



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Haiti

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

The political, economic, and social landscape in Haiti, a country with 10.9 million people, remained highly unstable and unpredictable in 2021. The assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July; the 7.2 magnitude earthquake on 14 August followed by a tropical storm; sustained gang activity and violence leading to a sharp rise in kidnappings; and a severe shortage of petrol contributed to a complex and volatile situation in the country.

In addition, the fuel terminal blockade caused a near-complete halt of operations in the country, impacting Haitians' everyday lives. Women, girls, boys, elderly men and women, and people with disabilities have been especially affected by the deteriorating context and compounded growing vulnerabilities. These events also impacted the implementation of projects with logistical implications. Towards the end of 2021, in collaboration with WFP's headquarters and regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, the country office started to work on a humanitarian access project in the metropolitan area. This project will be integrated into the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs-led humanitarian access group.

WFP continued to deliver assistance to Haitians as well as services to the humanitarian community and scaled up its operations, increasing the number of beneficiaries reached compared to 2020 from 1 million to 1.3 million. The increase in beneficiaries was due to an expansion in emergency food assistance programme. Given that needs will rise in 2022, WFP Haiti expects that beneficiaries will increase as well.

In 2021, WFP supported the Government with humanitarian and development interventions to address the root causes of hunger. Compared to 2020, WFP doubled the emergency support through cash and food. The school feeding programme provided daily meals to 293,582 children, whereas the home-grown school feeding programme, which connects to local markets and producers, reached 86,000 children. This represented an increase of 60,000 school children receiving daily hot meals compared to the previous year.

Likewise, WFP worked to support vulnerable communities by creating, rehabilitating, and modernizing community assets, aiming to strengthen their resilience to shocks and sudden onset emergencies. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, WFP enhanced social safety nets and social assistance programmes and supported the Directorate for Civil Protection with capacity-strengthening activities and throughout the earthquake response.

Requests for logistics and supply chain services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community significantly increased in 2021, partly due to the earthquake response and also because of the general insecurity and the severe fuel shortage across the country during October and November. In this vein, WFP supported its partners as well as critical infrastructure, such as hospitals, through the provision of fuel.

Among the services provided, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), operating in the country since November 2019, added extra helicopter rotations and a second asset to its fleet to respond to the surge in air transport needs to reach the earthquake-affected areas. UNHAS supported medical evacuations during the earthquake emergency response and the oil tanker explosion in Cap-Haïtien in December.

To complement the air service, a barge system was implemented to circumvent the insecurity in and around the Martissant area, ensuring that humanitarian workers responded rapidly and effectively during the emergency and recovery phases.

It is important to emphasize that WFP interventions in Haiti would not have been possible without a strong collaboration with the Government, the donor community, local stakeholders, and the beneficiaries. The partnership with the Government was further strengthened over the year, tackling food insecurity during the pandemic, and establishing social safety nets in response to the earthquake.

Finally, it is important to highlight that WFP works towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Regarding SDG 2, the country office assisted 1.3 million people, of which 936,540 people benefitted through emergency food assistance. The latter represents an increase of 250 percent compared to the previous year. Towards the achievement of SDG 17, the country office participated in 141 multi-stakeholder partnerships. This included common services and coordination platforms where WFP played a leading or coordinating role.

1,293,108

Total beneficiaries in 2021



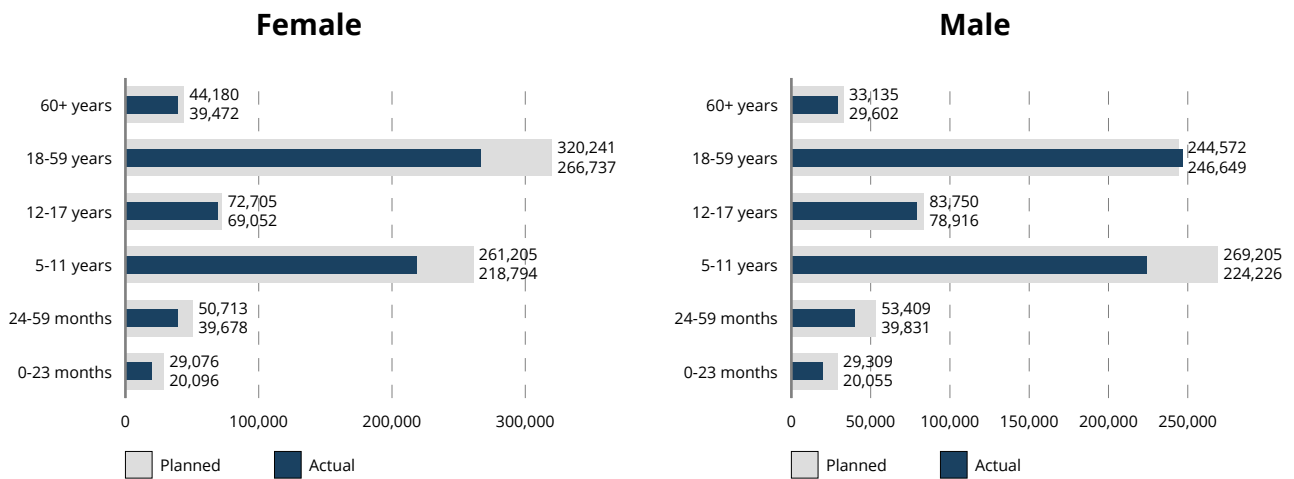
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 90,608 (54% Female, 46% Male)

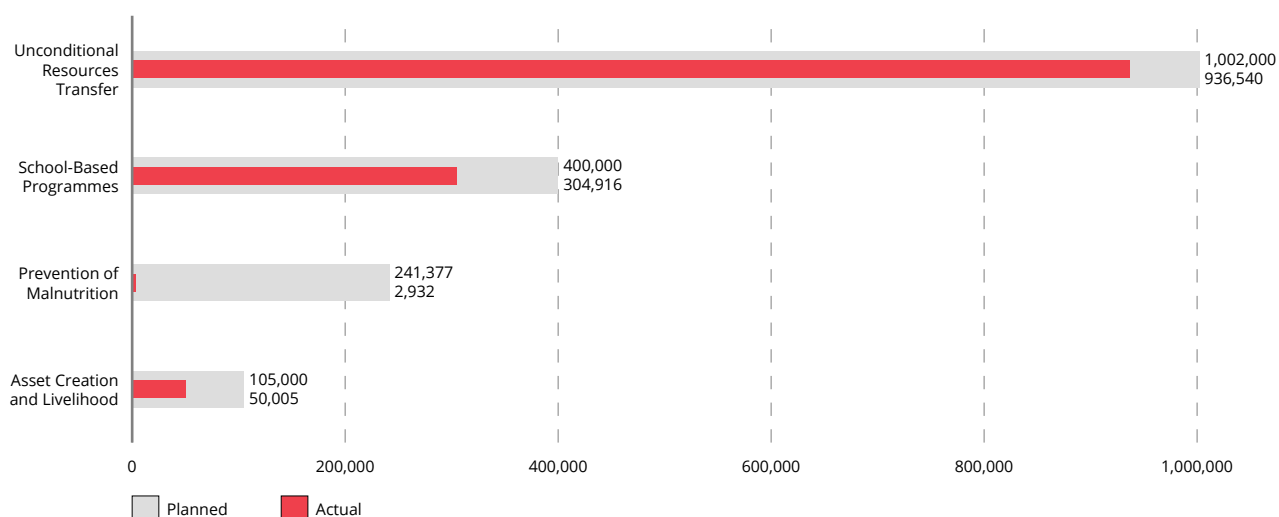
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



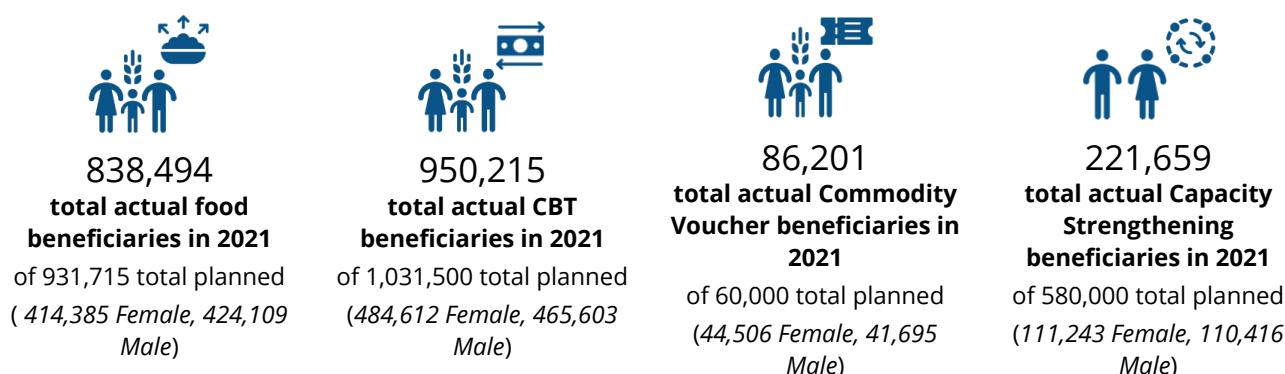
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



