resource management.

Participants of FFA projects received cash transfers of USD 82 per month, which covers 70 percent of the food basket for a household of five. However, the number of recipients of cash transfers was 20 percent lower than in the previous year, due to delays in starting new interventions which postponed some transfers to 2021.

Positive outcomes were observed in the FFA project areas. In the South, communities confirmed that soil protection activities limited damage from tropical storm Laura in August. Better agricultural roads have allowed for more efficient transport of products from farm to market, reducing travel time significantly, and increasing the economic opportunities and market access of communities. In the West department, construction of water reservoirs increased the availability of water for domestic use, for animals and for watering small gardens. In Artibonite, the modernization of salt basins greatly improved working conditions, especially for women, reducing injuries and increasing salt output. The modernization of salt fields is a first step towards the development of a large-scale national production of iodized salt in Haiti, which could be an important source of income as well as help remedy iodine deficiencies in the population.

WFP conducted a baseline survey in several communes of the South department benefiting from FFA activities: 68 percent of respondents had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS), while 86 percent of respondents appear to have adopted emergency coping strategies (LCSI). WFP will conduct the endline survey in January 2021. In Port de Paix, WFP conducted a baseline survey in December 2020 for another FFA project in which 24 percent of respondents reported spending more than 65 percent of their budget on food. The endline survey, to be conducted in the first quarter of 2021, will provide an update on the households' food expenditure.

WFP's FFA activities involved a wide range of international, national, and local actors in both design and implementation. SLP workshops involved other UN agencies (the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the United Nations Population Fund), the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health, local authorities at the departmental level, community-based associations, and women's associations. Through the implementation of FFA activities, WFP was able to develop strong relationships with associations of local producers and networks of savings groups.

Within the "One UN" plan, WFP participated in the analysis and definition of programmatic opportunities around climate change, micro-insurance and risk financing, framing possibilities of joint work with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). WFP and UNEP are finalizing a letter of understanding to develop a strategic collaboration in Haiti.

In view of the disruption caused by the COVID-19 crisis and associated restrictions, WFP's development of a strong partnership with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC) of the Ministry of the Interior was essential to the safe implementation of activities and will need to continue being strengthened. Overall, strong coordination with state actors including the departmental directorates of the Agriculture and Environment Ministries will need to be sustained to maximise their involvement in the follow-up of projects and reinforce the alignment of WFP activities with the Government's policies and priorities.

Women participate in the entire life cycle of WFP's FFA projects from design and planning to monitoring and evaluation. Women participate in asset creation and rehabilitation in all roles according to their abilities and skills, and are involved in asset management committees, which gives them power in decisions such as the selection of assets and timing of activities. However, low literacy levels and socio-cultural barriers sometimes prevent the full involvement of women and girls in decision making.



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	3

Strategic outcome 05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030



While Strategic Outcomes 1 to 4 provide for WFP's continued direct operational assistance for food security and nutrition programmes, country capacity strengthening is increasingly important for the long-term sustainability of WFP's interventions and a progressive handover of WFP activities to the Government.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP seeks to collaborate with the Government to strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks. Due to limited national capacity to deliver social protection and social assistance programmes, and thus to effectively respond to shocks, the most vulnerable Haitians are not given the means to cope. The severe impacts of natural hazards, climate shocks and socio-economic instability, which was exacerbated this year in Haiti. Providing the country with institutional capacity for both social protection and climate risk management is key to reducing poverty, diminishing inequality, and empowering Haitian women and men in the long term.

This year, the COVID-19 crisis was a strong reminder of the urgent necessity to strengthen institutional capacity in Haiti. In acute crises such as this pandemic, well-designed and established social protection systems can be used to rapidly assess vulnerability and provide relief at scale through cash-based transfers, in-kind food assistance and other interventions.

In 2020, WFP provided technical and operational assistance to strengthen the capacity of national institutions (MAST at the central and departmental levels) to implement and manage social protection programmes, to target food security interventions, and to prepare for emergencies. This aligns with WFP's core mandate to achieve SDG 2 targets by strengthening institutions responsible for the development of coherent national policies and systems.

WFP notably delivered strategic policy orientations and advocated for Haiti's first National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) and provided continued operational and technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) at the national and regional levels, to improve its capacity to implement the policy. WFP also supported the MAST to strengthen and expand the geographical coverage of the SIMAST, the information management system of the MAST, which serves as a database used to target vulnerable populations for social assistance programmes. Finally, WFP continued to support and strengthen the capacity of national institutions involved in emergency preparedness and response through the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiatives launched in 2019, which enable anticipatory actions for disaster mitigation at the community and government level using credible seasonal and weather forecasts.

WFP's funding on Strategic Outcome 5 was sufficient and flexible enough to support its planned capacity strengthening and technical assistance activities. Generous and flexible contributions from donors notably allowed for the consolidation of the SIMAST, for an evaluation of the cost of implementing the NSPPP (through an agreement with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), for the implementation of a four-year pilot project in the South department, and for the production of technical reports to support the MAST in the deployment of a large payment platform for social transfers.

After years of WFP's continued technical support to national institutions, the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) was formally adopted by the Government in June 2020. WFP has continued to work alongside the Government since its adoption, such as by facilitating discussions around the development of an Action Plan for its implementation. Local actors (authorities, grassroots organizations, NGOs, civil society) were integrated in the policy formulation process as WFP facilitated inclusive consultations on policy contents in each of the 10 departments of Haiti. The adoption of the NSPPP by the Government marks a major institutional step towards building resilience against hunger, as it provides a national framework for coherent institutional efforts and programmes around social protection.

While reinforcing its technical assistance for the gradual implementation of the NSPPP, WFP has been coordinating a four-year pilot project ("PROMES", 2019-2023) in the South-East department, dedicated to strengthening the MAST's governance capacities at the departmental level. WFP also acted as secretariat in key committees on targeting and cash transfer working groups.

With WFP's continuous support, the geographical coverage of the SIMAST increased by 14 percent over 2020, from 376,000 households registered in 2019 to 430,000 households in 2020 (20 percent of the Haitian population). However, the increase in coverage remains 3 points below WFP's initial targets for the year, as the COVID-19 crisis and related restrictions affected the organization of the necessary surveys. WFP contributed to technical enhancements of the system and helped strengthen the governance committee of the SIMAST, which links the MAST to donors. WFP's technical and operational support to the SIMAST as well as its advocacy efforts have resulted in increased demand and usage of the database by national and international partners as well as additional funding in 2020, secured from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, for its geographical expansion in 2021 (from 20 to 25 percent of the Haitian population) and for operational improvements to the system aimed at facilitating vulnerability targeting in times of crises.

