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Haiti

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Throughout 2022, a combination of socio-political instability, insecurity, economic downturn and unprecedented global food crisis further deteriorated the humanitarian situation. Haiti is among the five countries with the "worst deterioration in peacefulness" in 2022 [1]. In fact, as of 26 September 2022, at least 1.5 million people were directly impacted by the escalating social unrest [2]. This, coupled with a new cholera outbreak that quickly spread in the most deprived areas [3], triggered the declaration of a Corporate Scale-Up Emergency on 27 October [4].

As insecurity and armed group violence increased, food security worsened [5]. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) covering September 2022 to February 2023, nearly half of the population was in Phase 3+ (crisis) at the close of 2022, out of which 19,200 were in Phase 5 (catastrophic) in Cité Soleil [6].

In this context, during 2022, WFP ramped up its assistance to Haitians and support to humanitarian organizations to respond to the dire situation. Across WFP's operations, the number of people reached surged from 1.3 million in 2021 to 1.6 million, distributing a total of 10,233 mt of food and USD 28.2 million of cash-based transfers (CBT). Overall, WFP reached 109,048 persons with disabilities (54 percent women; 46 percent men) countrywide.

Through its emergency response, WFP focused on staying and delivering life-saving assistance reaching 777,019 people with 5,507 mt of food and USD 22 million in CBT. To support the operations, WFP created an access unit to negotiate access to populations affected by violence and to safeguard logistics routes.

Demand for bilateral logistics services from the Government, and humanitarian and development organizations soared. For instance, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), operated by WFP, was crucial for all humanitarian organizations to have a safe, reliable and timely means of transport in the country. UNHAS allowed providing immediate support to vulnerable populations facing difficulties accessing their livelihoods and obtaining vital supplies. WFP also provided fuel to its partners and to key facilities such as hospitals and Haiti's National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Likewise, WFP distributed 122,248 gallons of fuel, 76 percent during and after the crisis in September, and continued its maritime service to assist partners circumvent armed group-controlled areas.

While responding to a deteriorating humanitarian situation, WFP also invested in long-term solutions towards achieving Zero Hunger, addressing undernutrition and strengthening national social protection, education and food systems that are central to the country's recovery efforts and communities' empowerment.

Through the school feeding programme, WFP served daily school meals to 358,000 students in 1,700 schools, of which 105,460 received hot meals as part of the home-grown school feeding programme, which connects schools to local markets and producers [7]. In addition, the school rehabilitation component successfully continued throughout the year.

WFP also increased vulnerable communities' resilience to shocks and unexpected onset catastrophes by developing, restoring and upgrading community assets. WFP supported 112,950 people in the rehabilitation of natural resources, the creation of rural assets and the diversification of livelihood strategies.

Furthermore, WFP reinforced its commitment to social protection as articulated in the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy. In 2022, the social safety net ASPIRE [8], implemented by WFP on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, delivered CBT to the most vulnerable households with pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-59 months, and persons with disabilities in the Grand'Anse Department, covering more than 23,000 households [9]. WFP also supported the development of the social registry which covered 28 percent of the population in 2022.

Despite multiple challenges, including the looting of two WFP warehouses and the destruction of a suboffice, WFP achieved its target to assist an ever-increasing number of people affected by the complex crisis, thereby contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP demonstrated its ability to adapt to this changing environment, and resilience to stay and deliver thanks to the technical and financial support of WFP's partners. As WFP is heading to the end of its current Country Strategic Plan, the country office started a CSP evaluation to assess the progress towards planned results and inform the design of the next CSP 2024-2028.