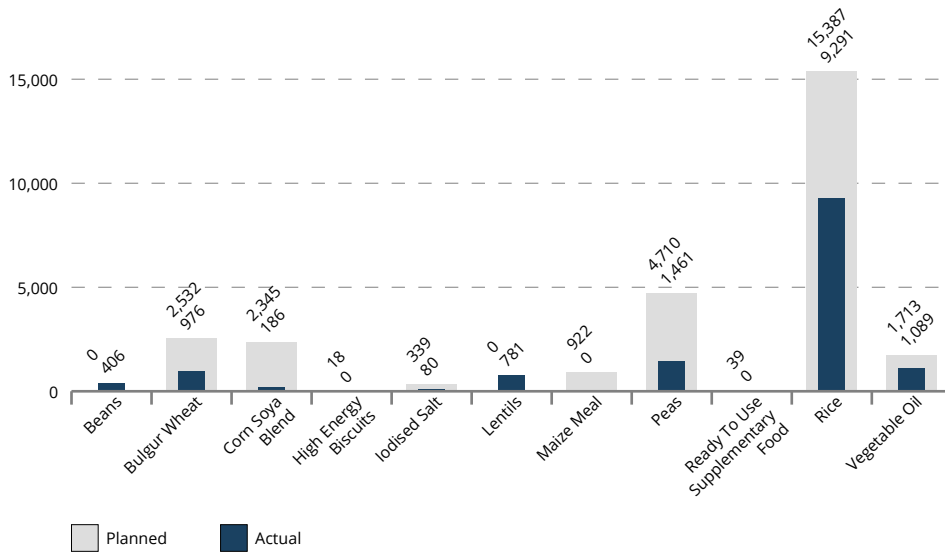
Beneficiaries by Modality



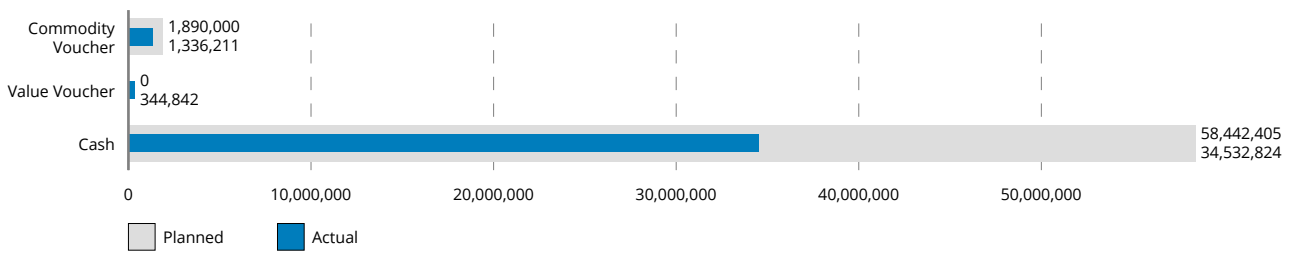
Total Food and CBT



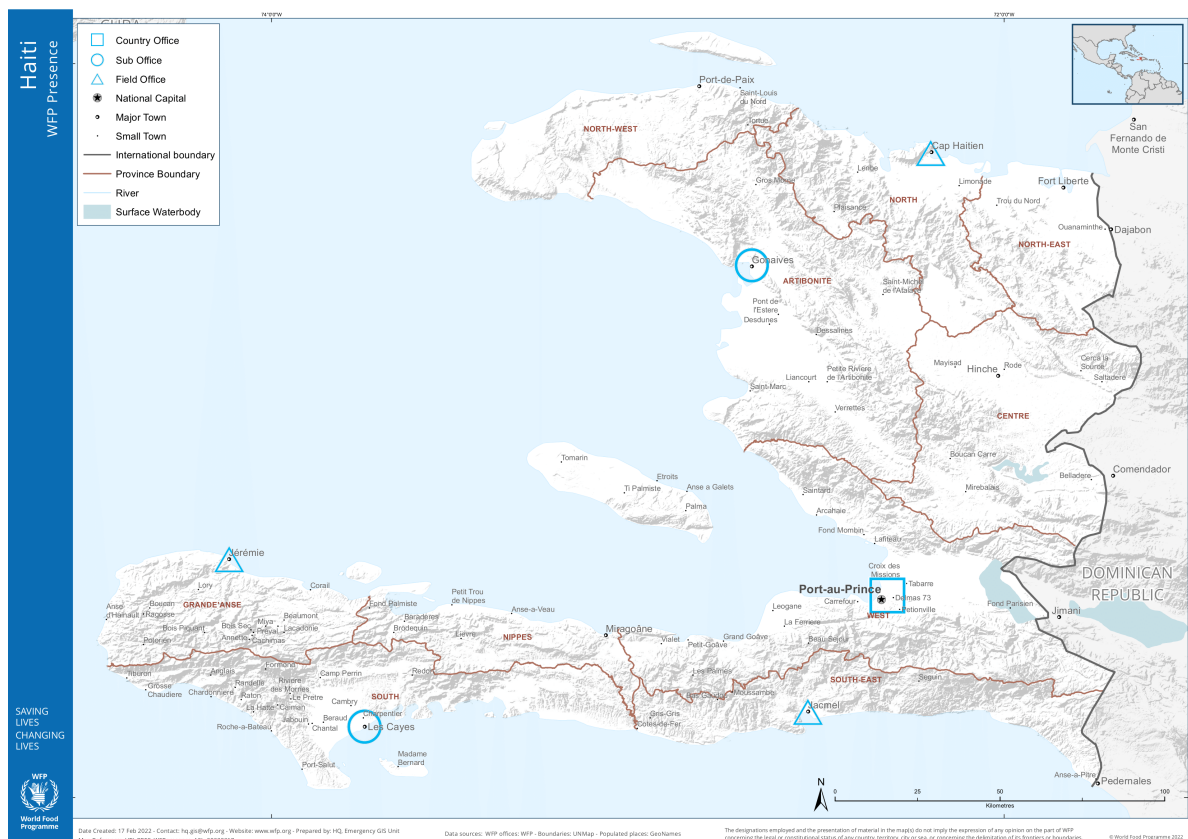
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Developments over the past year compounded an already precarious humanitarian situation in the country as Haiti has one of the highest levels of chronic food insecurity in the world, with more than half of its total population chronically food insecure and 22 percent of children chronically malnourished. Haiti ranks 170 out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index [1].

Poverty in the country is profound and multi-dimensional, evidenced by poor social outcomes for literacy, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, and gender inequality. One-quarter of the population lives below the extreme poverty line, especially in rural areas, where agricultural livelihoods have underperformed due to land degradation, inappropriate agricultural practices, under-investments, and weather-related shocks. Furthermore, many Haitians do not have direct access to electricity, water, sanitation, or healthcare.

The country is highly reliant on imports for most of its staple foods and -with the rise in the Haitian Gourde (HTG)/United States Dollar (USD) exchange rate over 2021 and inflation, household's purchasing power was highly impacted, limiting their access to food, exacerbating their already vulnerable situation, and consequently increasing their needs.

The results of the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise in Haiti (published in September 2021) showed that from September 2021 to February 2022, 4.3 million people (44 percent of the population) would be facing acute food insecurity, including 1.3 million people facing an emergency level of food insecurity (IPC 4).

The analysis further underscores that millions of people in the country require emergency food assistance and the projections for March to June 2022 indicate that the situation will worsen if immediate assistance is not provided, with an estimated 4.6 million people in acute food insecurity (46 percent of the population). Based on this IPC estimation, the food security of Haitian children was found to be alarmingly compromised.

Additionally, Haiti is exposed to recurrent natural hazards and environmental degradation due to the geographic location in the Caribbean and the Gonâve microplate; it is the world's third most affected country by extreme weather events over the past two decades [2]. Hurricanes, droughts, and other shocks also have significant impacts on food security in the country, affecting an estimated of 300,000 people every two years.

Moreover, in 2020 and 2021, the Government imposed curfews to curtail the spread of COVID-19 which impacted school children and their access to livelihoods, namely missing school, along with the deterioration of the economic and security conditions providing additional challenges for accessing education, in a country that already witnesses low

school enrolment.

This year marks the third year of the implementation of the country strategic plan 2019-2023 designed to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through seven strategic outcomes:

- SDG 2: Strategic outcome 1 focuses on food and cash assistance to households affected by shocks and preparedness for 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. Strategic outcome 4 aims to build the resilience of rural communities through Food Assistance for Assets programmes.
- SDG 17: 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 ensure the provision of services to the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners for on-demand specialized needs throughout the year and emergency common services in times of crisis.

Historically, social assistance needs that were addressed through short-term humanitarian responses, have not contributed significantly to reducing poverty or inequalities that fuel insecurity. The current social protection system has long been weakened and fragmented, characterized by limited financial resources and a lack of transparency in the identification and payment to beneficiaries.

However, efforts led by the Government, with technical support from WFP, contributed to the elaboration and adoption of the first National Social Protection and Promotion Policy, a major and necessary step towards reducing poverty, diminishing inequality, and building empowerment for Haitian women and men.

In this context, the country office supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor in designing the first safety net after the adoption of the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project. WFP, through direct service provision and technical support, is strengthening the Government's capacity to run long-term social safety nets for the most vulnerable.

WFP was also engaged in the development of a comprehensive and secure social registry, the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, which now covers around 25 percent of the population. This database collects and classifies households from the most vulnerable to the least vulnerable and is key to informing Government decision-makers and its technical and financial partners to design effective social protection programmes aimed to change lives and target vulnerable populations for social protection programmes.

In addition to the above policy support, WFP continued to provide technical and operational support to the Government, strengthening institutional capacity by establishing and bolstering social protection systems, supporting Haiti's Directorate for Civil Protection in building its capacities to respond to crises and preparing to hand over the school feeding programme to the Government by 2030.

Risk Management

The main strategic risk under the context area that negatively impacts WFP's operations is the sudden-onset natural hazards. Every year, natural hazard risks are reviewed through the national hurricane season contingency plan under the leadership of the Government. In 2021, WFP updated its Minimum Preparedness Actions and ensured adequate operational preparedness, which was instrumental for the emergency response to the 14 August earthquake and tropical storm Grace.

WFP developed new operational guidelines to adapt the country strategic plan's activities to the pandemic context and ensured their continuation while minimizing risks for beneficiaries. WFP established letters of understanding with the Directorate for Civil Protection to adopt contagion prevention measures at registration and distribution sites, with the involvement of national actors. WFP also disseminated COVID-19 prevention messages during regular activities and provided personal protective equipment materials to WFP and cooperating partners' staff.

The political and security situation, as well as access constraints in some affected areas, complicated relief efforts, and hindered relief from reaching those in need. Amongst the mitigating measures adopted during 2021, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security, Government security, and relevant security focal points for addressing conflict and sharing information; updated mapping of areas of frequent disruption; and strengthened its air transport operation.

One of Haiti's prominent risks is that cash does not reach the intended beneficiaries in an effective and secure manner. WFP has progressively increased its digitalization efforts to improve the quality of beneficiary lists and to ensure

identity verification mechanisms by providing electronic cards through WFP's SCOPE platform. In addition, WFP enhanced its tools for accountability to affected populations, at all stages of the project cycle, by selecting distribution sites based on their accessibility and security, increasing the visibility of its toll-free hotline, and encouraging community-based mechanisms.

Partnerships

Building on the 2020 partnership with the Government of Haiti and international financial institutions, WFP strengthened its relationship even further with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to support institutional capacity building and address food security needs. These partnerships enabled WFP to respond to urgent food needs, which continued to increase. Prior to the earthquake, WFP was already providing emergency food assistance in the earthquake-affected areas, easing the access to those impacted by COVID-19 and natural hazards.

In support of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP), and in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST, for its French acronym), WFP continued to manage several multi-year grants aimed at strengthening the Government's capacity to design, manage and monitor social safety nets. WFP also played a key role in creating and maintaining a coalition of stakeholders to be involved in implementing the NSPPP. This brought expertise from countries, agencies, and donors such as the European Union, United States of America, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization, International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, and UN-Women.

Integrating with the Government's efforts, the donor community mobilized quickly to support WFP's response in the earthquake-affected areas in the Grand South departments. Beyond long-standing donors, WFP was able to diversify its donor base and increase flexible funding to swiftly meet the urgent needs of additional beneficiaries and continue free-to-user logistics services and solutions for the humanitarian community. As a result of donor contributions, WFP reached 300,000 more beneficiaries than in the previous year.

WFP's leadership in coordination mechanisms such as the cash-based transfers (CBT) working group, the food security sector (FSS) and the logistics sector, in addition to its participation in the education and nutrition sectors, contributed to coordinated responses and delivering critical humanitarian relief. Additional resources were also mobilized to coordinate the food security and logistics sector for the earthquake emergency.

In addition, WFP has stand-by agreements with cooperating partners in all ten departments to rapidly start in-kind and CBT operations to respond to an emergency. Under its emergency food assistance intervention (strategic outcome 1), WFP worked with local and international non-governmental organizations and maintained a roster with 40 potential partners across the country, of which 16 are local, underscoring WFP Haiti's continuous localization efforts.

For CBT operations, WFP contracted five financial service providers with countrywide coverage for cash in-envelope, over-the counter, e-money, and commodity vouchers; in addition, the country office sought to diversify its partnerships with more financial institutions to improve access to cash-based assistance.

Moreover, WFP continued developing its relationships and partnerships with other United Nations agencies. In addition to the joint funding received from Education Cannot Wait for the earthquake emergency, WFP coordinated with UNICEF to align their portfolios of supported schools, combining school feeding with water, sanitation, and hygiene activities, wherever possible and avoiding geographical overlaps. Complementing the earthquake response, WFP organized a joint distribution of food and non-food items with the International Organization for Migration and UNICEF.

WFP worked closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the FSS in Haiti, with the support of the Global Network Against Food Crises Programme, to develop a study about the interlinkages between rural development, food and nutritional insecurity, and the prevailing socio-political context. The findings and recommendations will be used in 2022 to strengthen WFP's conflict-sensitive programming as well as to inform other United Nations system's processes.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Haiti country strategic plan was revised twice, increasing its budget from USD 271.4 million to 469.3 million, to extend the duration of strategic outcome 7 activities, expand strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 4, and increase supported beneficiaries in 2021/2022. Compared to 2020, WFP received more unearmarked funds, which gave WFP more flexibility to address funding gaps and respond to the continuously changing operational environment, and enabled a swift response during sudden onset emergencies.

The resource level for 2021 was 146 percent of the needs-based plan (USD 139.1 million), with 43 percent of available resources carried over from 2020. WFP implemented its programming and operations as a result of contributions from Andorra, Canada, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the European Union, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, the International Organization of Francophonie, Japan, private donors, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. WFP also received advance financing from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) for the earthquake response.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP received funding to support emergency food assistance programming to the most vulnerable, including populations affected by the 14 August earthquake that struck the southern part of Haiti. WFP reached 936,450 beneficiaries [1], an increase of 246 percent compared to 2020. This achievement was made possible by the contributions of Andorra, Canada, the European Union, Germany, Haiti, Japan, the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*, private donors, Switzerland, CERF, the United Kingdom, and the United States. WFP also received an advance financing from the IRA for the earthquake response.

















Funding from the Governments of Canada, France, Switzerland, and the United States as well as ECW ensured that strategic outcomes 2 and 3 were fully funded. This included multi-year contributions from Canada and the United States Department of Agriculture, which helped to better plan and reduced overall costs.

On the other hand, resilience activities (strategic outcome 4) were supported by Canada, the Republic of Korea, the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, Switzerland, and the United States. Moreover, funding for forecast-based financing from Germany and contributions from the World Bank, Switzerland and the United States, and ongoing funding from the Inter-American Development Bank supported work to expand and improve the national database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor under strategic outcome 5.

On demand supply chain, free-to-user services, and cash-based transfer delivery services (strategic outcomes 6 and 7) were funded by Canada, CERF, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States. Demand for services was higher than initially planned due to the 14 August earthquake emergency in the Grand South departments in Haiti. WFP provided logistics support to partners, including common services by road (convoys), sea (barge service), air (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service), and fuel supply from its strategic reserve.

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	80,572,602.0	57,058,643.0	92,602,711.0	53,698,202.0
02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	15,855,980.0	18,776,328.0	41,739,348.0	11,793,219.0
03: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	3,605,544.0	3,908,563.0	9,259,358.0	2,822,702.0
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	14,976,879.0	8,347,031.0	13,336,917.0	3,586,074.0
05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	3,039,448.0	5,990,831.0	10,227,797.0	3,878,671.0
06: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	655,301.0	620,136.0	1,143,804.0	328,127.0
07: The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	5,347,092.0	0.0	8,508,931.0	5,210,958.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	6,527,407.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	124,052,846.0	94,701,532.0	183,346,273.0	81,317,953.0

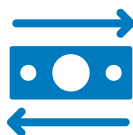
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 6,614,299.0	 6,270,620.0	 14,948,641.0	 5,835,609.0
Total Direct Costs	 130,667,145.0	 100,972,152.0	 198,294,914.0	 87,153,562.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 8,448,499.0	 6,520,212.0	 4,612,322.0	 4,612,322.0
Grand Total	 139,115,645.0	 107,492,363.0	 202,907,236.0	 91,765,884.0

Programme performance

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



936,450 people reached and benefitted from WFP's **food and cash emergency assistance**



USD 32.6 million worth of cash distributed in 2021 for the **emergency assistance programme** through cash in envelope, value vouchers and e-money



9,294 mt of **food distributed** by WFP in 2021

Strategic outcome 1 aims to support crisis-affected populations in Haiti and ensure they meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

WFP provided emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable population in Haiti, with a targeting criteria based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) vulnerability index 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency). Households received transfers over a four-month basis, usually including two cycles of food consisting of rice, beans, and oil, and two or four cycles of cash (which is typically the case in urban areas), using a variety of cash-based transfers (CBT) mechanisms from cash-in-envelope to e-money, commodity voucher and cash over the counter.