WFP's pilot Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiative has contributed to improving the national hydrological and meteorological early-warning system and strengthened capacities of local disaster risk management teams, notably with the provision of hydrometeorological stations and the training of technicians on system maintenance and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.

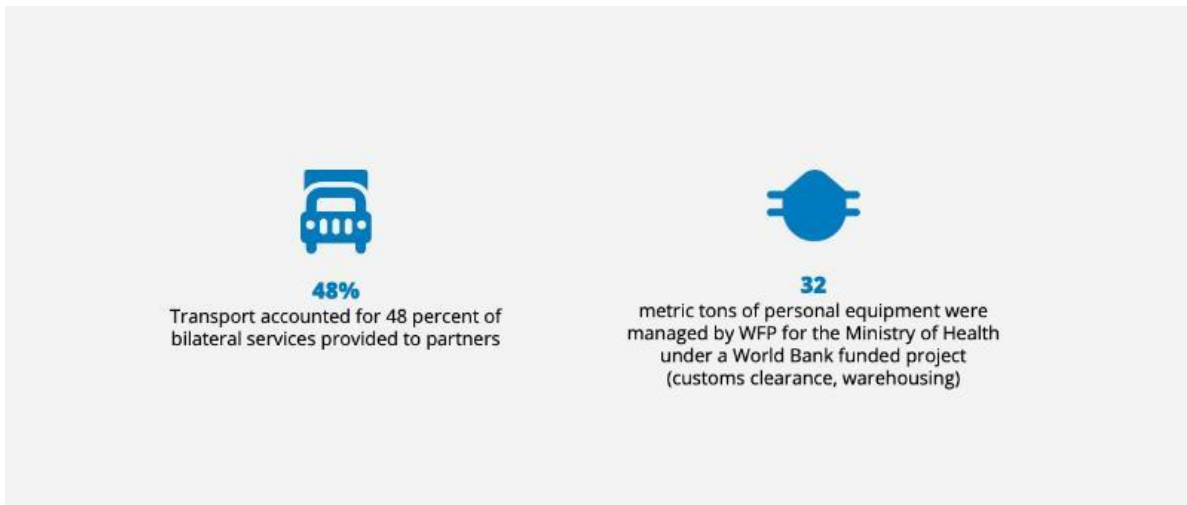
All social protection activities conducted under this Strategic Outcome were carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, while climate risk management was implemented in coordination with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC), the Government agency leading the coordination of disaster response. At the global and regional levels, WFP engaged in fruitful bilateral relations with traditional donors but also with the International Monetary Fund. Article IV consultations with Haiti concluded in January 2020 commended the Government for progress on the new national plan for social protection. South-South cooperation was also promoted through technical assistance missions between the Cuban, Haitian, and Dominican Republic national forecast centers and early warning entities.

Because both the nascent social protection and emergency preparedness systems are largely led through international assistance, WFP sees a clear need for fiscally sustainable and nationally owned systems. WFP will need to ensure the mobilization of additional resources, the development of technologies (such as a payment platform for social transfers), continued capacity strengthening as well as higher population coverage for the MAST's information system (SIMAST).

Gender and age were integrated into the implementation of activity 7, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Gender and age considerations were mainstreamed in the development of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS), which analyses the social protection mechanisms required across the lifecycle of an individual and considers gendered needs. Additionally, WFP analyses the distinct vulnerabilities of women and men in its studies and SIMAST surveys conducted at the community level, to ensure that governments take this information into account when developing shock-responsive programmes.

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



Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provides logistics and supply chain services to the Government and the broader humanitarian and development community on a cost-recovery basis to better respond to the needs of affected and vulnerable populations, in alignment with SDG 17 on enhancing global partnerships in pursuit of the Goals. Service provision strengthens WFP's relationships with partners, and in particular with the Government, and allows WFP to better understand how its partners operate in the field.

In 2020, the emergence of the COVID-19 crisis required a swift reaction and appropriate preparedness from the humanitarian community, which rendered WFP's logistics and supply chain services particularly essential. 2020 was the first implementing year for the activity.

In order to avoid competing with the commercial sector in Haiti, WFP focused on providing complementary, reliable, cost-efficient, and high-quality services beyond existing commercial capacities. These services are temporary in nature and WFP strives to act as an intermediary to transition to appropriate commercial alternatives as soon as the situation permits, using its network and relationships with commercial suppliers.

WFP provided transportation and warehousing services, installed prefab units to set up a triage center in Martissant (Port-au-Prince), rented equipment, facilitated fuel provision, repairs and maintenance of light vehicles and generators, and telecommunications support. Transport and storage were the most common services provided to the humanitarian and development community, accounting for 48 and 26 percent of the services provided, respectively. WFP offered its existing supply chain network for on-demand services, such as its network of commercial transporters. In 2020, a total of nine partners used WFP's logistics services through Bilateral Service Provision (BSP).

In principle, BSP is self-funded meaning that the services are provided to external partners on a full cost recovery basis. The cost structure covers the service itself, plus the management and coordination costs.

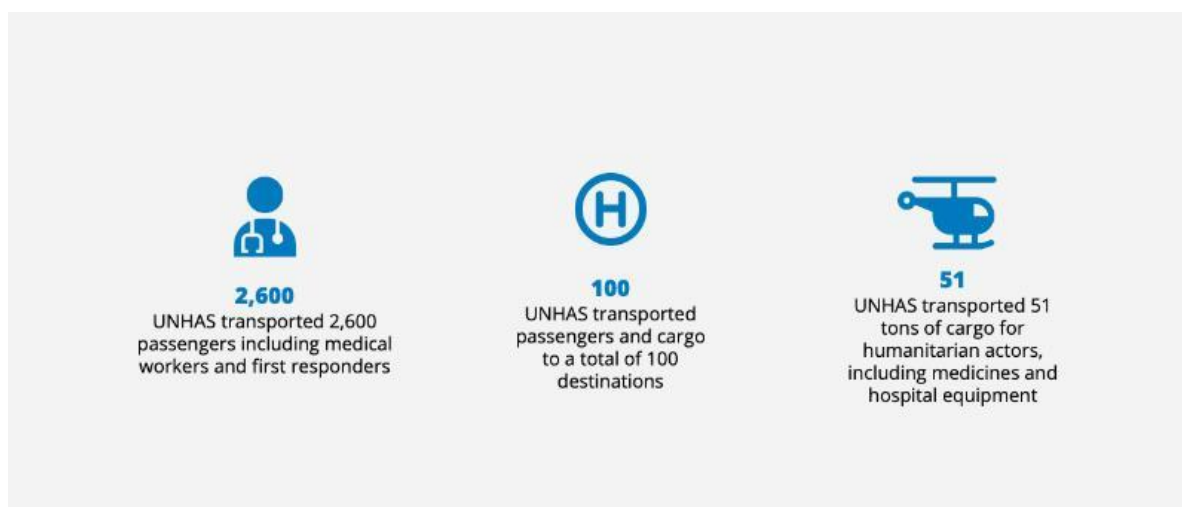
WFP is a key logistics actor in Haiti and implementing BSP allowed humanitarian partners to have access to WFP's expertise, infrastructure, and network. In 2020, WFP developed new partnerships including with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Moreover, to support the COVID-19 response in Haiti, WFP offered bilateral logistics services to the Ministry of Health and Population through a World Bank-funded project for the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