1,605,530

Total beneficiaries in 2022



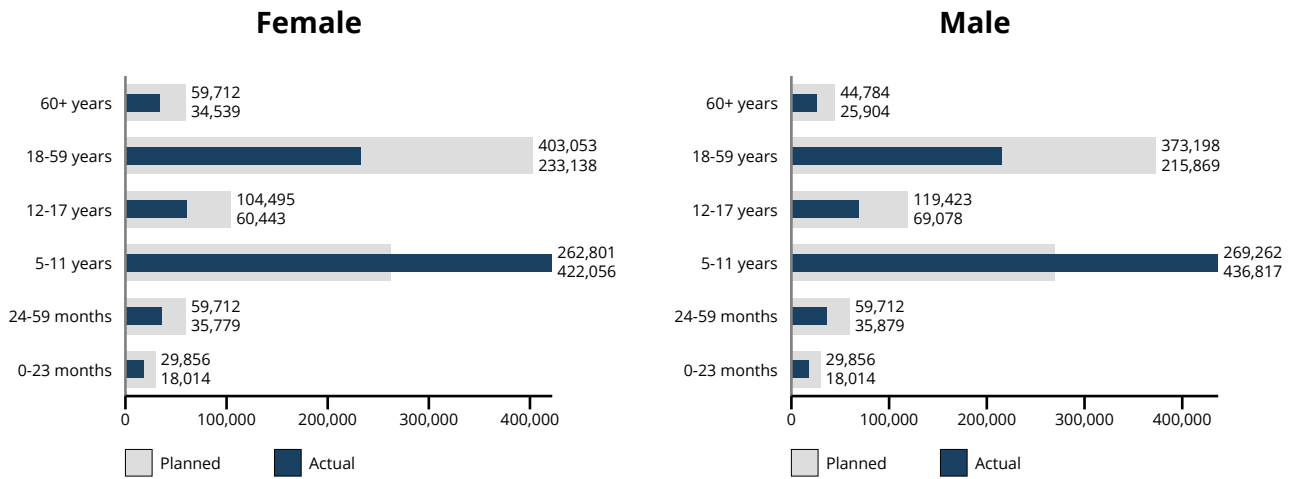
50% female



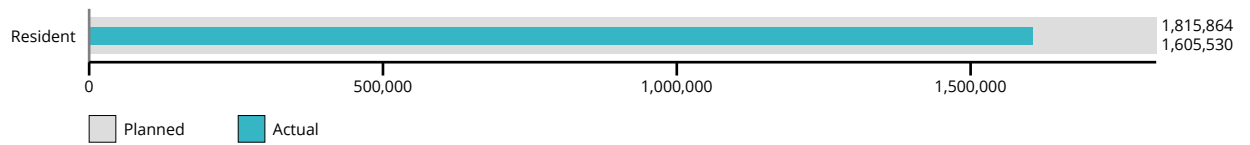
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 109,048 (54% Female, 46% Male)

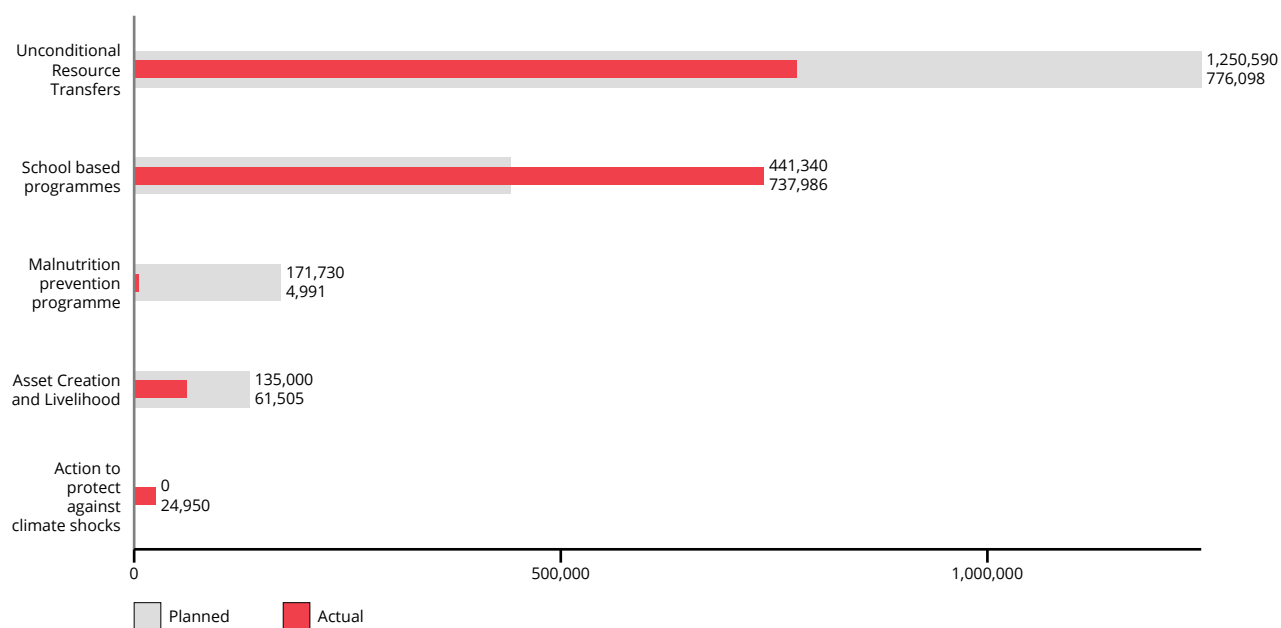
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



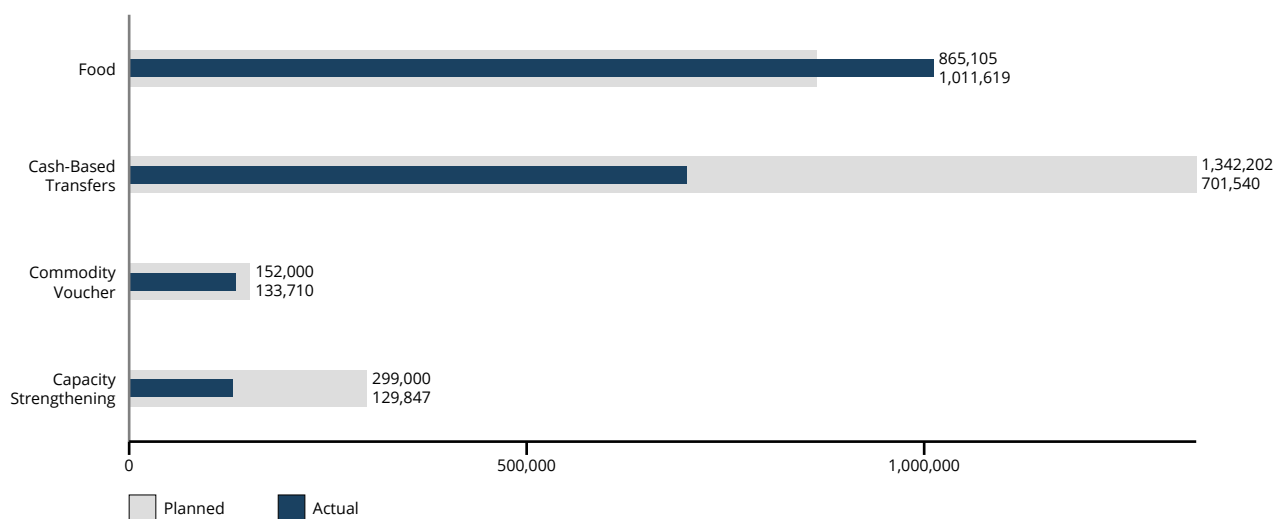
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