The transfer value was set at USD 82 per cycle (which represents 74 percent of the monthly food basket) for projects prior to April 2021 and USD 100 per cycle per household for all projects after that. Despite a higher transfer value, it covered 70 percent of the improved food basket, due to inflation, currency devaluation, and increased food prices. This new transfer value was kept for the 14 August earthquake emergency response to align with the CBT working group.

These transfers supported the most vulnerable population by providing them with minimum life-saving support. WFP relied on cooperating partners for the emergency assistance projects, with 36 non-governmental organizations contracted in 2021, eight of which were national.

Moreover, WFP had stand-by agreements with local and international cooperating partners, one for each of the ten departments, ready to be activated in case of a disaster during the hurricane season. WFP also prepositioned food commodities for 300,000 people in the event of sudden onset emergencies, like hurricanes and earthquakes, or displaced people due to gang violence.

Similarly, the continued rise in prices, insufficient domestic food production, persistent insecurity, and the lasting impact of COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020 have driven more people to food insecurity. Compared to 2020, there were an additional 300,000 food insecure people in 2021.

Activity 1 was fully funded in 2021, and donor support allowed WFP to increase beneficiaries assisted by 240 percent compared to 2020.

Under activity1, 936,000 beneficiaries received a total of USD 32.6 million and 9,040 mt of in-kind commodities. CBTs were delivered in the form of cash in envelope, e-money, cash over the counter, and value vouchers. The number of beneficiaries surpassed the initial planned figure of 900,000 people by 4 percent. This is explained, in part, by the 14 August earthquake that led to a significant increase in needs, augmenting the targeted beneficiaries by 17.8 percent, going from 900,000 people to 1.1 million people. The remaining targeted by the earthquake response will receive a first cycle of assistance at the beginning of 2022. In addition, WFP provided ad-hoc support to internally displaced people due to gang violence in Port-au-Prince (Martissant), with hot meals.

Analyses of baseline and end-line surveys carried out in the Grand'Anse, Nord, Nord-Ouest, and the Sud-Est departments showed positive results in food consumption with some disparities between communes. The food consumption scores for acceptable levels went from 36 to 40 percent; for borderline, from 32 to 33 percent; while for poor categories, from 32 to 27 percent.

Overall, the increase of households reporting sufficient food consumption is attributed to the regularity of the distribution cycles in most communes. However, the proportion of people who adopted negative emergency coping strategies climbed 21 percent, due to a context characterized by insecurity and supply chain disruptions. The depletion of livelihoods assets can be explained by the reliance on unstable sources of income, food assistance not covering 100 percent of the food basket, price increases, and inflation.

In 80 percent of the households surveyed, the decision on the use of food, cash and vouchers was made either by women or jointly made by women and men. Over 95 percent of the respondents did not face any problem when travelling to the distribution sites nor when returning to their homes.

WFP had 11 stand-by agreements that could be activated for emergency relief support. WFP also signed letters of understanding (LoU) with Haiti's Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC, for its French acronym) of the departments with ongoing operations. Such LoUs defined clear roles and responsibilities of all actors involved (DPC, police, the Ministry of Public Health and Population, WFP, and cooperating partners) to ensure that food distributions complied with the measures introduced by the Government to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in the country.

For CBT operations, WFP had contracts with three financial service providers with countrywide coverage, for cash in envelope, over the counter and e-money. In 2020, WFP activated a global long-term agreement with Western Union to provide cash over the counter, which remains operational to date.

Throughout the year, a multiplicity of challenges arose which delayed or impacted programme implementation: in addition to the earthquake, Haiti faced tropical storms, the assassination of the President in July, severe fuel shortages in September and October, and growing insecurity throughout the country. This resulted in severe access constraints and movement restrictions for WFP staff and partners. It impacted, if not prevented, the movement of both food and cash, and at times, halted operations. Despite these challenges, the number of targeted beneficiaries were not only reached but exceeded, and most operations were completed by the end of the year.

Given the numerous identity documents or lack of identity cards for a substantial proportion of Haitians, keeping quality data in the WFP database was a major challenge that led to delays in the delivery of assistance, particularly for CBT. WFP is looking to strengthen and adopt mechanisms to obtain quality data through the scanning of beneficiaries' identity cards and a more thorough SCOPE recording methodology, such as on-site control systems.

Furthermore, in a context of economic instability with significant exchange rate fluctuations, it is essential to establish flexible ration adjustment mechanisms. The country office started this process with daily market assessments which allowed WFP to analyse the food basket prices and determine the most appropriate ration amount to cover food needs.

Congruently, WFP monitored the amount of cash value available on a regular basis to adjust the ration with available funds or increase the number of beneficiaries.

Regarding the Gender and age Marker score, activity 1 generated a score of 3. Gender was fully integrated into the emergency response plans; training on gender inclusion and sensitivity in targeting was provided and gender-related risk in planning materials was integrated. While some cooperating partners have disaggregated data by age and sex through their reports, there is work to be done to systematically include age in the data collecting tools and within the country office planning.

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



293,582 schoolchildren received a daily hot meal at school



1,538 primary schools supported with WFP school feeding programme



1,647 pregnant and lactating women and girls supported with Corn Soy-Blend

Through a nutrition-sensitive approach, WFP implements safety nets to vulnerable populations in Haiti by supporting the Government's National School Feeding Strategy and its National Programme of School Feeding (PNCS, for its French acronym). Targeted populations include school-aged children to prevent malnutrition, which contains other groups identified by the Government of Haiti, as required.

In the framework of the National Policy of Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS, for its French acronym), under activity 2, WFP supports the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST, for its French acronym) in the implementation of the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (ASPIRE) project. ASPIRE is a social protection and promotion programme financed by the Government of Haiti (with World Bank funding) which aims to establish a shock-responsive social safety net enabling the most vulnerable households in the Grand'Anse department to access basic social services.

The social safety net covers 90,000 of the most vulnerable individuals (18,000 households) with monthly cash transfers; nutrition-sensitive activities such as the social and behaviour change communication strategy, including parents and teenagers' clubs, malnutrition screening and referral; and finally, financial support for the targeted individuals.

Considering the impact of the earthquake specifically in the Grand'Anse department, the World Bank, MAST, and WFP agreed to include three additional USD 100 cycles of cash transfers for the ASPIRE project to ensure that the greater impacted households to further support their recovery process.

With regards to activity 3, the country office continued delivering daily nutritious meals to primary schoolchildren across all departments in Haiti in 1,538 schools (an increase of 400 schools, compared to 2020) [1]. The programme was designed to address malnutrition and food insecurity as well as increase school participation, encourage children's school attendance and safeguard the retention of girls in school. In some cases, the daily school meal was the only meal children received, consisting of 163 grams of nutritional foods such as rice or bulgur, beans, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt, representing 40 percent of the recommended energy (kcal) daily intake for school children.

The Government declared a state of health emergency due to the pandemic, resulting in the closure of all schools one month before the end of the academic school year 2020-2021. As agreed with donors, considering the nutritional needs of the children, the best before date for some commodities, and the risk of flooding during the hurricane season, WFP distributed the remaining stocks at the school level under the alternative take-home ration (ATHR) modality. In July, a total of 171,034 school children received between 9 to 35 days' worth of school rations, as a result of a needs assessment. However, some children were not reached either due to security concerns or distance from the distribution site.

Additionally, over one-third of the schools in the Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments were significantly impacted by the earthquake. WFP identified 190 damaged schools that required some form of rehabilitation out of the 380 where the school feeding activities were taking place, which WFP aimed to rehabilitate. The damage caused a severe delay in the delivery of the first cycle of food due to damaged infrastructure and the increase in the number of children per school.

Children covered by traditional school meals (activity 3) remained constant over the year, 293,582 children (142,870 girls and 150,712 boys), accounting for 91 percent of the 2021 implementation plan. Most of these children were supported by multi-year contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Canada. Likewise, WFP conducted a successful pilot in four schools for its rehabilitation programme which had a significant impact on children's ability to attend school and receive a daily nutritious meal.

Furthermore, in early 2021, WFP continued the implementation of an HIV nutrition project to improve the nutritional status of HIV positive pregnant and lactating women and girls WFP partnered with the Haitian Global Health Alliance GHESKIO, where 266 women received one to three transfers of USD 116 cash transfers for a total of USD 30,860 and 12 kg of Corn Soy Blend (CSB). The second partnership in 2021 with *Zanmi Lasante*, one of Haiti's largest healthcare providers, assisted 157 pregnant and lactating women and girls with CSB, and 327 women received one transfer of USD

116 (a total of USD 37,930).

WFP, through its cooperating partners (CP), signed 13 protocols of agreement with the departmental health directorates to support nutrition activities in the field, which required the active participation of the Government's multipurpose community health workers who carried out these activities. The CPs were able to train 318 Polyvalent Community Health Workers. In turn, 86,430 children were screened for malnutrition, of which 7,072 were found to be malnourished (5,432 moderately malnourished 1,640 suffered from severe acute malnutrition).

For activity 1, WFP partners have been able to raise nutrition awareness among 78,913 beneficiaries mainly parents and caregivers, the majority of whom were women, some of them mothers of the children enrolled in the programme. This ensured greater participation of the parents in the awareness session.

Regarding the school feeding interventions, during 2021, 293,582 children (142,870 girls and 150,712 boys) received daily school meal. It is relevant to highlight that all food commodities distributed in schools supported by USDA were imported, while 44 percent of food procured for those supported by Canada was bought locally. This share of national procurement shows a 93 percent increase compared to 2020, however it remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Subsequently, out of the 150 feeding days planned for 2021, WFP supported food distributions at schools for 106 days, which represents a 71 percent achievement rate. This can be explained by multiple factors including early school closures due to COVID-19 and some ad-hoc school closures due to insecurity and sociopolitical instability.

In addition, distributions to schools in the south were deferred by the Government's decision to delay the beginning of the school year to 4 October in the earthquake-affected departments. Food deliveries for the 2021-2022 first semester school year were also behind in the Great South departments because of the damage inflicted to road infrastructure by the 14 August earthquake as well as country-wide levels of insecurity.

Regarding the school meals distribution, WFP and its cooperating partners conducted training sessions for the management committees and the cooks of some schools. The management training explored topics such as storage, management, and reporting and involved 3,426 members (803 women and 2,623 men) including the school directors. The cooks' training focused on hygiene, nutrition, water treatment, and food preparation, with a participation of 3,469 people (2,094 men and 1,375 women).

To better equipped schools, WFP distributed 217 enhanced charcoal stoves in 109 schools and one gas stove to 38 schools. The use of fuel-efficient stoves helped to mitigate the risks of deforestation and enhanced the sustainability of the school feeding programme by reducing the cost of meal preparation as well as reducing risks of respiratory infections for cooks.

Moreover, a programme monitoring exercise carried out in 144 WFP-assisted schools showed a general improvement in enrolment and retention rates. Compared to 2020, a year in which schools were mostly affected by the COVID-19 lockdown, in 2021 the retention rate increased by 6 percent while the enrolment went from -4 to 2.3 percent (1.5 for girls and 3.1 for boys).

For the first 2020-2021 school year semester, the number of girls and boys dropping out of school decreased from 16 percent in 2020 to 9 percent in 2021 due to the resumption of schools and the ongoing sensitization of communities about the importance of child education and regularity of school feeding programme. During monitoring visits, most girls and boys were satisfied with the quality and the quantity of school meals received (94 and 79 percent, respectively).

WFP has strengthened its collaboration with central government institutions, particularly with the PNCS Programme from the Ministry of Education. Jointly, WFP and the Ministry initiated the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise to assess the Government's readiness to implement school feeding programmes. This exercise will inform the update of the 2016 National School Feeding Policy and Strategy in 2022.

In addition, WFP signed an agreement with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to install and maintain new handwashing stations in 88 WFP-supported schools over six months. This collaboration also included awareness-raising around COVID-19 sensitization measures.

WFP partnered with Catholic Relief Services as a sub-recipient of the USDA/McGovern Dole programme on the Early Grade Reading (EGR) Programme to improve literacy outcomes of 1,600 first- and second-grade students in 50 schools in the Grand'Anse department.

Furthermore, WFP worked with the MAST in the context of the ASPIRE programme at the central and departmental level to strengthen their capacity to manage cash transfers and nutrition-sensitive activities, assuring that the Ministry can move forward with the programme's implementation from June 2024. The Ministry of Public Health and Population was actively involved in the implementation of nutrition activities. WFP also collaborated with Action Aid Haiti and CARE International, as part of nutrition and financial inclusion initiatives.