The implementation of BSP allowed WFP Haiti to reassess some of its own logistics costs and encourage the implementation of stronger guidelines and standard operating procedures. WFP plans to strengthen its provision of fuel to partners as well as maintenance and repair of light vehicles in 2021 as regular bilateral services, after they were provided ad-hoc in 2020.

This activity does not integrate gender or contribute to improved gender outcomes. A key opportunity for WFP is to increase the number of women among its logistics (fleet and workshop) staff.

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



Under Strategic Outcome 7, WFP provides mandated common services to the entire humanitarian community, at no cost to the user, through a dual approach combining increased information coordination and on-demand logistics services.

WFP ensures implementation of these support activities in full alignment with humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and operational independence to preserve the ability to gain access to those in need of assistance and avoid fueling tensions.

Through activity 9, WFP contributed to the coordination of common logistics services and platforms. Through activity 10, WFP managed the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Haiti and deployed a helicopter to provide regular air services for passengers (up to 22 passengers) and light cargo (up to 4 tons of cargo) to the main cities of six departments, as well as ad-hoc flights including full cargo flights and Medevac to and from another 100 locations.

WFP's logistics coordination service through the logistics sector (activity 9) was not fully implemented in the first quarter of 2020 but became essential in response to the COVID-19 crisis and has been regular since March. The full resumption of WFP's logistics coordination service coincided with the inception of a global logistics cluster preparedness project in Haiti which triggered the deployment of an emergency preparedness officer, with the aim to shift the focus and activities of the existing logistics sector to preparedness actions.

Under activity 9, a Gaps and Needs Assessment (GNA) analysis was conducted in October 2020 among humanitarian organisations in Port-au-Prince and in coordination with the Global Logistics Cluster 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 opportunities. The GNA did not highlight major gaps compared to last year's situation. However, there remains an important need for a coordinated and efficient response within the humanitarian community to overcome logistics bottlenecks and possible overlaps in efforts. The GNA also indicated a general lack of verified, consolidated logistics information available to humanitarian responders regarding downstream supply-chain operations, including access constraints maps, alternative transport options, storage services, and best practices to support operational decision-making. In addition, the GNA highlighted the appetite from partners to organize decentralized coordination meetings to address specific regional challenges.

WFP, as co-lead agency of the Logistics Sector, together with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC), 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 December 2020, Logistics Sector meetings were held regularly (with an average of two meetings per month), providing a platform to strengthen coordination, share knowledge and best practices, and avoid gaps or duplication of efforts. Over 20 participants regularly attended these meetings. To support these efforts, information management products including maps, meeting minutes, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and technical dashboards were periodically produced and shared through mailing lists and through the Logistics Sector website to ensure the easy access of interested parties to the data. Interviews with key stakeholders showed that the coordination and information management services provided through the Logistics Sector were very much appreciated and considered as a highly relevant forum to address the country's humanitarian logistics needs.

According to the Logistics Sector’s satisfaction survey conducted at the end of 2020, which surveyed national and international NGOs as well as UN agencies, 85 percent of respondents expressed that the coordination and information management ensured by the WFP-led Logistics Sector was satisfactory (“Very good” and “Good”), while only 15 percent of respondents considered that it should be improved. Among the reasons provided for satisfaction, respondents reported good engagement from WFP staff, clear and regular meetings on different topics and a well-functioning information sharing system. As improvement points participants mentioned the need to strengthen synergies and collaboration among logistics partners, as well as a better engagement to facilitate humanitarian access, among others.

While initial planning in 2019 foresaw the provision of air services (activity 10) for a period of three months, regular reassessments of humanitarian needs and humanitarian access have concluded that such services continued to be necessary, especially in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Although securing sufficient funding for UNHAS proved challenging and required high-level advocacy, resources have allowed the service to be maintained throughout the entire year.

In December 2020, the team and helicopter of UNHAS Haiti were exceptionally deployed to Honduras to support relief efforts in response to Hurricanes Eta and Iota, which also allowed for cost-savings in Haiti in a month that generally sees reduced demand for the service, and at time when UNHAS was facing an immediate and problematic funding shortfall.

As of December 2020, UNHAS had registered 88 organisations as users of the air service. In 2020, UNHAS transported over 2,600 passengers and 51 tons of cargo for 68 different organizations. Cargo transported by UNHAS included medicines and hospital equipment, which proved essential during the COVID-19 response. Passengers included frontline medical staff and Government staff. The UN Country Team recently appealed for contributions to sustain UNHAS throughout 2021, after assessing that it would remain necessary in view of the humanitarian outlook.

WFP’s resumption of a logistics coordination service through the logistics sector (activity 9) has improved networking among humanitarian partners, as well as strengthened WFP’s partnership with the DGPC. The start of the Logistics Preparedness project over the last quarter of 2020 has also reaffirmed WFP’s commitment to cooperate with the DGPC. The success of the logistics coordination service and preparedness action will require the availability of a dedicated team and resources beyond the initial six months of the project, as building strong and lasting relationships with stakeholders and sustainable working methodologies is a lengthy process. It is therefore important for WFP to secure sufficient funding to continue on this path over the next few years. Success and sustainability in this initiative will ultimately depend on how much the DPGC and other actors’ capacities can be strengthened in the long term.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 7 do not integrate gender or contribute directly to improved gender outcomes. WFP logistics coordination and services may indirectly support its partners’ efforts to increase the participation of women in field activities. While WFP has no control over who participates in capacity strengthening or coordination activities (such as simulation exercises), a key opportunity for WFP is to encourage its humanitarian partners to involve women staff in these activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide mandated common emergency telecommunications services and platforms to humanitarian partners	0
Provide humanitarian air services to partners	1

Cross-cutting Results

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

Despite positive gains in the country's legal framework, patriarchal norms remain deeply entrenched in the Haitian society. Discriminatory socio-cultural norms determine the ways in which women, men, girls, and boys emerge in society, how they are affected by crises, and their ability to cope. The socio-political crisis and the COVID-19 crisis both disproportionately affected women and girls due to their predominant role in agricultural activities and as health responders on the frontline, as well as their traditionally confined roles in the household, assuming a larger share of unpaid care work. The loss of employment and decreased purchasing power compounded by confinement increased tension at the household level. This was reflected by an increased adoption of negative coping strategies by women and a 5 to 40 percent increase in the incidences of gender-based violence (GBV) reported by women's organizations [1].