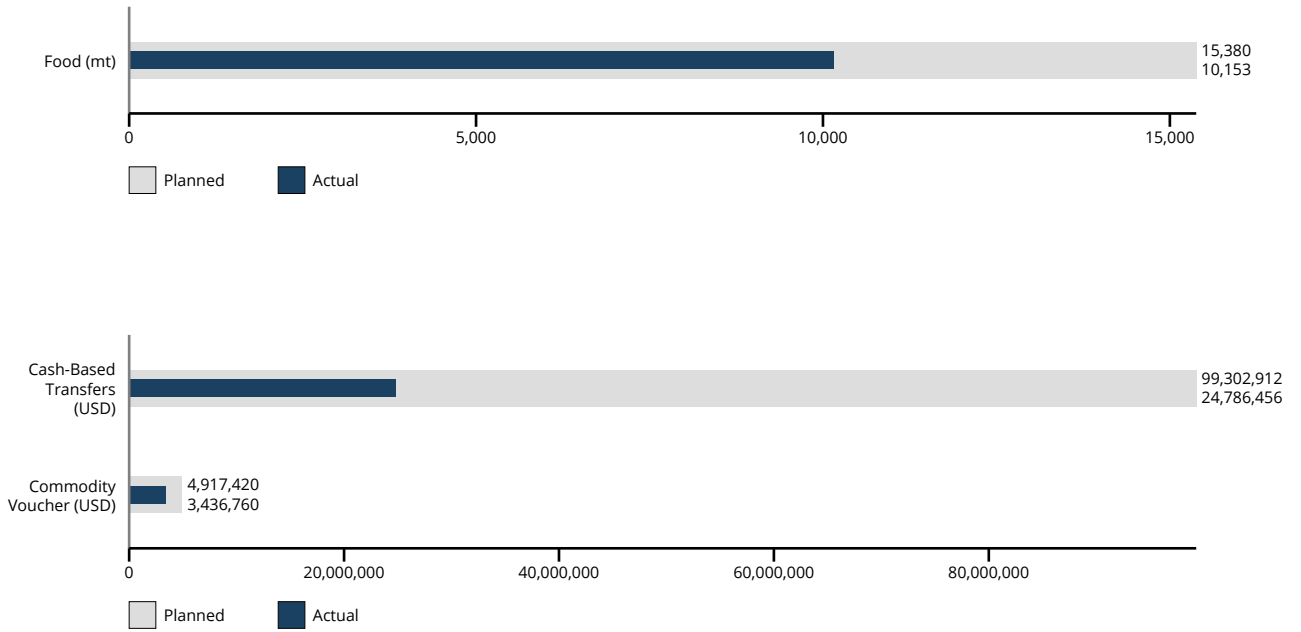
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