As part of the ATHR goal to address food security needs due to severe constraints in the distributions it was also a good opportunity to prevent commodities from perishing or getting stolen during the summer break. However, the distributed quantities were insufficient for the children and their families. For 2022, WFP and its partners should find a targeting mechanism to select specific children that could benefit from an ATHR large enough to provide significant supplies to the household and to define a minimum ration quantity that can be distributed.

Also, WFP encountered delays in the reception and delivery of non-food items (NFI) due to their unavailability in the local market. WFP will procure NFIs for the 2022-2023 school year in early 2022 to mitigate supply chain delays and ensure timely arrival.

Based on an independent evaluation at the baseline phase, WFP enhanced the coverage of school children over the first cycle in targeted schools to reduce conflict between assisted and non-assisted children within the same school and secured additional funding to purchase more gas and charcoal-efficient stoves in school feeding schools supported by WFP to enhance sustainability and be more environmentally friendly.

In addition, WFP launched the SABER process to support the National School Feeding Policy to enhance the sustainability of the national school feeding programme. Equally, a social behavior change communication pilot was developed focusing on gender and nutrition amongst school children, parents, and their surrounding communities to develop a gender-transformative strategy for community engagement. Furthermore, during the first six months of the 2021-2022 school year, WFP successfully transitioned 15,000 beneficiaries from the McGovern Dole Programme to its home-grown school feeding programme to increase local purchases.

Finally, activity 2 generated a Gender and age Marker (GaM) score of 2, showing that age is fully integrated in the design and implementation of nutrition-sensitive safety nets. Malnutrition screening data responded to age data requirements yet lacked a full integration of gender components. Activity 3 received a GaM score of 3, whereas it fully integrates gender and provides effective assistance to girls and boys. Nevertheless, challenges remain to include age in WFP analytical tools.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Design, implement and strengthen nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	2
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



WFP aims to strengthen the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, enhance market linkages by improving their access to markets and integrate them within the wider food value chain, which includes the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF). In alignment with the Government of Haiti's rural development priorities, the goal is to financially integrate rural communities and create opportunities for them as they are the most food-insecure group in Haiti.

Activities 4 and 5 contributed to improving the nutrition of schoolchildren and boosting the local economy. The activities linked school feeding programmes with local smallholder farmers. The schools provided local farmers with a stable market for their products, leading to steady income, more investments, and higher productivity. The children benefited from healthy, diversified food, making it more likely that they would attend school, perform better, and enhance their prospects of entering the job market.

In line with the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy (PSNAS, for its French acronym), activity 4 continued to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers' organizations (OPA, for its French acronym) to access markets, through the Ministry of Agriculture's Unit for the Facilitation of the Purchase of Local Agricultural Products (UFAPAL, for its French acronym) to the HGSF programme.

As a result of two new contributions from the United States Agency for International Development in the South department and Canada in the Artibonite department under the resilience and school feeding programme, WFP has developed two new letters of agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture through the UFAPAL to support 20 new OPA in the southern coastal zone and 15 in Artibonite. The training of these OPAs will be carried out in 2022. To complement these training sessions, WFP conducted other sessions for OPA and UFAPAL staff on participation in electronic tenders, responding to proposals, negotiation and contracting, access to microfinance, as well as on gender and protection.

Additionally, activity 5 implements HGSF in five departments (Nippes, Ouest, Artibonite, Grand 'Anse, and Sud) to provide schoolchildren with diversified and nutritious meals prepared exclusively with local products from small farmers. The procurement and distribution of local products were carried out in coordination with WFP's cooperating partners. The programme was implemented across 312 schools, including the introduction of dozens of schools in the Grand'Anse and Sud departments, which was a direct result of WFP's intervention as part of the earthquake response efforts to bring children back to schools.

Initially, WFP was unable to expand the coverage of its school feeding programme due to a lack of funding, reaching 86,201 school children in 2021 (44,506 girls and 41,695 boys). However, as a result of a new contribution from the Embassy of France, WFP will carry out an expansion of the programme in the South department, serving 7,000 new beneficiaries from January 2022.

Also in 2021, 54 farmer organizations (19 in the South, 15 in Nippes, and 20 in Artibonite departments) were trained by UFAPAL at a rate of 3 members per organization to reduce post-harvest losses, improve grain conservation and storage methods, pest control methods (rodents, insects, and bacteria), principles of hygiene in processing centres, financial and stock management, and marketing and commercialization principles.

WFP purchased 1,657 mt of food from small-scale producers for its school feeding programme under the two local procurement modalities, namely the centralized local procurement modality with 801 mt of rice purchased and distributed in 2021 and the decentralized local procurement modality with 856 mt of food, of which 680 mt are dry products (rice, maize, wheat flour, and beans) and 176 mt are fresh products (vegetables, greens, carrots, roots, and tubers). For the preparation of these meals, 1,329 mt of food were distributed to the schools. These products, consisting of cereals, pulses, roots and tubers, vegetables, and salt, were purchased locally in a decentralized manner, except for fortified vegetable oil, which was imported.

A total of 312 schools were reached across five departments (Nippes, Ouest, Artibonite, Grand'Anse, and Sud). WFP was able to provide meals prepared with local products to 86,201 school children (44,506 girls and 41,695 boys).

Regarding partnerships, WFP worked with the Office of Nutrition and Development to implement homegrown school feeding activities and the UFAPAL as the main partner for training OPA. Through these partnerships, WFP distributed 1,013 mt of dry food and 225 mt of fresh food to schools.

The share of national procurement of food increased by 6 percent compared to 2020. Availability of the required standard quality and quantity of food is one of the key issues faced by WFP to procure nationally. Due to low supply, prices on the Haitian market are much higher than on international markets. In addition, national producers have a low capacity to respond to WFP tenders and often lack internet access and therefore cannot register nor communicate by email.

To overcome this challenge, WFP sends sealed boxes to collect paper responses to WFP tenders from small producers who are not based in Port-au-Prince. However, it is a long, challenging process. To increase the share of national procurement, WFP is collaborating with national aggregators that support access to market for smallholder farmers and design a specific programme framework that could facilitate medium- and long-term agreements to ensure that quantity and quality of local production meets the required standard.

Also, two workshops were held in September 2021, to capitalize on the lessons learned from the HGSF programme, one in Artibonite and the other in Nippes department. The main awareness raised by these workshops was that effective communication between actors and cooperation with local authorities is essential to improve the results of the programme.

Finally, activity 4 received a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3. With a gender analysis and action plan to further support the different gender needs as well as various gender training for smallholder farmers, the activity consistently addressed gender needs but age was not integrated fully. Activity 5 received a GaM score of 3 which similarly shows that the needs of men, women, boys, and girls were addressed.

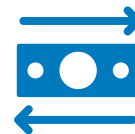
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets	3
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



50,005 women and men took part in **food assistance for assets** activities



USD 2.2 million worth of **cash-based transfers** made related to resilience activities



90.7 km feeder roads rehabilitated in 2021

FFA

73,000 tree seedlings produced and provided

Strategic outcome 4 aims to support vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems that can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks by 2023.

Due to Haiti's exposure to rapid-onset shocks and stressors resulting from natural hazards, as well as the sociopolitical and economic instability, WFP is reinforcing the resilience of Haitians and contributes to the strengthening of the national food system by using income generation activities and community-level disaster risk reduction solutions.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes were operationalized to support the vulnerable communities in mitigating, adapting, and recovering from shocks, while reinforcing individual and community management of climate-related risks and constraints and of sustainable natural resources. Additionally, participants of the FFA programmes have received support through conditional cash assistance based on their contribution to the community assets' rehabilitation and have benefitted from the delivery of tools and materials to mitigate the impact of shocks and reinforce their livelihoods.

Moreover, technical training sessions, along with nutrition-sensitive, environmentally relevant, and gender-equality complementary activities, reinforced individual coping strategies and enabled a more resilient system frame where communities can operate.

Driven by the underlying objective of reinforcing food security among the most vulnerable populations, activity 6 implemented community asset creation, rehabilitation, and/or maintenance of assets, along with restoring agricultural and pastoral potential in peri-urban and urban areas. These activities created temporary jobs that strengthened access of the communities to markets, social services, and better-quality infrastructure, along with meeting the basic household's food security needs. Participants worked in 20-day cycles and received a cash-based transfer (CBT) to cover their food gap (USD 3.8 per day). The transfer slightly exceeded the national minimum wage for workers in the agriculture sector.

These were complemented with technical training on sustainable management of land and natural resources, and sensitization sessions for the adoption of better nutrition practices, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly approaches.

WFP ensured the adoption of a participatory methodology to define, design, deliver and document its programmatic efforts in close collaboration with sub-national and local actors, along with key community members, as an enabler of sustainable development and as a system-strengthening counterpart. Specifically, WFP used its Three-Pronged-Approach to ensure that programmes were designed through a participatory process and responded to local needs, strengthening community ownership of interventions aimed at climate adaptation and preventive risk management activities.

Furthermore, WFP developed a pre-feasibility study for the development of macro and microinsurance initiatives complementing resilience capacity reinforcement. The results of the study led to defining the opportunity for the development of a pilot project on microinsurance in earthquake-affected areas, that is currently under design and contributes to financial inclusion efforts.

Finally, to contribute to resilient food systems, along with increasing the capacity of households to manage shocks, WFP sought synergies with other programmes implemented in the sphere of home-grown school feeding, smallholder farmers' access to markets, and agriculture.

Regarding resources, activity 6 was well funded throughout most of 2021. The sixth budget revision increased the number of people assisted in 2021 from 35,000 people to 80,000 people. As a result of donor contributions, activities were implemented in the municipalities of 6 departments, benefiting 16,000 households (80,000 people) and directly disbursing USD 2.1 million in the local economy.

While the planned target of beneficiaries was achieved, a lower number of beneficiaries was supported with cash, due to difficulties in delivery CBT interventions after the earthquake, sociopolitical instability, turmoil, and fuel shortage crisis. These participants will receive cash assistance in the first quarter of 2022.

One of the key outputs of activity 6 interventions resulted in the rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges, conservation of soil and improvement of vegetation, installation of live ramps and grass strips, as well as the construction or rehabilitation of irrigation canals and community water tanks.

In the West department, WFP, in close collaboration with the Departmental Agricultural Directorate, built 7,184 ml of dry-stone sills, de-silted six ponds, rehabilitated three community water ponds, and a management committee for each cistern was elected. As a result, water management and erosion soil activities helped the vulnerable areas targeted by the project by reducing flooding and landslides, along with preserving and reinforcing vegetation.

In the North-West department, beyond asset creation, FFA participants received agricultural tools, locally sourced seeds, and animals to support local food production, transformation and to create an incentive in consuming locally-produced foods, improving food availability, food security and access to markets. Training on electronic tender platforms, negotiation, and contracting were conducted, and farmers' associations were connected to microfinancing institutions. In this department, 3,000 families were provided with goats, 494 kg of field peas, 167 kg of maize, and 140 kg of sorghum.

In the South department, training sessions were given to FFA participants in various asset management designed to prevent post-harvest loss and food waste management. In collaboration with national actors, WFP delivered training sessions for women's groups on financial management, and management of microcredits; technical sessions on the marketing of agricultural production and sales agreements and purchases have also been delivered as part of the complementary individual capacity strengthening support to the most vulnerable communities. From this department, 262 women participated in the training activities aimed at reinforcing financial sustainability and commercialization of local products.

WFP developed and started implementing a Nutrition Action Plan in pilot areas in 2021. Formative research on good nutrition practices was developed and operationalized. In the South department, messages around nutrition norms and healthy habits have been used to enable gradual behavioral change of more than 1,100 families, and their respective community members, involved in FFA interventions.

Furthermore, WFP delivered sessions on good nutrition practices, gender, and disaster risk reduction through a social and behavioral change communication lens at the community level to strengthen knowledge on malnutrition prevention, good nutrition practices, child protection, and gender-based violence (GBV). In the South department, 1,265 beneficiaries participated in awareness-raising sessions and around 2,000 people participated in at least a monthly awareness-raising campaign on one or more themes related to the nutrition-sensitive, GBV, and nutrition-health topics.

Radio broadcasts and forum theatre on good nutritional, food and hygiene practices have been used as a strategic bridge to ensure continuous information-sharing regarding relevant nutritional practices as well as continuing enabling behavioral change within the targeted communities.

Regarding the key outcome for strategic outcome 4, WFP's end line surveys in the North-West department found that FFA beneficiaries' food consumption diversity and frequency improved. Likewise, the proportion of people who adopted negative coping strategies decreased compared to 2020, whereas the proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 26 to 36 percent. There was also a decrease of more than half in the proportion of households with a low food consumption score, from 37 to 15 percent from baseline to end line.

The reduction of households reporting sufficient food consumption is partially attributed to the regularity of cash assistance throughout the intervention. Another reason is linked to the functionality of market and food commodities in the project area. In 2022, WFP will implement innovative monitoring approaches such the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space service that captures satellite imagery acquired before and after FFA interventions to better capture environmental benefits.

All key partners (*Association des Volontaires pour le Service International*, Alliance for Solidarity, *Centre d'Étude et de Coopération Internationale*, Society in Social and Economic Communication, Heifer International and Ananda Marga

Universal Relief Team) played a crucial role in coordinating field-level FFA activities with the most vulnerable communities. Similarly, WFP delivered asset rehabilitation, climate adaptation and risk management interventions with national governmental actors such as the departmental sections of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment, along with health nutrition activities with the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Additionally, WFP signed technical agreements with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to ensure that the environmental impact of WFP's activities is monitored and reduced, and environmental benefits enhanced, and with UN-Women to operationalize gender-equality and rural women's empowerment solutions.