WFP strengthened its complaints and feedback mechanisms by circulating key messages among beneficiaries and their surrounding communities on the reporting of GBV incidents and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP's pre-intervention assessments, such as the one conducted ahead of voucher distributions in Cité Soleil, involved WFP's Gender unit to ensure that both gender and protection considerations were adequately integrated.

WFP's various transfer modalities are coupled with social mobilization activities at the community level, aimed at transforming gendered social norms that may contribute to the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, such as by promoting equity in the use of the transfer, in food preparation and in food consumption. For its home-grown school feeding programme, WFP developed a gender action plan based on the findings of its gender and market study, which analyzed key challenges and opportunities to ensure the equitable participation of women and girls across the agricultural value chain of the programme. WFP also prioritizes purchasing fresh produce from women producers and sellers with an established quota of 30 to 35 percent to promote women's economic empowerment.

WFP also developed a Gender and Social Inclusion strategy for its Food-Assistance-for-Assets pilot project in the South department to contribute to shifting sociocultural and traditional gender norms through the promotion of shared power, shared control of resources and shared decision-making among women and men. As part of this strategy, WFP established minimum quotas for equal representation and voice of women and socially diverse groups through community-based participatory planning processes.

Additionally, WFP is piloting a social and behavior change communications strategy in 50 schools of its school feeding programme (North-East and South-East departments) in partnership with Plan International, leveraging schools as a platform beyond school feeding to transform traditional sociocultural norms and practices related to gender, hygiene and nutrition. The strategy is built on prior and ongoing in-depth formative research, which provides an understanding of contextual constraints, cultural drivers, and behavioral patterns in the given context to ensure that the program resonates with its targeted communities. Finally, WFP's Gender Unit worked closely with the Regional Bureau to develop a gender parity action plan for the Country Office.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Principle 1: Prioritize safety and dignity

In June, WFP developed and rolled out a training on gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations to key emergency response team staff members and cooperating partners to strengthen knowledge and capacities on fundamental humanitarian and protection principles, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, key protection risks, and data protection concerns.

WFP provided oversight to its cooperating partner to undertake a gender and protection assessment in Cite Soleil, which aimed to analyze gender dynamics and protection risks at household and community levels that could affect the reception and use of WFP vouchers. Stakeholders highlighted the need to provide flexibility in the choice of food and non-food items to promote dignity and respect needs, rather than a restrictive voucher (value vouchers were chosen). Potential challenges were highlighted regarding targeting of women and the elderly as primary beneficiaries and the need to consult with household members during the targeting and registration process; to prevent jealousy and feelings of exclusion, targeting criteria were clearly defined and communicated to the affected population. After its retailer assessments, WFP ensured that contracted retailers in Cite Soleil signed a code of conduct to prevent fraud, corruption, and diversion and reduce risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Prior to the selection and implementation of various transfer modalities, the country office developed a risk matrix. All cash transfers were handled by a Financial Service Provider (FSP) using direct cash distributed to targeted communities. In remote areas where FSPs were not readily accessible, cash was distributed through a protected onsite distribution point. In selecting appropriate distribution sites, WFP considered key safety and protection concerns such as the locality, clear and easy access to the site, and appropriate timings of distributions. During distributions, WFP field monitors were present on site to ensure the safety and dignity of beneficiaries.

Principle 2: Meaningful access

Under WFP's emergency response and resilience programme, WFP prioritized pregnant and lactating women, households with children between 6 and 59 months, single parent households especially female-headed households, and households with more than three children, including at least two younger than 59 months, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. If targeted beneficiaries could not move to a distribution site, WFP let them nominate a person they trust to collect their entitlement at the distribution site (post-distribution monitoring was used to ensure the beneficiaries had received the entitlement). In FFA activities, if targeted beneficiaries could not work, a trusted person could equally be nominated by the beneficiaries to undertake the work activity and collect payment on their behalf.

During distributions, WFP prioritized access for persons in conditions of vulnerability including pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living far from the site and provided drinking water and separate toilets for men and women.

As WFP started using the mobile money modality in Haiti, WFP focused efforts to ensure that it would not exclude individuals who may not own a mobile phone or know how to use it. Steps taken by WFP in this regard were to distribute mobile phones and SIM cards to beneficiaries ahead of mobile money activities, and to provide assistance to those unable to collect their entitlement. WFP also took into consideration how to mitigate protection risks related to the manipulation and diversion of mobile money transfers to illiterate recipients.

Principle 3: Accountability

Across its activities, WFP ensured that beneficiaries were informed of their entitlements as well as the frequency, timing, and location of distributions. WFP used community-based targeting through the establishment of targeting committees, crosschecked with surveys to confirm the frequency lists. This allowed WFP to build on local knowledge and ensured the relevance of its targeting process. Targeting was also based on the vulnerability classification through the Human Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (HDVI) method of the SIMAST. When targeting through SIMAST lists, WFP considered a margin of error of 15 to 20 percent, which was complemented by community targeting, to avoid any exclusion of the most vulnerable. Under activity 6 (resilience and FFA), community committees also oversaw activities and helped reduce the risks of gender-based violence.

WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM), which included questions on the relevance of the assistance provided and awareness of WFP's hotline, provided feedback to WFP on the community's engagement and satisfaction. Gender and protection were also included in the PDM toolkit for field monitors to ensure close follow-up and oversight of key

concerns across the implementation period.

Principle 4: Participation and empowerment

WFP continued to strengthen its complaints and feedback mechanisms, including its toll-free hotline which enabled beneficiaries and community members to request information on WFP's assistance, report misconduct of WFP staff and cooperating partner staff, and voice complaints or provide feedback. The implementation of a four-digit short code is in progress to shorten the hotline number and enable free calls from any cellular network (currently, calls are free of charge for only one cellular service provider). Cooperating partners were also encouraged to carry out additional activities to raise awareness of WFP's hotline. WFP recognized limited outreach and utilisation of the hotline by various groups. For example, WFP did not receive feedback from school-aged girls and boys under the school feeding programme. The country office developed focus group discussion guides to better understand the preferred communication channels of diverse men, women, boys, and girls, as well as challenges and opportunities to access the hotline and/or other community feedback mechanisms. Complaints were followed up regularly with activity managers to provide solutions. WFP conducted a beneficiary feedback evaluation study in Artibonite to capture feedback from beneficiaries on the two WFP assistance modalities: cash-based and in-kind transfers. The development of the report is ongoing.