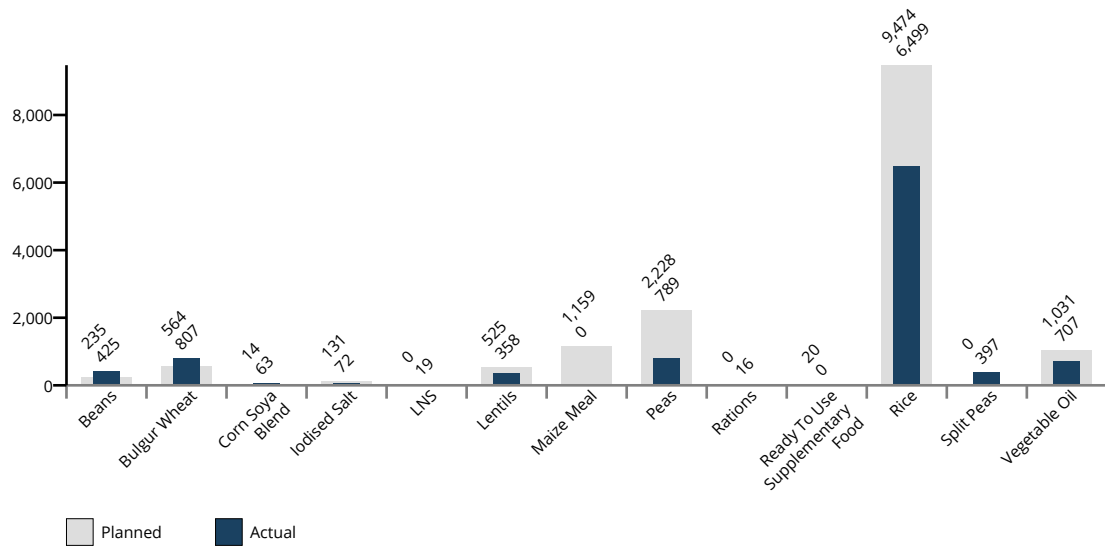
Beneficiaries by Modality



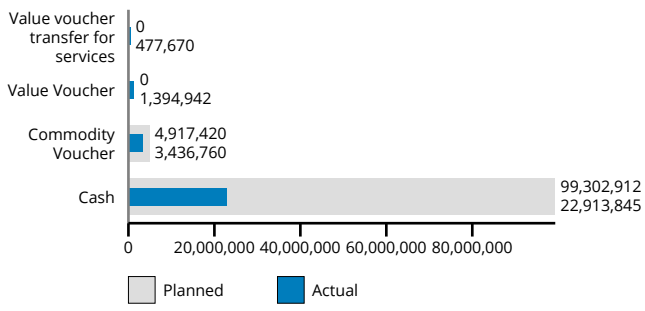
Total Transfers by Modality



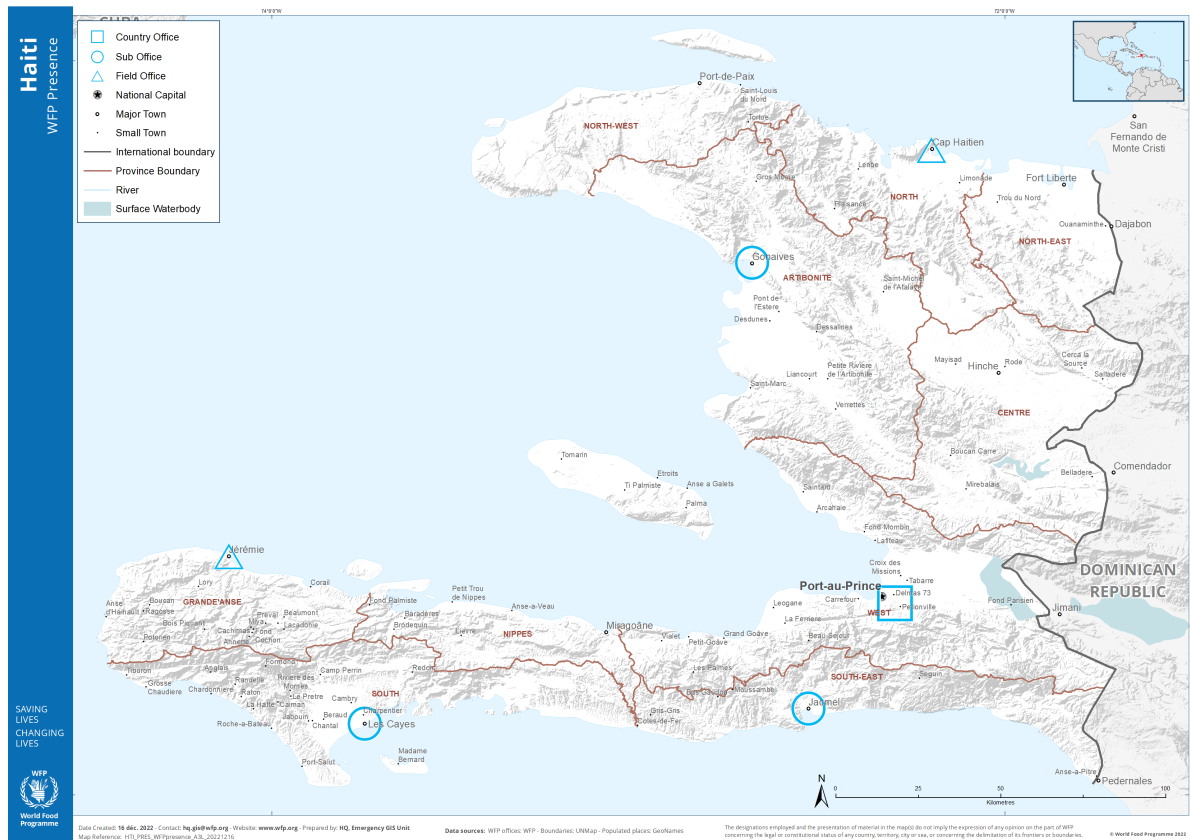
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere and among the poorest countries in the world. Its economic and social development continues to be hindered by political instability, increasing violence and high levels of insecurity, exacerbating an already tenuous situation. In 2021, Haiti's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita stood at USD 1,815, the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region and less than a fifth of the LAC average of USD 15,092 [1]. On the Human Development Index, Haiti ranked 163 out of 191 countries in the 2021-2022 report [2].

Poverty is widespread and multifaceted in the country, as underscored by low socioeconomic outcomes for literacy, life expectancy, new-born and maternal mortality and gender inequality. One-quarter of the population lives in extreme poverty, particularly in rural regions where agricultural livelihoods have underperformed due to soil degradation, inadequate agricultural methods, underinvestment, and weather-related shocks causing human, material, economic and environmental losses.

Additionally, due to climate change consequences, such as insufficient rainfall, harvest losses significantly impact food security. Many Haitians lack direct access to power, running water, sanitation and healthcare.

Furthermore, owing to its geographic location in the Caribbean and the Gonâve microplate, Haiti is vulnerable to recurring disasters and environmental degradation, and is still recovering from the 2021 earthquake and tropical storm that eroded people's livelihoods and ability to meet essential needs. It is the world's third most afflicted country by extreme weather events over the last two decades [3]. Hurricanes, droughts and other disasters substantially influence the country's food security, affecting 300,000 people, and are stressors that contribute to boosting violence in the country.