WFP partnered with Alliance Bioversity-International Center for Tropical Agriculture to develop climate risk and adaptation-related studies and specialized centres (Asset Impact Monitoring from Space service) to ensure long-term monitoring and evaluation and to develop satellite imagery, to inform national and international target audiences on the changes regarding the assets rehabilitated.

In coordination with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UN-Women, WFP created synergies in the development of the microinsurance programmes. Joint strategies to integrate microinsurance in long-term development programmes, within an inter-agency approach will take place in 2022. WFP also explored collaboration and partnership opportunities with financial service providers at the national and international level to identify potential insurers and distribution agents throughout the pilot to be implemented in 2022.

On lessons learned, FFA activities were impacted because of the sociopolitical instability due to the president's assassination in July 2021, along with the 14 August earthquake. WFP staff reinforced its presence in the field through longer missions to support the cooperating partners and partners and ensure advancement in the project's agendas, and meet with national actors from the Government to analyse needs and provide prompt technical support.

Moreover, fuel shortages, insecurity, exchange rate fluctuations, and the pandemic equally impacted the implementation of FFA programmes. The strategic orientation initially planned was revised and promptly geared towards meeting basic food security needs. WFP and cooperating partners revised the outputs and/or assets planned to be rehabilitated accordingly. Similarly, some interventions designed to directly address the latest FFA needs and enable early recovery from the disaster were adjusted with shorter work cycles (two cycles instead of four, and 40 days instead of 80) all towards meeting basic food needs.

Regarding gender and age, activity 6 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 3 indicating strong integration of gender in its various projects. Its continuous inclusion of workshops on gender-based violence, established partnerships in the field with organizations to address gender-specific needs and community inclusion all worked to address gender. Nonetheless, how to ensure that data collected can display how FFA programmes impact members of all ages in their communities remained a challenge.

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



500,000 households in Haiti have been **registered in the SIMAST**, the information system of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour



2,400 people provided with **direct access to information** on climate and weather risks through mobile phones

Strategic outcome 5 aims to strengthen the capacity of national counterparts to ensure the long-term sustainability of policies, systems, and programmes. This includes the eventual transition of its activities to local stakeholders. WFP works with the Government to strengthen their capacities to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by 2030.

There was limited national capacity to effectively respond to shocks or to deliver social protection and assistance programmes to the most vulnerable Haitians to enhance social protection systems and climate risk management to bolster institutional capacity, address inequality, and empower women.

WFP led the design of a government-owned Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project through unconditional and unrestricted cash transfers and accompanying measures. The implementation of this cash plus approach was initially carried out by WFP to ensure a straightforward transition from WFP to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST, for its French acronym). This safety net is expected to contribute significantly to the establishment of national social protection systems that safeguard and foster households' ability to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs, and to manage the risks and shocks they face.

The country office also supported the governance of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) by ensuring the rollout of regular coordination meetings for the Social Protection Sector Tables, building the capacity of its stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the NSPPP, both at the central and local level.

The social protection system architecture has been strengthened with WFP technical assistance by expanding the coverage of the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (SIMAST, for its French acronym) (from 430,000 to 500,000 households).

Further, support to the Government was provided to design an inclusive national payment system, linked to a Management Information System. The new system would allow the Haitian Government, and in particular, the MAST, to enable direct payments to Haitian citizens who receive social benefits. By focusing on inclusivity in the design of future national digital payment and information systems but also encouraging financial service providers to offer products that are adapted to the most vulnerable needs including those of women, the information system will allow greater digital financial inclusion.

Emergency preparedness and response mechanisms were strengthened through the forecast-based financing (FbF) initiative, contributing to an improved national early-warning system, and strengthened capacities of local disaster risk management structures [1] in the three pilot communes (Gonaives, Cayes-Jacmel, and Marigot). A total of six training workshops (2 in each commune) and 32 members of local civil protection committees were retrained in basic emergency preparedness techniques, contingency, and emergency plans, and risk maps were updated.

This enabled local authorities to improve decision-making processes, enhance coordination and management of emergency situations, and ensure that decisions were risk-informed and that emergency preparedness and response mechanisms are in place once a disaster strikes. A National Early Warning Plan has been drafted and will be finalized in 2022. The hydrometeorological stations continue to provide data to Haiti's Hydrometeorological Unit (UHM, for its French acronym), disseminating daily weather bulletins to 100 national institutions and their staff.

As a result of contributions from the MAST, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States of America, WFP accomplished its planned capacity strengthening and technical assistance activities, including expanding the SIMAST by 70,000 households.

Additionally, WFP is supporting the coordination of the NSPPP, the design of a national digital payment, and the inclusion of a targeted information system to reach vulnerable or underserved populations. Furthermore, WFP is strengthening civil protection mechanisms, and designing the new Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (ASPIRE) project.

WFP is the main technical partner of the MAST, developing its management and administrative capacity to deliver social protection programs to vulnerable households. WFP has maintained a coalition of stakeholders involved in the MAST's capacity building and advocacy for the NSPPP, from the Government, donors, United Nations agencies, private sector, and civil society. WFP has also established a partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to enable digital financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment through cash transfers.

With regards to the FbF initiative, WFP continued to work closely with the Directorate General of Civil Protection and the UHM, to strengthen contingency planning at national, departmental, and communal levels, and to ensure more coordinated management of emergency situations. In 2021, WFP continued to support the UHM to enhance its capacity to disseminate early warning bulletins to the population. The political and socioeconomic situation delayed the geographical expansion of the social registry through door-to-door surveys. New surveying and targeting methodologies will be assessed in 2022, including using mobile phone data as a proxy to evaluate poverty, allowing faster enrollment of households in social protection programs.

The 7.2 magnitude earthquake and the tropical storm Grace, that struck the south-western coast of Haiti, underscored the low capacity of Haiti's national social protection system to respond to emergencies. The new adaptive safety net, ASPIRE, will provide a unique opportunity to build institutional capacity for shock responsiveness and encourage stakeholders to rely on national systems to respond to emergencies. Connecting elements of the adaptive safety net with anticipatory actions and disaster preparedness could further enhance the suitability of support provided to people (potentially) affected by disasters and will be explored further in 2022.

Strategic outcome 5 generated a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. The gender and age components are partly integrated into the activity, since certain projects have not started, making it more difficult to assess how well gender and age are integrated in the implementation phase.

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



31,614 gallons of fuel provided to **17 humanitarian partners**



USD 382,347 in **service value** from bilateral service provision



30 partners served through supply chain services

Strategic outcome 6 aims to provide supply chain services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community, ensuring that partners can effectively respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations and those affected by shocks. These services are offered on a cost-recovery basis and are aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 vis-à-vis enhancing global partnerships in pursuit of the Goals.

In 2021, the earthquake response and general insecurity, especially in the Martissant corridor, impacted fuel prices and operations. While the preference is to rely on the private sector for transport services, Haitian logistics companies were reluctant or unable to operate in these circumstances. In this context, WFP pursued innovative solutions such as developing maritime routes as an alternative to land routes and providing fuel to humanitarian and development partners in addition to other services.

During the fuel crisis that paralysed the country for five weeks in October and November, WFP provided approximately 31,614 gallons of diesel to 17 humanitarian partners. This support was crucial to ensure continued operations, including critical infrastructure such as hospitals. Faced with a high number of requests during this period, WFP prioritized life-saving activities, such as hospitals and the storage of temperature-sensitive health items, including medicines. Besides supplying fuel, WFP provided warehousing services and installed prefabricated units during the earthquake response for a hospital managed by Doctors Without Borders.

Since the end of 2019, the volume of supply chain services provided to the humanitarian community has drastically increased. Of 89 service requests, WFP responded to 84. With the support of donors, in 2021, WFP provided logistics solutions to 31 partners, including 11 United Nations agencies [1], 15 international non-governmental organizations [2], two governmental entities (Ministry of Health and the General Directorate of the Civil Protection), the International Federation of Red Cross, the Norwegian Medical Team, and the European Union. Most of the service requests accounted for transport (46 percent) followed by fuel (44 percent), storage (5 percent), and other logistics support (5 percent). Overall, service provision revenues amounted to USD 382,347.

Standard operating procedures for the diverse services are being developed as well as other standard tracking tools, such as the implementation of the Relief Items Tracking Application (RITA), and will be implemented in 2022.

On gender and age, this activity does not integrate or contribute to improved gender outcomes. WFP has raised the number of women among its supply chain staff; compared to 2020, it increased by 38 percent.

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



8,112 passengers transported in 2021 for **114 organizations**, of which **75 percent** were NGOs, to **9 regular** and over **50 ad-hoc destinations**



114 organizations participated in **39 logistics sector meetings**, of which **26** after the earthquake



46 convoys organized in collaboration with the General Directorate of Civil Protection through the insecure Martissant Corridor for **47 partners**



171 voyages performed for **20 partners**, transporting **601 mt of relief items**

Strategic outcome 7 aims to provide the Government and humanitarian actors common services at no cost to the user. This strategic outcome caters to logistics coordination and on-demand logistics services (activity 9) and air transportation for humanitarian actors through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (activity 10).

As a co-lead agency of the logistics sector, together with the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC, for its French acronym), WFP significantly scaled up its activities in 2021 because of increased demands for logistics solutions.

Under activity 9, WFP organized the barge operation to circumvent the insecure Martissant corridor and organized convoys to the earthquake-affected areas for humanitarian partners, ensuring that critical relief items were delivered to those impacted. Likewise, WFP started to work on the opening of the humanitarian corridor with the WFP Dominican Republic country office to ensure that critical humanitarian supplies can enter the country when critical infrastructure is shut down or access becomes restricted.

The logistics sector was particularly active in 2021, especially after the 14 August earthquake and the tropical storm Grace. WFP provided emergency telecommunications equipment (handheld radios) to support response operations and established radio networks in Jeremie and Les Cayes with support from emergency.lu [1] and Ericsson Response. Moreover, 50 humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGO), and governmental counterparts, participated in 39 coordination meetings.

Following the earthquake, WFP, in collaboration with the DGPC and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, organized 46 convoys through the Martissant corridor for 47 partners. The convoys took place between 18 August and 15 October 2021 and once at the beginning of December. Convoys have since been suspended due to security concerns, underscoring the importance of maritime transport.

Another common service provided by WFP to support the activities of the humanitarian community in the Great South was the implementation of the barge service to circumvent the insecure Martissant corridor. The barge started operating on 16 August and, since then, 171 voyages were performed (41 percent for WFP), transporting 601 mt for 20 partners, most of which were performed after 15 October 2021.

Under activity 10, WFP responded to the surge in need for humanitarian flights to the earthquake-hit areas. Since maintaining a humanitarian air bridge to the South was the only means of transportation for humanitarian goods to reach the affected communities, UNHAS swiftly activated extra helicopter rotations to ensure an effective response during the emergency.

With only one asset in the country, UNHAS struggled to assist the increase in demand during its peak. As a result, the United Nations Country Team urgently requested and agreed that a fixed-wing aircraft (19 passengers per 1.5 mt) be added to the fleet to support humanitarian, rescue, and medical workers in the swift and effective delivery of humanitarian goods throughout the emergency. Since the entry into service of the fixed-wing at the end of September 2021, UNHAS maintained a weekly flight schedule which ensured better flight coordination and planning.

The immediate reconfiguration of the UNHAS fleet, with the deployment of a fixed-wing aircraft in September, was crucial to support humanitarian workers in delivering a rapid and effective response needed during the emergency and recovery phases. After the earthquake, UNHAS flight frequency to the South tripled, providing rapid response in the affected areas as well as reliefs items.

The fleet reconfiguration also ensured UNHAS's swift response to the oil tanker explosion in Cap Haitien city on 14 December 2021. UNHAS supported the emergency operation by transporting medical lifesaving equipment and conducting necessary medical evacuations. The UNHAS helicopter asset resumed regular operations in February 2021 following its return from Honduras.

Following donor contributions, UNHAS responded to the emergency and continued to coordinate its vital services. However, the funding situation for UNHAS Haiti remains a concern. Timing and adequate funding were necessary for UNHAS to continue to operate in a country where such services are essential to deliver humanitarian relief items and transport humanitarian workers in remote and hard-to-reach areas that cannot be accessed without air service.

In 2021, UNHAS performed 1,547 flights for a total of 8,112 passengers from 114 organizations (85 percent NGOs) and transported 118 kg of cargo to 50 destinations (nine regular destinations and 41 ad-hoc destinations).

A recent provision of access satisfaction survey showed that 94 percent of the passengers reported being either very satisfied or satisfied. Elements covered by the survey included flight schedule reliability, booking, and ticketing experience, terminal experience, embarkment boarding, in-flight experience, baggage collection as well as COVID-19 preventive measures. Respondents' overall comments on areas that could be improved included the online booking system that failed after several attempts and the timeliness of booking confirmation at least 24 hours before the flight. Respondents also expressed the need to have more UNHAS destinations and increase the number of passengers per organization.