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

Haiti is one of the countries most exposed to losses due to extreme weather events in the world [1]. In WFP's 2020 Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) workshops, organized across the country, the shocks on food security most frequently reported by participants were drought, cyclones, and floods. Communities report that drought episodes have become longer than normal and that planting seasons are more irregular, depending largely on rainfall. The effects of climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate these risks. One particularly damaging coping strategy for households in difficult times is to cut trees for charcoal, causing a decrease in soil productivity and deterioration of watersheds. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 85 percent of watersheds are highly degraded or in an accelerated process of degradation. The Ministry believes this is the cause of frequent flooding which destroys infrastructure (roads, bridges, canals, etc.) as well as farmland in the lower parts of the watersheds.

Through its Food Assistance for Assets interventions (activity 6), WFP supports sustainable rural development through economic diversification and the promotion of sustainable income-generating activities, improving the regeneration of ecosystems. This includes works and training on drought-resistant agriculture, land management, soil, and water conservation, as well as reforestation activities.

In addition, WFP has been integrating a risk analysis and social and environmental screening tool to assess the potential social and environmental risks of its FFA interventions and protect both beneficiaries and WFP from unintended harm. The screening tool consists of a list of questions that check the design of activities against WFP's environmental and social standards and is to be used early in the planning stage of activities. It helps WFP define mitigation plans or determine when a deeper environmental impact analysis might be needed. No screened FFA project was considered medium or high risk in 2020. The screening tool will be gradually rolled out to all other activities in 2021.

Data Notes

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNICEF SMART survey, January 2020

[2] WFP analysis based on USDA data

[3] CARE-UN Women, Rapid Gender Analysis – COVID-19 - Haiti, September 2020.

[4] IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, August 2020

Strategic outcome 01

[1] IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, August 2020

Outcome Results:

-Follow-up data not available for Croix des Bouquets, Jean Rabel and Mombin-Crochu

-FFA activities are already counted within SO4, therefore beneficiary counting for FFA in SO1 is not relevant, and was never reported.

-Prevention of acute malnutrition beneficiaries of cash transfers and PLW have already been counted under SO2 (no other project related to this was implemented in 2020 due to Covid-19) and they are not relevant under SO1, therefore they were never reported.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] UNICEF SMART Survey, January 2020

[2] This action to address issues of exclusion was taken in alignment with the recommendations from the Decentralized Evaluation, Final Evaluation of WFP Haiti's Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme (2016-2019) report.

Outcome results – Activity 2

No follow-up data available for Nutrition activity, data will be collected in 2021.

Output results - Activity 2

Beneficiary regarding this indicator has been added under Activity Tag URT Prevention of Acute Malnutrition instead of HIV/TB Mitigation and Safety Net, which is the reason why the actuals are not showing within the same line - although it makes reference to the same activity.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome Results - Activity 6

No follow-up indicator value for Nord-Ouest, data will be collected in 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] CARE International Haiti and UN Women Haiti, Rapid Gender Analysis - COVID-19 - September 2020

Environment


[1] 2020 Global Climate Risk Index, Germanwatch

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	132,898	138,323	271,221	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	260,208	270,829	531,037	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			49.3	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	260,208	270,829	531,037	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	132,898	138,323	271,221	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number			21	
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			21	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	1	
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	20	
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\$	1,000,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,000,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	559,850	502,051	90%
	female	610,150	500,696	82%
	total	1,170,000	1,002,747	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	19,527	16,476	84%
	female	19,527	16,476	84%
	total	39,054	32,952	84%
24-59 months	male	36,723	32,174	88%
	female	34,223	32,563	95%
	total	70,946	64,737	91%
5-11 years	male	222,850	186,056	83%
	female	216,150	180,278	83%
	total	439,000	366,334	83%
12-17 years	male	68,000	65,905	97%
	female	59,500	57,472	97%
	total	127,500	123,377	97%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	187,250	176,420	94%
	female	246,750	180,325	73%
	total	434,000	356,745	82%
60+ years	male	25,500	25,020	98%
	female	34,000	33,582	99%
	total	59,500	58,602	98%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,170,000	1,002,747	86%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	67,500	29,741	44%
Nutrition Prevention	152,865	6,255	4%
School Meal	400,000	601,776	150%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	800,400	389,338	48%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	14,613	3,754	26%
Corn Soya Blend	1,520	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	36	26	73%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	39	0	0%
Iodised Salt	183	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,279	626	49%
Beans	0	458	-
Peas	3,653	461	13%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	817	0	0%
Rice	2,951	2,289	78%
Bulgur Wheat	2,532	81	3%
Corn Soya Blend	0	10	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	1	-
LNS	13	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	158	61	39%
Vegetable Oil	525	215	41%
Beans	0	480	-
Lentils	0	32	-
Peas	1,575	107	7%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	22	12	55%
Vegetable Oil	75	44	59%
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	31,872,020	13,141,134	41%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,099,659	-
Cash	1,920,000	71,006	4%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Commodity Voucher	1,575,000	824,893	52%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,420,000	1,986,199	58%

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						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	12,750 12,250 25,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	362,100 347,900 710,000	60,659 58,281 118,940
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	6,375 6,125 12,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	304,500 292,560 597,060	188,559 181,162 369,721
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		1,630 1,250 2,880
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total		35,338 36,041 71,379
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	47,343 49,275 96,618	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	36,247 36,247	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	21,323	5,326
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	31,872,020	14,240,793

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Food Insecure Households; Croix-des-bouquets; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15.18	<15.18	<15.18				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.79	<14.79	<14.79				
		Overall	14.96	<14.96	<14.96				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.66	>27.66	>27.66				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.59	>33.59	>33.59				
		Overall	31.11	>31.11	>31.11				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.23	>25.53	>25.53				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.9	>22.9	>22.9				
		Overall	24	>24	>24				