Market disruptions have curtailed access to production inputs, hindering business operations, fuelling inflation and depressing private consumption. In addition, insecurity has affected investments, which contracted by 21.8 percent in 2021 [4]. After several years of negative growth, the Central Bank Governor of Haiti declared that the country was in an economic depression in October 2022; inflation reached 47.2 percent [5].

Additionally, income losses and a persistent currency depreciation (18 percent) resulted in increased poverty (more than 70 percent of the population) [6]. Violent incidents impacted economic activities and humanitarian operations and contributed to high levels of acute food insecurity, steadily deteriorating since 2016. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [7], covering September 2022 to February 2023, highlights that half the population, or 4.7 million people, are acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above). Close to 1.8 million are in the emergency phase (IPC 4), an

increase of nearly half a million since the previous analysis, and 19,200 people are facing catastrophic hunger (IPC 5) for the first in Haiti and the LAC region.

Between January and December 2022, the cost of imported rice rose by 97 percent, beans by 68 percent and imported cooking oil prices increased by 85 percent [8]. The basic food basket was out of reach for many Haitians and increased in price by 96 percent between December 2021 and November 2022 [9]. Likewise, the cost of petrol surged by 160 percent on the black market due to its scarcity in gas stations [10]. The cholera outbreak and the lack of potable water further exacerbated the situation, pushing more people to the brink of survival. Additionally, few safety nets exist and are fragmented. Moreover, Haiti has a generalized HIV epidemic with a prevalence of approximately 1.9 percent and a higher prevalence in major cities [11].

Efforts led by the Government and WFP contributed to the development of essential policy elements of the social protection system. The Government has reinforced its commitment to social protection, as articulated in the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy, and devoted USD 27.6 million in 2022 to support its implementation.

2022 marked the fourth year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, aligned with the updated National Policy and Strategy for Food Sovereignty and Security and Nutrition, the National Strategic Development Plan and the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework. The CSP was designed to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through seven strategic outcomes.

In contributing to SDG 2, WFP allocated most of its resources towards strategic outcome 1, which focuses on emergency preparedness and the provision of unconditional emergency food and cash assistance to households affected by shocks. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations in line with the Haitian Government's initiatives on school feeding and social protection, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym) and the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development WFP's strategic outcome 3 supported smallholder farmers and their communities to improve their livelihoods and local production by improving their access to markets and linking them to the home-grown school feeding programme. Under strategic outcome 4, to support vulnerable communities living in fragile ecosystems, WFP built the resilience of rural communities to adapt, mitigate and recover from shocks through asset creation and rehabilitation programmes.

In line with SDG 17, WFP partnered with MAST and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions to address food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030. Through strategic outcome 5, WFP supported the expansion of the social registry and the development of a social protection strategy that led to a national action plan. Under strategic outcomes 6 and 7, WFP ensured the provision of logistics, maritime and air services. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service addressed the on-demand specialized needs of the humanitarian and development community throughout the year [12].

Risk Management

Although hurricanes, floods and earthquakes remain the biggest hazards affecting Haitian people, the country plunged into an acute complex crisis in 2022 with the widespread civil unrest that brought the country and humanitarian operations to a standstill.

The major risks faced by WFP in Haiti included access constraints, limited cooperating partners and service providers' capacity, looting, roadblocks, increased food prices, exchange rate fluctuation and misinformation on social and local media affecting WFP's operations. These risks led to a revision of agreements with cooperating partners, disruption of the supply chain and security concerns involving a direct threat to WFP's operations, premises and staff.

A joint conflict analysis study was conducted with the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2022. The analysis underscores the country office's commitment to understanding and exploring the interaction between rural development and vectors of socio-political crises, and highlights WFP's efforts towards conflict sensitivity programming.

WFP scaled up its Haiti operations to the highest level of corporate emergency, adhering to the "no regrets" approach [13]. To manage risks, the country office periodically revised the risk register and implemented relevant mitigation measures. WFP also developed the contingency and Business Continuity Plan with employees' redeployment to alternate locations.

To address risks related to insecurity, humanitarian access and beneficiary protection, the country office developed the WFP Haiti Engagement Strategy [14] in late 2022 to improve community acceptance while mitigating the impact of security and access volatility on WFP operations, personnel, cooperating partners and assets. It also aims to optimize

operational costs. Moreover, WFP conducted a staff realignment exercise and has a new organigramme that ensures the availability of the required quality and quantity of human resources to achieve its objectives in an increasingly complex environment.

Partnerships

Drawing on its cooperation with International Financial Institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGO), United Nations agencies and the private sector, WFP further enhanced its collaboration with government entities to strengthen institutional capacities and address food security needs in collaboration with 28 NGOs (20 internationals, 8 nationals). Overall, these partnerships helped WFP respond to increased needs across Haiti.

WFP partnered with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) implementation, particularly the cost of the policy's action plan at a national and departmental level [1]. Likewise, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym), WFP managed several multi-year contributions to strengthen the Government's capacity to single-handedly design, manage and monitor social safety nets. WFP also supported the national strategy for the Social Registry (SIMAST, for its French acronym) to be adopted as an official registry for all interventions implemented in the country and supported MAST in developing its own shock response strategy.

Additionally, WFP provided technical support to the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES, for its French acronym) to assist COVID-19 affected populations by directly implementing a multi-year emergency cash-based transfer (CBT) project. A second expanded partnership followed this successful first collaboration with FAES during the second half of 2022, including emergency assistance, resilience activities, and the SIMAST geographical expansion.