A recent user satisfaction found that 90 percent of logistics sector partners found that its activities added value to their operations. Areas surveyed covered coordination, information management, facilitation of access to logistics services, and capacity-strengthening needs amongst others. As part of the feedback from the survey, respondents expressed the need to enlarge the air and sea service, intensify communication about different services offered and stand operating procedures, expansion of the logistic sector by integrating more actors of remote areas, amongst others.

The logistic sector has integrated the recommendations in the 2022 strategy and operational priorities to address these feedbacks. In 2021, the logistics sector continued to provide logistics coordination, information sharing and facilitate access for humanitarian partners to logistics services. These have been significantly scaled up during the 14 August earthquake response and extended to the three earthquake-affected departments. In total, 114 humanitarian organizations at both national and departmental levels were supported.

The DGPC, with which WFP co-leads the logistics sector, continues relying on WFP's expertise and experience to support emergency response coordination. However, WFP's field-based preparedness project to strengthen national logistics response capacities and the DGPC's logistics response coordination mechanism is in its first phase of implementation and will be completed by mid-2022. A road map for 2022-2025 is also being developed. This work has increased the DGPC's operational and institutional capacities vis-à-vis responding to emergencies.

Finally, Gender and Age Marker is not applicable for activity 9.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide mandated common emergency telecommunications services and platforms to humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services to partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2021, multiple crises caused a sharp increase in vulnerability levels faced by Haitian households. Given the impact of these issues on gender equality, WFP's food and development assistance policy continued to develop strategies to ensure that interventions have a strong focus on gender equality and women empowerment.

A social behavior change communication (SBCC) study was done in six schools in May 2021 on Gender, Nutrition, and Hygiene in targeted school feeding communities across the North, North-east and Grand'Anse departments. The results will help inform an SBCC strategy that is expected to be deployed in 50 schools. At the beginning of the school year, WFP trained field staff on gender monitoring and evaluation to ensure gender-sensitive data was gathered.

WFP followed up on the gender analysis conducted under the McGovern - Dole programme of the school feeding programme value chain with local purchases in 2020 by supporting a women-led association of local producers, the Abraham Militant Union for Development. To better support the women's association, a community mill was installed jointly with the creation of a mutual solidarity fund, the latter granted the association the Stop Hunger Award.

In addition, a study was conducted in support of activity 6 in Les Cayes by the Association of Volunteers in International Service to explore the nutritional, hygiene, and gender knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of the targeted population in the communal sections to support the development of the SBCC strategies.

Lastly, in response to the August 14 earthquake in the country's greater south, emergency teams received Gender and Protection training on emergency responses in disaster areas. WFP notably supported UN-Women's efforts in conjunction with the Ministry for The Status of Women and Women's Rights and CARE International to conduct a rapid gender analysis (RGA) to measure the impact of the earthquake on the needs of vulnerable groups. This analysis was used as a guideline for the humanitarian response to the earthquake to better consider gender needs and risks.

The findings indicated that women suffered the most from job loss, food insecurity, and an increase in unpaid workload. It also presented sector-specific recommendations useful to WFP such as the systematic consultation of women to enhance food production continuum strategies, a more vulnerability-sensitive approach to targeting for distribution of food commodities, and the inclusion of women's organizations in phases of planning and response.

Throughout the year, WFP paid special attention to gender parity at the staff level (currently at 49 percent of women), provided safety trainings for women as well as training on unconscious bias in the workplace. The Community and Feedback Mechanism and the SBCC teams were supported to ensure that messages and awareness materials were inclusive as well as appropriate for WFP's target audience and reinforced key messages on the role of gender equality in WFP's fight against food insecurity.

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

In 2021, WFP Haiti developed and tested a new approach in communication with communities to reinforce accountability by aligning messages throughout programmes and operations; diversify mechanisms, including on-site, community-based, and take-home channels; engage and empower field level partners to work better with communities; and address socio-cultural barriers that prevent people from trusting and using the existing mechanisms.

In this regard, WFP organized multiple focus groups to understand the main barriers to the use of the hotline, and what the optimal awareness channels are for better anchoring of Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) tools in the field, such as the use of audio messages through speakers and improved banners at distribution sites. This approach ensured a stronger, accessible, harmonized, and effective communication on CFM in the field, which implied not only a reduction of potential operational risks but also increased commitment and better quality of the operations.

In every Field Level Agreements (FLA) signed, the responsibilities of cooperating partners towards protection and accountability to affected populations were clearly defined, including their responsibilities in cases of theft or loss of food after delivery by WFP. Clauses also established the partners' obligation to report any cases of fraud, corruption, misappropriation, and any reasonable suspicions or concerns related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). In addition to the standard procedures for processing feedback from the field (through CFM channels), internal operational mechanisms were put in place to ensure that sensitive allegations were escalated to WFP.

Some key gender-based violence (GBV) and Protection Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) risk mitigation steps that have been incorporated into WFP's humanitarian programming response included consultation with men, women, boys, and girls of diverse groups across affected populations to ensure that their needs and capacities are identified and addressed.

Furthermore, WFP recruited additional women amongst its frontline field staff, who partake in distributions and other activities involving the affected population. WFP also facilitated the update of the mapping of national-level mechanisms for the assistance of GBV and SEA survivors and participated in the establishment of the interagency referral pathways to address cases escalated from survivors through the hotline.

CFM was strengthened during 2021 by recruiting an additional hotline operator and a CFM associate. That has proven to be instrumental in increasing the control mechanisms implemented with cooperating partners for the sensitization on WFP's hotline and the setting-up of in-presence CFM channels in the field, especially for beneficiaries that cannot access the hotline because of poor network coverage.

In 2021, WFP switched to a new toll-free four-digit number that allowed affected populations to reach WFP through any operational network in Haiti. During the earthquake response, WFP further strengthened its community sensitization for the hotline number by producing new communication materials (banners, posters) and by providing tokens to beneficiaries with the new hotline number.

WFP developed and rolled out its entire awareness-raising community sensitization, including posters, audio messages, short scripts, and text messages that cooperating partners used to sensitize beneficiaries and community members on the tollfree hotline as well as related to the gratuity of succor and their ability to request information and report any key protection concern.

In addition, WFP completed a privacy impact assessment at the end of 2021 to identify, evaluate, and address key protection risks arising from the various processes of collecting, managing, handling, and sharing personal data in the context of the CFM and other programmatic processes for projects involving cooperating partners and government stakeholders.

Furthermore, WFP worked with cooperating partners and community committee members during the targeting process, to ensure a sound understanding of the programme objectives and targeting criteria, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the community committees throughout programme implementation.

In terms of capacity building, WFP provided continuous technical support to partners to manage complaints in the field and encouraged them to use the standard template. The CFM reports submitted by partners allow WFP to monitor the evolution of the partner's ability to manage complaints independently and to have an overview of the general accountability at the project level.

When it comes to PSEA measures, training for staff was organized in 2021 to increase awareness and sensitize staff on the existing channels for reporting, including PSEA's Interagency Focal Point.

Building on its own hotline, WFP started an inter-agency hotline initiative in October 2021. Through this initiative, other United Nations agencies will receive complaints and feedback related to their activities implemented in Haiti, including allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. Several agencies have expressed their interest and WFP has signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the United Nations Children's Fund while another is still under discussion with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Between January and December 2021, the hotline received 1683 calls from 942 women and 741 men; most of them (98 percent) were addressed.

Furthermore, within the humanitarian food security sector in Haiti and with the support of the Global Network Against Food Crises, WFP and FAO commissioned an evidence-based study to deepen their understanding of the interaction between rural development, food and nutritional insecurity, and the existing conflict and gang violence in the country. The study will be finalized in early 2022.

Finally, to protect beneficiaries and partners from the potential risk of COVID-19, WFP staff were provided with personal protective equipment and cooperating partners had budget lines that include the purchase of these materials in their FLA. Cooperating partners were also monitored and strongly encouraged to make sure social distancing was respected at distribution sites.

Environment

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

Haiti is the most polluted country in the Americas, and 95 percent of the population cooks with firewood and charcoal. The country office Green unit has launched several initiatives under an environmental management system to reduce its footprint in the country and ensure that its programming and operations are more environmentally friendly through a transversal scope. Part of this approach included the implementation of a Clean Cooking project in schools supported through activities 3 and 5 during 2021.

The country office was selected by WFP Innovation Accelerator as one of the eight teams to participate in the 2021 Innovation Bootcamp. The Clean Cooking team is now aiming to tackle deforestation and plastic pollution by introducing heat retention bags and clean cooking training to low-income local communities. The retention bags are made of upcycled waste and can provide a decrease in high energy costs, improve the health of cooks, and create livelihood opportunities through a local production model.

In addition to launching the Clean Cooking project, the country office Green unit has launched several initiatives to reduce its environmental footprint in the country and made several operational improvements in resource efficiency such as implementing sustainable procurement guidelines, a waste management policy, and commencing the transition of WFP offices and warehouses to green energy.

WFP has equally implemented a plan to reduce its energy consumption in the warehouses by 70 percent by cutting night generators and installing solar panels and solar lamps. The solar installation in the WFP depots and offices in Gonaives and Jeremie are fully operational. At the end of 2021, the solar installation in the offices and depot in Cap Haitian was partly operational (80 percent completion) and installations at the warehouse in Port-au-Prince are ongoing. Completion of our solar transition originally planned by the end of 2021 was postponed to June 2022 due to the mobilization of the engineering team to rehabilitate schools most affected by the 14 August earthquake.

Additionally, the implementation of waste management policies and guidelines allowed the country office to implement plastic collection points, including the gathering and selling plastics as well as buying ecologically friendly alternatives.

The collection and selling of plastics, as well as other types of waste will enable WFP to start a green fund, which will be leveraged to purchase eco-friendly alternatives for the country office staff such as reusable COVID-19 masks or WFP tote bags.

Lastly, an agreement was signed with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2021, focusing on promoting nature-based solutions to increase impacts and sustainability of the integrated resilience project of WFP in Saint-Michel de L'Attalaye. As part of the collaboration with UNEP, WFP supported the deployment of Haitian Governmental Representatives from the Ministry of Environment to take part in the 26th session of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Data Notes

Overview

SDG Indicators - National results are not available.

Context and Operations

[1] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/latest-human-development-index-ranking>

[2] Global Climate Risk Index 2021: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_1_0.pdf

CSP Financial Overview

[1] This number shows unique beneficiaries since many of those who received food transfers also received cash-based transfers.

Strategic outcome 01

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - Food Assistance for Asset was not implemented in 2021.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - General Distribution for children: unplanned in 2021 but was implemented in response to the displacement of people in the metropolitan area.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets for the Children: not planned but implemented from September to December 2021.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - General Distribution for Pregnant and Lactating Women: unplanned in 2021 but was implemented in response to the displacement of people in the metropolitan area.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - Food assistance for assets: this activity was not implemented in 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - Food Assistance for Asset was not implemented in 2021.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - General Distribution for children: unplanned in 2021 but was implemented in response to the displacement of people in the metropolitan area.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets for the Children: not planned but implemented from September to December 2021.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - General Distribution for Pregnant and Lactating Women: unplanned in 2021 but was implemented in response to the displacement of people in the metropolitan area.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - Food assistance for assets: this activity was not implemented in 2021.

[1] Due to overlaps between pre-primary and primary school the total number of schools might differ.

Strategic outcome 03

Strategic outcome 3- Outcome indicators: no Farmers Organization (FO) survey was conducted in 2021. Data collection following the latest guidelines will be implemented in 2022.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - Students (primary schools) - School feeding (on-site): No actuals: activity was not implemented.

Total people trained as part of FOs: A total 162 people were trained, of which 104 Women and 58 Men.

Strategic outcome 04

As part of the programmatic life cycle (definition, design, delivery and documentation), gender is always considered and tracked (on average we ensure 40% or 50% for some activities). This is always agreed with implementing partners in the FLAs, beneficiary targeting and, more broadly, in the PCP workshops to confirm the assets.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The civil disaster management structures comprise of a range of local institutions such as the city council, CASEC, ASEC, the Haitian Red Cross, public health institutions, the Haitian police, the Communal Agricultural Office, the local MAST structure, women's and youth organizations, and NGOs. The DGPC and local civil protection officials were supported in different exercises to increase disaster preparedness and planning in all three communes.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Health Organization, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Development Programme, International Organization for Migration, Food and Agriculture Organization, UN-Women, United Nations Department for Safety and Security, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Office for Project Services.

[2] Doctors Without Borders France and Belgium, Save the Children, International Solidarity, Humanity, and Inclusion, Zanmi Lasante, DKH, Catholic Relief Services, AVSI, Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team, ALLIANZA, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Action Contre La Faim, and the Office of Nutrition and Development.

Strategic outcome 07

[1] emergency.lu is a mobile, satellite-based, telecommunications platform.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

The indicator "Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges" for Activity 6 was not collected in 2020.