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.81	<46.81	<46.81				WFP
		Male	43.51	<43.51	<43.51				programme
		Overall	44.89	<44.89	<44.89				monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	30.11	<30.11	<30.11				WFP
		Male	23.08	<23.08	<23.08				programme
		Overall	26.01	<26.01	<26.01				monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.51	>8.51	>8.51				WFP
		Male	10.69	>10.69	>10.69				programme
		Overall	9.78	>9.78	>9.78				monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.83	<13.83	<13.83				WFP
		Male	19.08	<19.08	<19.08				programme
		Overall	16.89	<16.89	<16.89				monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.06	<51.06	<51.06				WFP
		Male	46.56	<46.56	<46.56				programme
		Overall	48.44	<48.44	<48.44				monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.6	<26.6	<26.6				WFP
		Male	23.66	<23.66	<23.66				programme
		Overall	24.89	<24.89	<24.89				monitoring
Food Insecure Households; Gonaives; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	15.36			WFP
		Male	13.79	<13.79	<13.79	11.79			programme
		Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	13.25			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.45	>35.45	>35.45	37			WFP
		Male	45.45	>45.45	>45.45	49.4			programme
		Overall	41.29	>41.29	>41.29	51.1			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.73	<32.73	<32.73	25			WFP
		Male	42.86	<42.86	<42.86	25			programme
		Overall	38.64	<38.64	<38.64	29.9			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.82	<31.82	<31.82	38			WFP
		Male	11.69	<11.69	<11.69	25.6			programme
		Overall	20.08	<20.08	<20.08	19			monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	30.91	<30.91	<30.91	15.74			WFP
		Male	27.81	<27.81	<27.81	15.38			programme
		Overall	29.12	<29.12	<29.12	15.54			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.82	>1.82	>1.82	2.4			WFP
		Male	5.19	>5.19	>5.19	5.8			programme
		Overall	3.79	>3.79	>3.79	3.4			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.36	<16.36	>16.36	66.6			WFP
		Male	15.58	<15.58	>15.58	20.9			programme
		Overall	15.91	<15.91	>15.91	19.6			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	57.27	<57.27	<57.27	19			WFP
		Male	46.75	<46.75	<46.75	60.5			programme
		Overall	51.14	<51.14	<51.14	64.8			monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.55	<24.55	<24.55	12				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32.47	<32.47	<32.47	12.8				
		Overall	29.17	<29.17	<29.17	12.2				
Food Insecure Households; Jean-rabel; Cash										
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9.81	<9.81	<9.81					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.28	<10.28	<10.28					
		Overall	10.15	<10.15	<10.15					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.62	>43.62	>43.62					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	38.06	>38.06	>38.06					
		Overall	39.59	>39.59	>39.59					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	40.43	<40.43	<40.43					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42.91	<42.91	<42.91					
		Overall	42.23	<42.23	<42.23					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.96	<15.96	<15.96					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.03	<19.03	<19.03					
		Overall	18.18	<18.18	<18.18					
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	30.85	<30.85	<30.85					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35.22	<35.22	<35.22					
		Overall	34.02	<34.02	<34.02					
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.26	>4.26	>4.26					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.34	>11.34	>11.34					
		Overall	9.38	>9.38	>9.38					
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.21	<20.21	<20.21					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.84	<19.84	<19.84					
		Overall	19.94	<19.84	<19.84					
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	48.94	<48.94	<48.94					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	48.99	<48.99	<48.99					
		Overall	48.97	<48.97	<48.97					
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.6	<26.6	<26.6					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.84	<19.84	<19.84					
		Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7					
Food Insecure Households; Mombin crochu; Cash, Food										
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15.21	<15.21	<15.21					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.72	<14.72	<14.72					
		Overall	14.97	<14.97	<14.97					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.4	>28.4	≥28.4					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36.48	>36.48	≥36.48					
		Overall	32.4	>32.4	≥32.4					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.05	<16.05	<16.05					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.42	<26.42	<26.42					
		Overall	21.18	<21.18	<21.18					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	55.56	<55.56	<55.56					WFP programme monitoring
		Male	37.11	<37.11	<37.11					
		Overall	46.42	<46.42	<46.42					

Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	24.07	<24.07	<24.07				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	30.82	<30.82	<30.82				
		Overall	27.41	<27.41	<27.41				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.52	>2.52	>2.52				
		Overall	1.25	>1.25	>1.25				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.81	<14.81	<14.81				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.58	<12.58	<12.58				
		Overall	13.71	<13.71	<13.71				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	75.93	<75.93	<75.93				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.67	<66.67	<66.67				
		Overall	71.34	<71.34	<71.34				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.26	<9.26	<9.26				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.24	<18.24	<18.24				
		Overall	13.71	<13.71	<13.71				
Food Insecure Households; Saint-michel de l'attal; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	10.64	<10.64	<10.64	5.38			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.1	<10.1	<10.1	7.99			
		Overall	10.26	<10.26	<10.26	6.54			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.16	>51.16	>51.16	70.63			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50.99	>50.99	>50.99	73.23			
		Overall	51.04	>51.04	>51.04	71.78			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.07	<29.07	<29.07	22.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.68	<31.68	<31.68	22.05			
		Overall	30.9	<30.9	<30.9	22.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	19.77	<19.77	<19.77	6.88			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.33	<17.33	<17.33	4.72			
		Overall	18.06	<18.06	<18.06	5.92			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	43.02	<43.02	<43.02	28.75			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	48.51	<48.51	<48.51	20.47			
		Overall	46.88	<46.88	<46.88	25.09			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.14	>8.14	>8.14	30.63			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.91	>8.91	>8.91	26.77			
		Overall	8.68	>8.68	>8.68	28.92			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.44	<17.44	<17.44	21.88			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.4	<10.4	<10.4	27.56			
		Overall	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	24.39			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.49	<53.49	<53.49	30.63			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	55.45	<55.45	<55.45	23.62			
		Overall	54.86	<54.86	<54.86	27.53			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.93	<20.93	<20.93	16.88		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.25	<25.25	<25.25	22.05		
		Overall	23.96	<23.96	<23.96	19.16		

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year					- Root Causes		
Output Results							
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	10,200 9,800 20,000		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Total	400 400		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	0	1,926 1,449 3,375	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0	288 288	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	13	10	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,920,000	71,006	
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided						
B: Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Mt	20.4	20.4	
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	171,500 178,500 350,000	117,376 119,348 236,724	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,558	3,265	
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed						
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	12,000	11,692	
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	3,700	3,654	
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	25,000	24,938	
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.5.37: Number of family sets of kitchen utensils delivered		School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,200	2,195	
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	468	468	

	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted								
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	latrine	1				1
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	804				804
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	1,291				1,293
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	202				201
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		School feeding (on-site)	school	11				11
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	school	202				102
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established		School feeding (on-site)	garden	1				1
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	individual	552				552
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	1,291				1,291
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,045				1,045
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,231				173
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,070				1,070
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,123				2,123

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Food Insecure Households; Haiti; Cash									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.91	≥27.91	≥27.91				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	39.22	≥39.22	≥39.22				
		Overall	32.12	≥32.12	≥32.12				