WFP established relationships with key actors working on strengthening the early warning system and started discussions on information sharing regarding risk mapping. The first steps were taken to establish an informal anticipatory action working group among non-institutional partners.

Beyond long-standing partners, WFP was able to engage four new partners, which allowed it to maintain flexible funding at similar levels as in 2021. This was key to swiftly meet the urgent needs of additional beneficiaries and allowed WFP to maintain its free-to-user logistics services and solutions for the humanitarian community.

Overall, flexible funding ensured a quickly and effective response to various crises, reaching 300,000 more beneficiaries than in 2021. With that said, more flexible funding and multi-year contributions are needed, especially for resilience and school feeding programming, to ensure reliable funding to reach more beneficiaries in the future.

WFP kept its leadership role in coordination mechanisms such as the CBT Working Group, and the Food Security [2] and Logistics sectors, in support of the National Coordination for Food Security and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, respectively. WFP also moderated and provided financial support to the agricultural sector's roundtable to strengthen food security and nutrition planning while reinforcing the institutional effectiveness and accountability of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

In 2022, WFP provided critical logistics services to cholera responders through the Logistics sector and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and provided key support to the access group [3] through a dedicated access unit.

As part of its emergency preparedness measures, WFP had 23 stand-by agreements with cooperating partners in all 10 departments to activate hot meals and in-kind and CBT activities in case of a shock. In 2022, five standby agreements were activated to respond to different types of shocks [4].

Most of the assistance provided since the complex crisis erupted on 12 September was delivered by local partners, especially in hard-to-reach areas in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Since then, 65 percent of the overall assistance was conducted through local cooperating partners for all CBT and in-kind support, and 100 percent of the hot meals' assistance in the most vulnerable areas of Port-au-Prince.

Furthermore, WFP aimed to broaden its partnerships with more financial institutions, especially with those which provide digital solutions for payment, to improve access to CBT. As a result, five new contracts with financial service providers were activated to provide country-wide coverage for cash in envelope, over the counter and e-money modalities for CBT operations.

The country office worked with UNICEF to synchronize portfolios of supported schools, integrating school nutrition with water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives whenever possible and minimizing geographical overlaps [5]. For emergency response, WFP coordinated efforts with UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration to address the basic needs of people still recovering from the 2021 earthquake and internally displaced people through joint interventions in Cité Soleil. WFP also worked with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Labour Organization on resilience interventions [6].

With the support of the Global Network Against Food Crises, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization undertook a joint analysis of the link between rural development, food and nutritional insecurity, and Haiti's socio-political context.

The results and recommendations helped boost WFP's conflict-sensitive programming and influenced the procedures of other United Nations agencies and systems.

The country office was equally involved in developing the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, co-chairing one of the working groups dedicated to access to basic services.

WFP's partnership with the Government on emergency assistance, supported by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, propelled the Government of Haiti to be WFP Haiti's largest donor in 2022. Canada, the European Union (DG-ECHO), France, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States were also key donors.

WFP has well-established partnerships with key government institutions such as the National Coordination for Food Security (food security assessments), the Directorate of Civil Protection (emergency preparedness), the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (school feeding [7] and resilience [8]), and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (malnutrition prevention). WFP will develop agreements with the Ministry of Environment (climate change adaptation [9]) and the National AIDS Programme (malnutrition prevention for people living with HIV and AIDS).

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was resourced at 112 percent of its requirements (USD 222.4 million). WFP's top 3 donors remained Canada, Haiti, and the United States of America, whose contributions represented 67 percent of the total funding received in 2022. Other contributions included additional government partners, United Nations entities, and the private sector.

In comparison to 2021, WFP received more flexible funding that allowed to better adapt to the constantly changing operational environment and the increased costs that ensued. This included advanced financing from WFP's internal funding mechanisms provided to avoid the interruption of food assistance and supply chain services during the cholera outbreak [1].

The CSP was adjusted in 2022 with an overall budget increase of 56 percent, from USD 469 million to USD 732 million, across all CSP activities [2]. This allowed to capture the inflationary trends that affected WFP's food assistance and accounted for an increase in the number of people requiring food assistance.

Emergency activities (strategic outcome 1) were funded at 91 percent of its requirements. Nonetheless, the complex scenario combined with the late confirmation of some contributions determined that overall expenditure reached 43 percent of the available resources.

Activities supporting the implementation of safety nets (strategic outcome 2) and activities focused on strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers (strategic outcome 3) were fully funded. This included multi-year contributions that will allow WFP to swiftly continue with the operation throughout 2023 and beyond.

Regarding resilience activities (strategic outcome 4) and policy and social protection activities (strategic outcome 5), most funding came from carryovers of 2021. Resilience activities under strategic outcome 4 were fully funded and supported by the Government of Haiti and other ongoing funding from 2021. Strategic outcome 5 was also fully funded, which supported the expansion and improvement of the national database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

On demand-service provisions activities, which cover on-demand supply chain and free-to-user services (strategic outcome 6) and logistics coordination and on-demand logistics services and air transportation for humanitarian actors through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (strategic outcome 7) were fully funded. Demand for services was higher than initially planned due to the crisis that erupted on 12 September in Haiti. WFP provided supply chain and logistics support to partners, including warehousing, transport by land, sea, and air, and fuel supply from its strategic reserve.