Environment

None of the CSP activities has been screened using the new Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool. CO is planning to implement this with the support of the Regional Bureau in 2022.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts 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 undernourishment	%			40.3	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	653,829	639,279	1,293,108	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	477,593	458,947	936,540	
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	477,593	458,947	936,540	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	653,829	639,279	1,293,108	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3.3	3.4	3.7	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	2,277	655	2,932	
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	827	796	1,623	

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	827	796	1,623
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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	2	
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	141	
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\$	500,000	
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\$	1,000,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	713,380	639,279	90%
	female	778,120	653,829	84%
	total	1,491,500	1,293,108	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,309	20,055	68%
	female	29,076	20,096	69%
	total	58,385	40,151	69%
24-59 months	male	53,409	39,831	75%
	female	50,713	39,678	78%
	total	104,122	79,509	76%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	269,205	224,226	83%
	female	261,205	218,794	84%
	total	530,410	443,020	84%
12-17 years	male	83,750	78,916	94%
	female	72,705	69,052	95%
	total	156,455	147,968	95%
18-59 years	male	244,572	246,649	101%
	female	320,241	266,737	83%
	total	564,813	513,386	91%
60+ years	male	33,135	29,602	89%
	female	44,180	39,472	89%
	total	77,315	69,074	89%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,491,500	1,266,858	85%
IDP	0	26,250	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	105,000	50,005	47%
Prevention of Malnutrition	241,377	2,932	1%
School-Based Programmes	400,000	304,916	76%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,002,000	936,540	93%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	2,345	177	8%
High Energy Biscuits	18	0	0%
Iodised Salt	159	0	0%
Lentils	0	493	-
Peas	3,180	1,141	36%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	39	0	0%
Rice	12,721	6,782	53%
Vegetable Oil	1,113	700	63%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	406	-
Bulgur Wheat	2,532	976	39%
Corn Soya Blend	0	9	-
Iodised Salt	153	66	43%
Lentils	0	288	-
Maize Meal	922	0	0%
Peas	1,530	319	21%
Rice	2,666	2,508	94%
Vegetable Oil	510	314	62%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	27	14	53%
Vegetable Oil	90	75	83%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	47,228,405	32,276,590	68%
Value Voucher	0	344,842	-
Cash	2,094,000	58,517	3%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Commodity Voucher	1,890,000	1,336,211	71%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	9,120,000	2,197,717	24%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	93,600	41,034
			Male	86,400	37,879
			Total	180,000	78,913
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,750	0
			Male	12,250	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	471,750	459,005
			Male	453,250	441,005
			Total	925,000	900,010
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	6,375	0
			Male	6,125	0
			Total	12,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	278,825	277,065
			Male	267,890	266,200
			Total	546,715	543,265
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	3,689
			Male	0	3,840
			Total	0	7,529
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	0	332
			Male	0	268
			Total	0	600
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	66,072	629
			Male	68,769	656
			Total	134,841	1,285
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	0	110
			Total	0	110
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	51,536	22
			Total	51,536	22
A.2: Food transfers			MT	19,576	9,294
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	47,228,405	32,621,432

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Artibonite - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.3	<5	<10	11	15.36		WFP survey
	Male	12	<5	<10	14	11.79		WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	<5	<10	13	13.25		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>48	>48	48			WFP survey
	Male	48	>48	>48	48			WFP survey
	Overall	48	>48	>48	48			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
	Male	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
	Overall	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>66	>66	66		WFP survey
	Male	66	>66	>66	66		WFP survey
	Overall	66	>66	>66	66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	<52	<52	52		WFP survey
	Male	52	<52	<52	52		WFP survey
	Overall	52	<52	<52	52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	<34	<34	34		WFP survey
	Male	34	<34	<34	34		WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	<34	34		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
	Male	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
	Overall	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	23	>80	>23	53	62	WFP survey
	Male	23	>80	>23	39	69.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23	>80	>23	46	65.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45	<15	<45	24	23.5	WFP survey
	Male	41	<15	<41	44	20.5	WFP survey
	Overall	43	<15	<43	34	22	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	32	<5	<32	24	14.5	WFP survey
	Male	35	<5	<35	17	10	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<5	<34	20	12.5	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	38.16	<19	<19	43	28.75	WFP survey
	Male	36.97	<20.8	<20.8	52	17.92	WFP survey
	Overall	37.57	<19.9	<19.9	48	15.54	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3	>80	>3	17	9	WFP survey
	Male	6	>80	>6	7	16	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>80	>5	12	9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	<5	<17	10	43	WFP survey
	Male	14	<5	<14	18	24	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<15	14	33	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	56	<5	<56	65	34	WFP survey
	Male	49	<5	<49	72	53	WFP survey
	Overall	52	<5	<52	69	44	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	<10	<24	8	13	WFP survey
	Male	31	<10	<31	2	15	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<10	<28	5	14	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Grand'Anse - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15	<5	<5	14		WFP survey
	Male	15	<5	<5	14		WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<5	14		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51	>51	>51	52		WFP survey
	Male	49	>49	>49	52		WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	>85	>85	76		WFP survey
	Male	85	>85	>85	76		WFP survey
	Overall	85	>85	>85	76		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	>72	>72	61		WFP survey
	Male	72	>72	>72	61		WFP survey
	Overall	72	>72	>72	61		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	<48	<48	47		WFP survey
	Male	50	<50	<50	47		WFP survey
	Overall	49	<49	<49	47		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	<28	<28	39		WFP survey
	Male	28	<28	<28	39		WFP survey
	Overall	28	<28	<28	39		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	<15	<15	24		WFP survey
	Male	15	<15	<15	24		WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<15	24		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31	>80	>31	19		WFP survey
	Male	33	>80	>33	13		WFP survey
	Overall	32	>80	>32	15		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	<15	<30	47		WFP survey
	Male	27	<15	<27	39		WFP survey
	Overall	29	<15	<29	42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39	<5	<39	33		WFP survey
	Male	40	<5	<40	49		WFP survey
	Overall	39	<5	<39	43		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4	>80	>4	19		WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>3	20		WFP survey
	Overall	3	>80	>3	20		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	<5	<21	4		WFP survey
	Male	30	<5	<30	1		WFP survey
	Overall	25	<5	<25	2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	72	<5	<72	77		WFP survey
	Male	64	<5	<64	78		WFP survey
	Overall	52	<5	<52	77		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5	<10	<5	0		WFP survey
	Male	5	<10	<5	1		WFP survey
	Overall	18	<10	<18	1		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Nord ouest - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.81	<5	<9.81	11	9.81	WFP survey
	Male	10.28	<5	<10.28	11	10.28	WFP survey
	Overall	10.15	<5	<10.15	11	10.15	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
	Male	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
	Overall	30	>30	>30	30		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	>77	>77	77		WFP survey
	Male	77	>77	>77	77		WFP survey
	Overall	71	>71	>77	77		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	>63	>63	63		WFP survey
	Male	63	>63	>63	63		WFP survey
	Overall	63	>63	>63	63		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
	Male	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
	Overall	69	<69	<69	69		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<37	<37	37		WFP survey
	Male	37	<37	<37	37		WFP survey
	Overall	37	<37	<37	37		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<23	<23	23		WFP survey
	Male	23	<23	<23	23		WFP survey
	Overall	23	<23	<23	23		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.62	>80	>43.62	39		WFP survey
	Male	38.06	>80	>38.06	36		WFP survey
	Overall	39.59	>80	>39.59	38		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.43	<15	<40.43	38		WFP survey
	Male	42.91	<15	<42.91	35		WFP survey
	Overall	42.23	<15	<42.23	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.96	<5	<15.96	24		WFP survey
	Male	19.03	<5	<19.03	29		WFP survey
	Overall	18.18	<5	<18.18	26		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	30.85	<30.85	<30.85	38	30.85	WFP survey
	Male	35.22	<35.22	<35.22	34	35.22	WFP survey
	Overall	34.02	<34.02	<34.02	35	34.02	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.26	>80	>4.26	9	4	WFP survey
	Male	11.34	>80	>11.34	10	11	WFP survey
	Overall	9.38	>80	>9.38	9	7.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20.21	<5	<20.21	9	20	WFP survey
	Male	19.84	<5	<19.84	5	20	WFP survey
	Overall	19.94	<5	<19.4	7	20	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	48.94	<5	<48.94	79	49	WFP survey
	Male	48.99	<5	<48.99	82	49	WFP survey
	Overall	48.97	<5	<48.94	81	49	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.6	<10	<26.6	3	27	WFP survey
	Male	19.84	<10	<19.84	2	20	WFP survey
	Overall	21.7	<10	<21.7	3	23.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Nord - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	<5	<6	6		WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<7	7		WFP survey
	Overall	6	<5	<6	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	>13	>13	13		WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	>13	13		WFP survey
	Overall	13	>13	>13	13		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	>71	>71	71		WFP survey
	Male	71	>71	>71	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71	>71	>71	71		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44	>44	>44	44		WFP survey
	Male	44	>44	>44	44		WFP survey
	Overall	44	>44	>44	44		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	<87	<87	87		WFP survey
	Male	87	<87	<87	87		WFP survey
	Overall	87	<87	<87	87		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<56	<56	56		WFP survey
	Male	56	<56	<56	56		WFP survey
	Overall	56	<56	<56	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
	Male	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
	Overall	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40	>80	>40	40		WFP survey
	Male	34	>80	>34	46		WFP survey
	Overall	38	>80	>38	42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<15	<35	39		WFP survey
	Male	36	<15	<36	35		WFP survey
	Overall	36	<15	<36	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24	<5	<24	21		WFP survey
	Male	30	<5	<30	20		WFP survey
	Overall	27	<5	<27	20		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29	>80	>31	39		WFP survey
	Male	45	>80	>31	36		WFP survey
	Overall	31	>80	>31	38		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	<5	<17	3		WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<17	6		WFP survey
	Overall	17	<5	<17	4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<5	<5	49		WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	54		WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	51		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	47	<10	<47	8		WFP survey
	Male	47	<10	<47	5		WFP survey
	Overall	47	<10	<47	7		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Ouest - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.18	<5	<15.18	15	15.18	WFP survey
	Male	14.79	<5	<14.79	17	14.79	WFP survey
	Overall	14.96	<5	<14.96	16	14.96	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	>28	>28	28		WFP survey
	Male	28	>28	>28	28		WFP survey
	Overall	28	>28	>28	28		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86	>86	>86	86		WFP survey
	Male	86	>86	>86	86		WFP survey
	Overall	86	>86	>86	86		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	>67	>67	67		WFP survey
	Male	67	>67	>67	67		WFP survey
	Overall	67	>67	>67	67		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	<71	<71	71		WFP survey
	Male	71	<71	<71	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71	<71	<71	71		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<33	<33	33		WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	33		WFP survey
	Overall	33	<33	<33	33		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<14	<14	14		WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	14		WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	<14	14		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	>80	>46	53	27.66	WFP survey
	Male	43	>80	>43	62	33.59	WFP survey
	Overall	45	>80	>45	58	31.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<15	<23	26	25.23	WFP survey
	Male	24	<15	<24	16	22.9	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<15	<23	21	24	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<5	<31	21	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	33	<5	<33	22	43	WFP survey
	Overall	32	<5	<32	22	44.89	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	30.11	<30.11	<30.01	29	29	WFP survey
	Male	23.08	<23.08	<23.08	71	25	WFP survey
	Overall	26.01	<26.01	<26.01	100	28	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.51	>8.51	>8.51	15	8.51	WFP survey
	Male	10.69	>10.69	>10.69	17	10.69	WFP survey
	Overall	9.78	>9.78	>9.78	15	9.78	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.83	<13.83	<13.83	3	13.83	WFP survey
	Male	19.08	<19.08	<19.08	7	19.08	WFP survey
	Overall	16.89	<16.89	<16.89	4	16.89	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51.06	<51.06	<51.06	72	51.06	WFP survey
	Male	46.56	<46.56	<46.56	61	46.56	WFP survey
	Overall	48.44	<48.44	<48.44	68	48.44	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	11	26.6		WFP survey
	Male	23.66	<23.66	<23.66	15	23.66		WFP survey
	Overall	24.89	<24.89	<24.89	12	24.89		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Nord est - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.5	<5	<10	11	15.21	17	WFP survey
	Male	13.36	<5	<10	11	14.72	16	WFP survey
	Overall	13.93	<5	<10	11	14.97	17	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	13	>80	>80	62	28	42	WFP survey
	Male	31	>80	>80	62	36	37	WFP survey
	Overall	23	>80	>80	62	32	40	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	<15	<15	24	16	39	WFP survey
	Male	34	<15	<15	24	27	39	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<15	<15	24	21.5	39	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	51	<5	<5	14	56	20	WFP survey
	Male	35	<5	<5	14	37	24	WFP survey
	Overall	42	<5	<5	14	46.5	21	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	35.53	<35.53	<35.53		24.07	30	WFP survey
	Male	34.03	<34.03	<34.03		30.82	24	WFP survey
	Overall	34.78	<34.78	<34.78		27.4	28	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2	>80	>2	11	0	4	WFP survey
	Male	5	>80	>5	11	2.52	6	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>80	>4	11	1.25	5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<5	<13	21	14.81	18	WFP survey
	Male	30	<5	<30	21	12.58	23	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<5	<22	21	13.71	21	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	71	<5	<71	38	75.93	55	WFP survey
	Male	51	<5	<51	38	6.67	62	WFP survey
	Overall	60	<5	<60	38	71.34	58	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<10	<14	30	9.26	23	WFP survey
	Male	14	<10	<14	30	18.24	9	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<10	<14	30	13.71	17	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Sud-est - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19	<5	<19	19			WFP survey
	Male	19	<5	<19	17			WFP survey
	Overall	19	<5	<19	18			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	>36	>36	36			WFP survey
	Male	36	>36	>36	36			WFP survey
	Overall	36	>36	>36	36			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	84	>84	>84	84			WFP survey
	Male	84	>84	>84	84			WFP survey
	Overall	84	>84	>84	84			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	>71	>71	71			WFP survey
	Male	71	>71	>71	71			WFP survey
	Overall	71	>71	>71	71			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<6	<6	6		WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<6	6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	<6	<6	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<58	<58	58		WFP survey
	Male	58	<58	<58	58		WFP survey
	Overall	58	<58	<58	58		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
	Male	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
	Overall	29	<29	<29	29		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	<16	<16	16		WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	<16	16		WFP survey
	Overall	16	<16	<16	16		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	>80	>27	41		WFP survey
	Male	29	>80	>29	48		WFP survey
	Overall	28	>80	>28	45		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<15	<29	29		WFP survey
	Male	38	<15	<38	24		WFP survey
	Overall	33	<15	<33	26		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	45	<5	<45	31		WFP survey
	Male	33	<5	<33	27		WFP survey
	Overall	39	<5	<39	29		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2	>80	>12	5		WFP survey
	Male	2	>80	>12	4		WFP survey
	Overall	2	>80	>12	5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28	<5	<28	4		WFP survey
	Male	28	<5	<28	4		WFP survey
	Overall	28	<5	<28	4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	58	<5	<58	89		WFP survey
	Male	58	<5	<58	89		WFP survey
	Overall	58	<5	<58	89		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	<10	<12	1		WFP survey
	Male	12	<10	<12	3		WFP survey
	Overall	12	<10	<12	2		WFP survey