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.91 88.24 81.75	≥77.91 ≥88.24 ≥81.75	≥77.91 ≥88.24 ≥81.75				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	62.79 72.55 66.42	≥62.79 ≥72.55 ≥66.42	≥62.79 ≥72.55 ≥66.42				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.65 9.8 6.57	≤4.65 ≤9.8 ≤6.57	≤4.65 ≤9.8 ≤6.57				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	67.44 50.98 61.31	≥67.44 ≥50.98 ≥61.31	≥67.44 ≥50.98 ≥61.31				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37.21 27.45 33.58	≥37.21 ≥27.45 ≥33.58	≥37.21 ≥27.45 ≥33.58				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.09 11.76 18.25	≥22.09 ≥11.76 ≥18.25	≥22.09 ≥11.76 ≥18.25				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.37 39.53 36.5	>31.37 >39.53 >36.5	>31.37 >39.53 >36.5				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.53 31.4 28.47	<23.53 <31.4 <28.47	<23.53 <31.4 <28.47				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	45.1 29.07 35.04	<45.1 <29.07 <35.04	<45.1 <29.07 <35.04				WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	62	>70	>62				WFP programme monitoring

Food Insecure Households; Haiti; Cash, Food

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		>0 >0 >66				WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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School feeding children; Haiti; Food

Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	≥80	>80				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥80	>80				
		Overall	0	≥80	>80				
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.61	-5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	-3			
		Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	-4			
Graduation rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>80	>80	80			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>80	>80	79			
		Overall	0	>80	>80	80			
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	91.36	≥91.36	≥91.36	84			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	90.77	≥91.77	≥91.77	83			
		Overall	91.07	≥91.07	≥91.07	84			

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

Output Results

Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
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.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	54	21
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.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	10	10

Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	24,500 25,500 50,000	23,420 21,962 45,382
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	232,721 223,594 456,315
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	24,500 25,500 50,000	23,419 21,962 45,381
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	98	56
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,575,000	824,893
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: School age children benefit from home grown school meals to improve their food security and nutrition	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	school	202	202

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Country Wide; Haiti;									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>30	>0	17.47			WFP programme monitoring
Smallholder farmers; Haiti;									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>1,344,031	>0	1,344,031			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>830	>0	830			Secondary data

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	15,168 14,573 29,741
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,420,000	1,986,199
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.109: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	m3	30,000	30,000
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	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	96	0
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	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	25,200	58,128
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	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	6,000	6,920
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	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	15	17
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	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	12	44
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	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	341,500	133,636

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	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	20	20
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	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	465,000	138,390
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	20	20
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,640	2,640
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds		Food assistance for asset	Ha	3	3
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	77	10
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	Km	17.24	2
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.44	0.08
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	4,300	4,300
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	0.25
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,600	0

Outcome Results									
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									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	21.11	>21.11	>21.11				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	29.35	>29.35	>29.35				
		Overall	25.27	>25.27	>25.27				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	37.78	<37.78	<37.78				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36.96	<36.96	<36.96				
		Overall	37.36	<37.36	<37.36				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	41.11	<41.11	<41.11				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.7	<33.7	<33.7				
		Overall	37.36	<37.36	<37.36				
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	26.11	<26.11	<26.11				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.83	<22.83	<22.83				
		Overall	24.45	<24.45	<24.45				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	3.33	>3.33	>3.33				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.8	>3.8	>3.8				
		Overall	3.57	>3.57	>3.57				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	28.33	<28.33	<28.33				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.09	<26.09	<26.09				
		Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	58.89	<61.96	<61.96				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	61.96	<58.89	<58.89				
		Overall	60.44	<60.44	<60.44				
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	9.44	<9.44	<9.44				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.15	<8.15	<8.15				
		Overall	8.79	<8.79	<8.79				
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
Food Insecure Households; Sud; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.16	>62.16	>62.16	73.2			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72.62	>72.62	>72.62	72.61			
		Overall	67.72	>67.72	>67.72	72.78			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	34.46	<34.46	<34.46	22.68			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23.81	<23.81	<23.81	23.91			
		Overall	28.81	<28.8	<28.8	23.55			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	3.38	<3.38	<3.38	4.12			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.57	<3.57	<3.57	3.48			
		Overall	3.48	<3.48	<3.48	3.67			

Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.81 12.5 11.71	<11.34 <10.87 <11.01	<10.81 <12.5 <11.71	11.34 10.87 11.01			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 1.79 0.95	>0 >1.79 >0.95	>0 >1.79 >0.95	4.12 2.61 3.06			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4.73 4.76 4.75	<4.73 <4.76 <4.75	<4.73 <4.76 <4.75	16.49 16.96 16.82			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	85.14 86.9 86.08	<86.14 <86.9 <86.08	<86.14 <86.9 <86.08	60.82 71.3 68.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.14 6.55 8.23	<10.14 <6.55 <8.23	<10.14 <6.55 <8.23	18.56 9.13 11.93			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>70	>70	75			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>70	>70	76			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05 : Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	4	4
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3

Outcome Results



Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Country Wide; Haiti; Capacity Strengthening									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	2.75	>2.75	>2.75	2.75			Joint survey
National Entity; Haiti; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥1	>0	1			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 06 : The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: People in Haiti benefit from enhanced assistance provided by humanitarian and development actors to meet their basic needs all year	H.1.66: Number of meetings conducted		Service Delivery General	instance	28	28
H: People in Haiti benefit from enhanced assistance provided by humanitarian and development actors to meet their basic needs all year	H.1.95: Number of requests for storage services fulfilled		Service Delivery General	instance	6	6

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
WFP partners; Haiti;									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	84.61			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 07 : The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Service Delivery General	%	100	100
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	40	40
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	90	90

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
WFP partners; Haiti;									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	84.61			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Food Insecure Households; Haiti; Cash	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	41.10	=20	=20		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	12.30	=20	=20		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	47.60	≥60	≥60		
Food Insecure Households; Sud; 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	31.50	≤20	≤20		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30.90	≤20	≤20		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.60	≥60	≥60		

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	Female	96.72	=100	=100		
			Male	98.72	=100	=100		
			Overall	97.69	=100	=100		
Food Insecure Households; Haiti; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	98.23	=100	=100		
			Male	97.89	=100	=100		
			Overall	98.13	=100	=100		
School Feeding Beneficiary; Haiti; Food	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97.12	=100	=100		
			Male	97.12	=100	=100		
			Overall	97.12	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

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A recipient of WFP emergency cash assistance in Grande Rivière du Nord, holding her USD 82 entitlement and her SCOPE identification card.