Overall, the volatile security situation limited the scope of the operations, particularly of non-emergency-related activities that could not be fully implemented. Nevertheless, as WFP adapts its operations to the complex context, the carryover will be key to enable WFP to keep delivering to save lives and change lives in Haiti.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	147,928,983	80,326,755	145,845,798	57,594,420
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	95	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	113,855,608	53,721,441	103,735,138	44,504,399
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	113,855,608	53,721,441	103,181,670	44,504,399
Non-activity specific	0	0	553,467	0
SO02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	34,073,375	26,605,314	42,110,564	13,090,021
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	11,931,651	13,647,474	18,668,754	1,521,804
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	22,141,724	12,957,839	23,058,932	11,568,217
Non-activity specific	0	0	382,878	0

SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	10,142,187	7,911,603	20,783,847	5,541,108
SO03: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	10,142,187	7,911,603	20,783,847	5,541,108
Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	1,533,963	463,796	987,157	70,759
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	8,608,224	7,447,807	19,567,779	5,470,349
Non-activity specific	0	0	228,910	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	25,393,810	21,630,024	26,821,165	7,437,432
SO04: 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	25,393,810	21,630,024	26,821,165	7,437,432
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	25,393,810	21,630,024	26,821,165	7,437,432
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	6,421,951	4,882,309	8,713,113	4,039,244

SO05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	6,421,951	4,882,309	8,713,113	4,039,244
Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	6,421,951	4,882,309	8,451,817	4,039,244
Non-activity specific	0	0	261,296	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	10,636,190	5,952,295	18,134,051	11,471,176
SO06: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	664,874	441,033	1,109,585	700,486
Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors	664,874	441,033	1,109,585	700,486
SO07: The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	9,971,315	5,511,261	17,024,465	10,770,689
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	2,416,863	2,702,060	5,165,627	3,030,126
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners	7,554,452	2,809,201	11,858,837	7,740,563

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,137,917	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 200,523,123	 120,702,988	 220,297,975	 86,083,382
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,372,934	 6,850,308	 17,391,328	 7,460,019
Total Direct Costs	 208,896,057	 127,553,297	 237,689,304	 93,543,401
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 13,533,222	 8,260,670	 6,129,767	 6,129,767
Grand Total	 222,429,280	 135,813,967	 248,956,989	 99,673,169

Programme performance

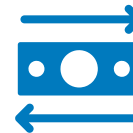
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis



In 2022, **777,019 people** were supported under WFP's crisis-response in Haiti



325,378 hot meals were distributed across four departments in the context of multiple ad-hoc crisis



Overall, **USD 22 millions** and **5,507 mt of in-kind commodities** were distributed

Throughout the year, Haiti experienced a steady deterioration of its political, social, security and economic situation. Armed groups extended their control over most of the capital, creating insecurity and severely disrupting the supply of fuel, food and other imported goods as well as humanitarian assistance throughout the entire country. Road arteries in and out of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area were blocked during protracted and repeated periods and the main ports were under their control. This hampered the transfer of food, but most importantly of cash.

Similarly, the continued rise in prices, insufficient domestic food production, persistent insecurity and the impact of the cholera outbreak drove more people to food insecurity. Compared to 2021, there were an additional 390,000 food-insecure people, an increase of 9.3 percent [1].

In this context, WFP provided emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable to food insecurity in Haiti using a targeting criterion based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) vulnerability index 4 (emergency) and 5 (catastrophic). Among the socioeconomically vulnerable households, WFP defined with its partners and local communities a set of criteria to prioritize households with pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, elderly and people with disabilities.

Although the target set in 2022 was higher than the previous year, it was seriously challenged by the repeated *peyi lòk* [2], particularly the prolonged one that started on 12 September and put the country on an almost 2 months standstill. This, coupled with the relatively late signature of the cooperation agreement with the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES, for its French acronym) [3] for the biggest emergency funding of the year, determined that overall expenditure reached 43 percent of the available resources. Overall, WFP assisted 777,019 beneficiaries and distributed 325,378 hot meals through USD 22 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) and 5,507 mt of in-kind commodities.

As defined in WFP's operation plan, the most vulnerable households to food insecurity received transfers during four months. Depending on the geographical areas, households received either four cycles of cash or two cycles of food plus two cycles of cash. The choice of the assistance modality was based on the results of market surveys, operational constraints and household preference surveys [4].

The new IPC results were published in September 2022, revealing a higher proportion of Haitians in IPC 4 compared to the previous year and reported IPC 5 for the first time in Haiti (and the whole Americas), in Cité Soleil. To continue assisting 80 percent of the population in IPC 4+, towards the end of the year, WFP revised its operation plan and switched to three-month assistance programmes, either with two cycles of cash and one cycle of food, or three cycles of cash.

Considering that during the last months of 2022, food distribution was logistically challenging, and that inflation in food costs impacted its procurement and transportation, CBT was prioritized over food. CBT was delivered in the form of cash in envelope, e-money and cash over the counter. Indirect cash transfers were used to deliver hot meals. Regarding cash transfers, during the first semester, the transfer value was adjusted from USD 100 to USD 120 due to inflation, currency devaluation and increased food prices.

For CBT operations, WFP had contracts with four financial service providers with country-wide coverage. Moreover, in 2020, WFP activated a global long-term agreement with Western Union for the provision of cash over the counter, which remains operational to date.