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	28,050	0	
			Male	26,950	0	
			Total	55,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	2,000	170	
			Male	0	157	
			Total	2,000	327	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	266	
			Total	0	266	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	1,647	
			Total	0	1,647	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	9	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,094,000	58,517	
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	166,600	65,651	
			Male	173,400	68,330	
			Total	340,000	133,981	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	83,807	
			Male	0	87,227	
			Total	0	171,034	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	166,600	142,870	
			Male	173,400	150,712	
			Total	340,000	293,582	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,313	4,878	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	50	50
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	255	255
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	1,005	945
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	147	147
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,538	1,538
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	312	312
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	312	312
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established	garden	1	1
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	653	631
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	1,538	1,538
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1,538	1,038
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1,300	1,038
B: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	380.18	380.18
D: School age children benefit from direct access to energy products or services				
School feeding (on-site)				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	42,393	42,393

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.37	>80	>31.37	45	31.37		WFP survey
	Male	39.53	>80	>39.53	45	39.53		WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	>80	>36.5	45	36.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.53	<15	<23.53	33	23.53		WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<15	<31.4	33	31.4		WFP survey
	Overall	28.47	<15	<28.47	33	28.47		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	45.1	<5	<45.1	22	45.1		WFP survey
	Male	29.07	<5	<29.07	22	29.07		WFP survey
	Overall	35.04	<5	<35.04	22	35.04		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School aged boys and girls - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Graduation rate (new)	Female	70	>80	>80	73.66	80		WFP
	Male	64	>80	>80	71.14	79		programme monitoring
	Overall	67	>80	>80	71.9	80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School feeding children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	92	>92	>92	81			WFP
	Male	92	>92	>92	81			programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	81			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School feeding children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.6	1.52	-5		WFP
	Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	3.11	-3		programme monitoring
	Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	2.31	-4		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	91.36	>95	>91	90.69	84		WFP
	Male	90.77	>95	>92	91.11	83		programme monitoring
	Overall	91.07	>95	>92	90.9	84		WFP programme monitoring

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 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29,400	36,685
			Male	30,600	38,182
			Total	60,000	74,867
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29,400	0
			Male	30,600	0
			Total	60,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29,400	44,506
			Male	30,600	41,695
			Total	60,000	86,201
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	11,886
			Male	0	12,372
			Total	0	24,258
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29,400	37,045
			Male	30,600	37,822
			Total	60,000	74,867
A.2: Food transfers			MT	117	89
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,890,000	1,336,211

Output Results					
Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	1,623	1,623	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	800	798	
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: School age children benefit from home grown school meals to improve their food security and nutrition					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	312	312	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	312	312	
F: Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from institutional purchases including those for the provision of diversified and nutritious school meals, to improve their livelihoods					
School feeding (on-site)					
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	1,700	1,657	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Country Wide - Location: Haiti - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>30	>17.47	11.6	17.47		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School feeding children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	92	>92	>92	81			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>92	>92	81			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	81			WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.61	1.52	-5		WFP survey
	Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	3.11	-3		WFP survey
	Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	2.31	-4		WFP survey
Graduation rate (new)	Female	70	>80	>80	73.66	80		WFP survey
	Male	64	>80	>79	71.14	79		WFP survey
	Overall	67	>80	>80	71.9	80		WFP survey
Retention rate	Female	91.36	>91.36	>84	90.69	84		WFP survey
	Male	90.77	>91.77	>83	91.11	83		WFP survey
	Overall	91.07	>91.07	>84	90.9	84		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Haiti - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	>1,344,031	>1,344,031	990,801	1,344,031		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	>830	>1,700	1,657	830		Secondary data

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					Resilience Building	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,297	4,557	
			Male	7,659	4,208	
			Total	15,956	8,765	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	40,800	25,504	
			Male	39,200	24,501	
			Total	80,000	50,005	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,120,000	2,197,717	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	26.04	51.04
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	73,000	73,000
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	3,500	1,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	8	90.76
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	0.44	10.24
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established	Number	3	3
D: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.109: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)	m3	1,216	1,062.52
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.113: Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	8,330	6,765
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	2,500	2,500
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	5,310	6,264
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	77	2
G: 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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	78,955	78,955

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Nord ouest - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21.11	>80	>21.11	36	21.11		WFP survey
	Male	29.35	>80	>29.35	36	29.35		WFP survey
	Overall	25.27	>80	>25.27	36	25.27		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.78	<15	<37.78	50	37.78		WFP survey
	Male	36.96	<15	<36.96	50	36.96		WFP survey
	Overall	37.36	<15	<37.36	50	37.36		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	41.11	<5	<41.11	15	41.1		WFP survey
	Male	33.7	<5	<33.7	15	33.7		WFP survey
	Overall	37.36	<5	<37.36	15	37.36		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Sud - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.16	>62.16	>62.16	73	73.2		WFP survey
	Male	72.62	>72.62	>72.62	73	72.61		WFP survey
	Overall	67.72	>67.72	>67.72	73	72.78		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.46	<34.46	<34.46	24	22.68		WFP survey
	Male	23.81	<23.81	<23.81	24	23.91		WFP survey
	Overall	28.81	<28.8	<28.8	24	23.55		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.38	<3.38	<3.38	4	4.12		WFP survey
	Male	3.57	<3.57	<3.57	4	3.48		WFP survey
	Overall	3.48	<3.48	<3.48	4	3.67		WFP survey

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	32	32	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	6	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
G: G: 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					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	90	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	1	
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	2,500	2,400	
K: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	
M: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Country Wide - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.75	>2.75	>2.75	2.75	2.75		Joint survey
Target Group: National Entity - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	>1	>1	1	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 indicator	Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: People in Haiti benefit from enhanced assistance provided by humanitarian and development actors to meet their basic needs all year						
Service Delivery General						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services			agency/organization	30	30
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.66: Number of meetings conducted			instance	15	20
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.95: Number of requests for storage services fulfilled			instance	6	6

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	
Output Results					
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from logistics, infrastructure and supply chain services supporting humanitarian partners' effective and timely intervention in affected areas					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	114	114	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.93: Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled	instance	7,500	7,650	
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	114	114	
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	0	44	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	individual	700	638	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	90	

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	84.6	>90	>84.6	89.5	84.61		WFP survey
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	84.61	>90	>84.61	94	84.61		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	>31	>31	26	35		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	20	<16	<16	11	19		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	50	>50	>50	63	46		-
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	36	>60	>36	36	25	25	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	24	<20	<24	24	30	30	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	>20	>40	40	45	45	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	61	>90	>90	96	99		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	60	>90	>90	97	99		
	Overall	66	>90	>90	97	99		

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	96.72	=100	=100	100			- WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.72	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	97.69	=100	=100	100			

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	99	=100	≥99	100	99	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	18	>90	>14	14	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>90	>18	18	10	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	>90	>15	16	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	70	>90	>89	89	19	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	>90	>89	89	21	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	>90	>89	89	20	7	WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: crisis-affected populations - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable populations - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			-
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School age children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers in targeted schools - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			-
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households in communities exposed to climate risks - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring

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Healthy local meals being served in rehabilitated schools

World Food Programme

<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.

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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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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.	80,572,602	57,058,643	92,602,711	53,698,202	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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.	11,829,215	13,950,226	22,934,080	11,555,503	
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	4,026,765	4,826,103	18,805,267	237,716	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			96,428,582	75,834,971	134,342,059	65,491,421

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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.	3,132,179	3,525,903	8,984,014	2,765,134
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	473,365	382,660	275,344	57,568
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,605,544	3,908,563	9,259,359	2,822,702
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	14,976,879	8,347,031	13,336,917	3,586,074
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			14,976,879	8,347,031	13,336,917	3,586,074

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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	3,039,448	5,990,831	10,227,797	3,878,671
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,039,448	5,990,831	10,227,797	3,878,671
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	655,301	620,136	1,143,804	328,127
	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	1,067,859	0	2,733,905	570,414
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners	4,279,233	0	5,775,026	4,640,544
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)			6,002,393	620,136	9,652,735	5,539,085
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,527,407	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,527,407	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			124,052,847	94,701,531	183,346,273	81,317,953
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,614,299	6,270,620	14,948,641	5,835,609

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			130,667,146	100,972,152	198,294,914	87,153,562
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,448,499	6,520,212	4,612,322	4,612,322
Grand Total			139,115,645	107,492,363	202,907,236	91,765,884



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

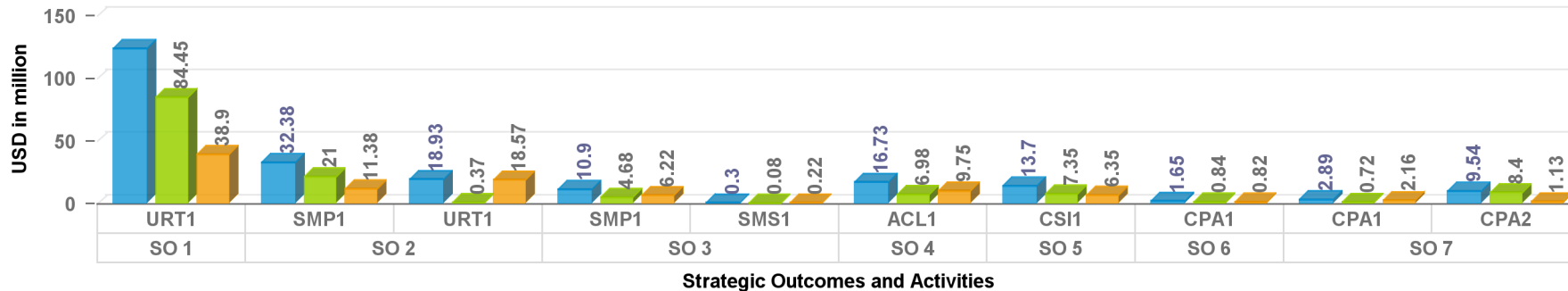
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	151,411,685	121,190,044	2,162,227	123,352,271	84,447,761	38,904,509
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	8,378,082	18,932,596	0	18,932,596	365,044	18,567,551
		Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	29,745,279	32,375,710	0	32,375,710	20,997,132	11,378,578
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			189,535,046	172,498,349	2,162,227	174,660,576	105,809,938

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	1,172,923	301,256	0	301,256	83,480	217,776
		Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	6,739,460	10,900,039	0	10,900,039	4,681,159	6,218,880
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			7,912,383	11,201,295	0	11,201,295	4,764,639	6,436,656

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	23,307,853	16,730,457	0	16,730,457	6,979,614	9,750,843
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			23,307,853	16,730,457	0	16,730,457	6,979,614	9,750,843
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	8,085,402	13,699,245	0	13,699,245	7,350,118	6,349,127
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,085,402	13,699,245	0	13,699,245	7,350,118	6,349,127

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,464,156	1,650,922	0	1,650,922	835,246	815,676
	The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide humanitarian air services to partners	9,848,160	9,537,929	0	9,537,929	8,403,447	1,134,482
		Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	2,037,609	2,885,071	0	2,885,071	721,580	2,163,491
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)			14,349,925	14,073,922	0	14,073,922	9,960,272	4,113,650
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,527,407	0	6,527,407	0	6,527,407
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,527,407	0	6,527,407	0	6,527,407
Total Direct Operational Cost			243,190,609	234,730,675	2,162,227	236,892,902	134,864,582	102,028,320
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,810,037	19,510,942	160,640	19,671,582	10,558,550	9,113,032

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			261,000,645	254,241,617	2,322,867	256,564,484	145,423,132	111,141,352
			16,791,280	13,296,767		13,296,767	13,296,767	0
			277,791,925	267,538,384	2,322,867	269,861,251	158,719,899	111,141,352

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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