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

Financial Section

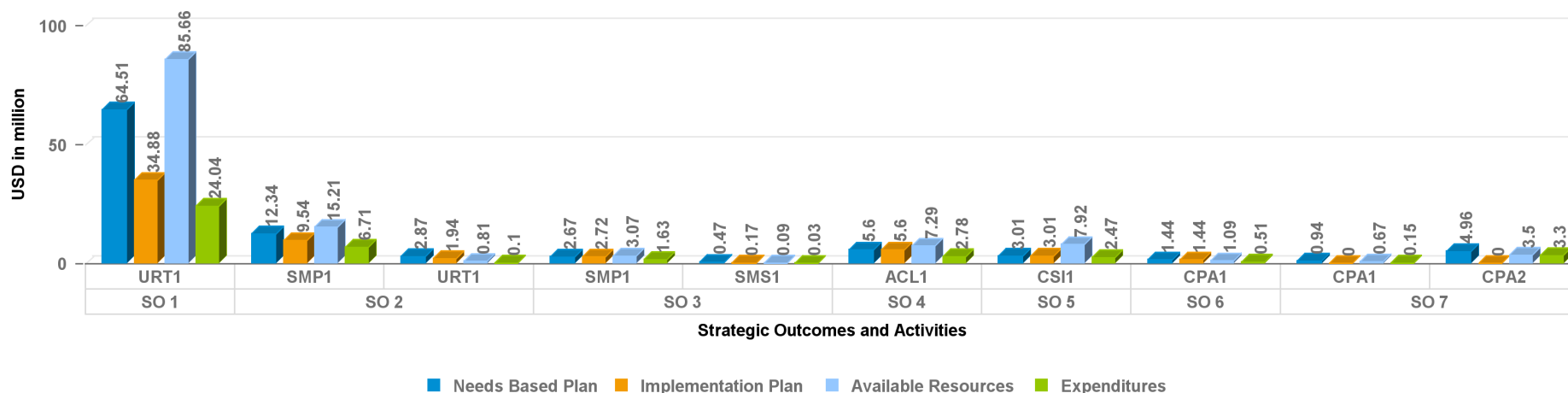
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	64,514,467	34,879,053	85,655,910	24,038,899	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	734,716	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.	12,337,285	9,535,865	15,212,792	6,712,234	
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	2,869,878	1,936,018	814,032	99,826	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,744,331	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			79,721,630	46,350,936	104,161,781	30,850,959

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	2,674,872	2,721,438	3,065,028	1,629,130
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	474,516	174,258	90,487	25,912
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,879,373	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,149,388	2,895,696	6,034,888	1,655,041
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	5,601,254	5,601,254	7,290,167	2,781,828
		Non SO Specific	0	0	322,595	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,601,254	5,601,254	7,612,762	2,781,828

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	3,005,452	3,011,721	7,915,322	2,470,350
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,005,452	3,011,721	7,915,322	2,470,350
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	1,435,920	1,435,875	1,085,893	507,119
	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 Provide humanitarian air services to partners	944,716 4,962,893	0 0	673,176 3,495,793	151,165 3,298,390
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)			7,343,529	1,435,875	5,254,863	3,956,674
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	177,812	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	177,812	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			98,821,252	59,295,483	131,157,428	41,714,852
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,192,952	7,428,571	14,779,646	3,947,357

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			107,014,204	66,724,054	145,937,074	45,662,209
			6,854,850	4,337,064	5,332,477	5,332,477
			113,869,055	71,061,117	151,269,550	50,994,686



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

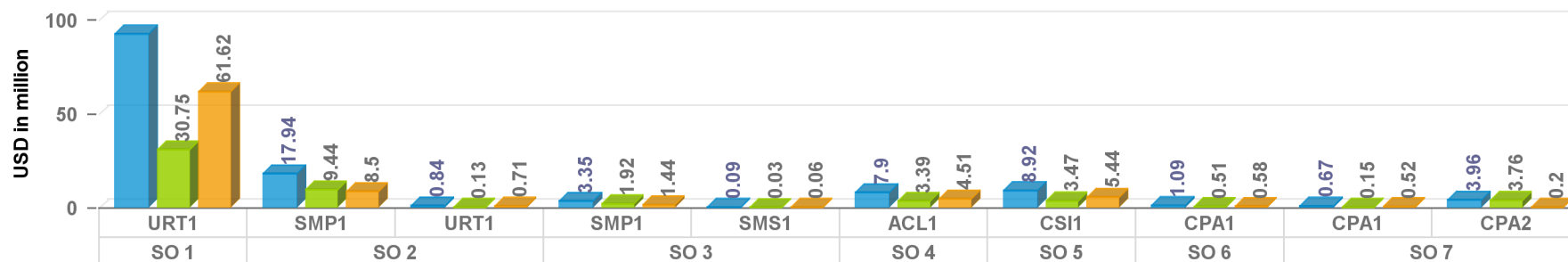
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	70,839,083	92,366,571	0	92,366,571	30,749,560	61,617,011	
		Non Activity Specific	0	734,716	0	734,716	0	734,716	
	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.	17,916,063	17,942,187	0	17,942,187	9,441,629	8,500,558	
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	4,351,317	841,534	0	841,534	127,328	714,206	
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,744,331	0	1,744,331	0	1,744,331	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			93,106,464	113,629,339	0	113,629,339	40,318,517	73,310,822

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	3,607,281	3,351,923	0	3,351,923	1,916,025	1,435,898
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	699,558	90,487	0	90,487	25,912	64,575
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,879,373	0	2,879,373	0	2,879,373
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,306,839	6,321,783	0	6,321,783	1,941,937	4,379,846

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	8,330,973	7,901,880	0	7,901,880	3,393,541	4,508,339
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	322,595	0	322,595	0	322,595
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,330,973	8,224,474	0	8,224,474	3,393,541	4,830,934
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	5,045,954	8,916,420	0	8,916,420	3,471,448	5,444,972
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,045,954	8,916,420	0	8,916,420	3,471,448	5,444,972

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,808,855	1,085,893	0	1,085,893	507,119	578,775
	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	969,750	673,176	0	673,176	151,165	522,011
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	5,568,927	3,960,306	0	3,960,306	3,762,903	197,403
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)			8,347,532	5,719,376	0	5,719,376	4,421,187	1,298,189
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	177,812	0	177,812	0	177,812
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	177,812	0	177,812	0	177,812
Total Direct Operational Cost			119,137,762	142,989,205	0	142,989,205	53,546,629	89,442,576
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,195,737	15,555,230	0	15,555,230	4,722,941	10,832,289
Total Direct Costs			130,333,499	158,544,434	0	158,544,434	58,269,570	100,274,864

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			8,342,781	8,684,445		8,684,445	8,684,445	0
			138,676,280	167,228,880	0	167,228,880	66,954,015	100,274,864



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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