Additionally, WFP worked on enhancing and implementing measures to gather quality data by scanning beneficiaries' identity cards and conducting on-site control systems. WFP is also working with the National Office for Identification to have identification documents delivered in remote areas and facilitate distributions, notably for CBT.

WFP relied on cooperating partners for the emergency assistance projects, with 28 non-governmental organizations, of which eight were local. Despite increasing insecurity and two months of lockdown, WFP's cooperating partners made significant progress on the targeting phase of new emergency interventions and quickly resumed distributions.

Moreover, WFP had 23 stand-by agreements with 12 cooperating partners that could be activated for emergency relief support through hot meals, cash or food. These standby agreements allowed WFP to respond to the growing needs for sudden-onset responses. A total of 325,378 meals were distributed across four departments in the context of the multiple ad-hoc crises: a) cholera response in the Artibonite and West departments, including the Metropolitan Area of Port au Prince; b) mass repatriations from the Dominican Republic leading to border crossings in the North-East, Centre and West departments and c) armed groups violence, leading to urban displacement and a month-long internally-displaced people crisis in the Metropolitan area of Port au Prince.

Sixty-five percent of the overall assistance was conducted through local cooperating partners for all CBT and in-kind support. The hot meals assistance was also mostly done by local partners in coordination with the International Organization for Migration and the Direction of Civil Protection. Local partners were responsible for following up the distribution on-site, overseeing the good implementation of activities and collaborating with community kitchens and local restaurants, directly contributing to the local economy in the areas of the affected departments at greater risk of food insecurity.

WFP gradually increased access and community acceptance in Cité Soleil, an area previously inaccessible to WFP staff [5], leading to daily distributions to the totality of the identified IPC 5 population. Starting in July, distributions targeted 3,000 people per day, with an average of 4 to 5 distributions per week from October to December. Overall, 922 mt of food were distributed since the beginning of the access gained in July.

To complement emergency food assistance, WFP carried out nutritional interventions in various departments. In most projects, these activities included awareness-raising sessions on nutrition for behavioural change, screening and referral of malnourished children and nutritional supplementation programmes to prevent malnutrition among children under 2.

Within the framework of emergency operations, WFP's partners screened 41,270 children for malnutrition (51 percent girls and 49 percent boys). Out of the children screened, 3,701 (9 percent) suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and of these 1,481 were severely malnourished. Screening showed girls were the most affected by MAM and malnourishment; 59 percent of girls compared to 41 percent of boys. Partners also sensitized 109,550 people on nutrition and gender, infant and young child nurturing, hygiene and prevention of epidemic diseases and gender, including 74 percent women and 26 percent men. In addition, 175 multipurpose health agents were trained in nutrition. To this end, nine Memorandums of Understanding were signed with the health departments in their intervention zone.

WFP also coordinated an emergency nutritional intervention in Cité Soleil with the organization *Médicos Del Mundo Argentina* to supplement medium quantity lipid-based nutrition supplement (LNS-MQ) to 4,991 children for 3 months. A total of 19 mt of LNS-MQ were distributed by December. Additionally, the partner regularly screened all children aged 6-59 months through mobile clinics in the 14 neighbourhoods of this commune.

Overall, the percentage of households reporting adequate food consumption increased. This can be attributed to the fact that WFP operations continued despite the challenges of access to households.

According to beneficiary surveys conducted before and after WFP interventions in the departments of Nippes, North, West, South and South-East, there was a 20 percent increase in sufficient food consumption scores among WFP-assisted households. Households with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 16 to 36 percent, borderline food consumption scores increased from 30 to 38 percent, and poor food consumption scores decreased from 54 to 26 percent. Likewise, the use of negative coping mechanisms diminished from 21 to 16. No differences were found in households' consumption scores, nor in the adoption of negative coping strategies based on the head of household's gender.

Furthermore, 89 percent of households reported no difficulties in traveling to or from WFP distribution sites. In 82 percent of households surveyed, women or both partners decided on how to use the food, cash or vouchers.

Regarding the Gender and Age Marker score, this strategic outcome generated a score of 1. Training on gender inclusion and sensitivity in targeting was provided to cooperating partners 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 conduct analysis to capture the potential transformative impact towards gender equality.

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	1

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



WFP distributed **934.26 mt** of food to **473,755 children** (232,140 girls and 241,615 boys)



1,312 primary schools supported with WFP school feeding programme



23,000 households have been registered as beneficiaries of the **Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project**

Through this strategic outcome, WFP supported the Government in implementing nutrition-sensitive safety nets to assist people in vulnerable conditions. This involved a combination of technical assistance to help build human capital and direct implementation of actions to support the Government's National School Feeding Strategy and its National Programme of School Feeding (PNCS, for its French acronym), and the National Policy of Social Protection and Promotion. School-age children and the households most vulnerable to food insecurity with children aged 6-59 months or people with disabilities were the targeted populations to prevent malnutrition.

As part of activity 2, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym) in implementing the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (ASPIRE) project that directly contributes to the National Policy of Social Protection and Promotion. ASPIRE is a social protection and promotion programme developed to establish a shock-responsive social safety net to enable the most vulnerable households in the Grand'Anse department to access basic social services. It is financed by the Government of Haiti through World Bank funding.

Activities started in 2022 with the enrolment of 8,935 households using the Social Registry of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST, for its French acronym), including a targeting basis of 23,000 households (115,000 Tier 3 beneficiaries). Selected households were served since April 2022 [1] and combined received USD 756,724 [2].

Furthermore, WFP continued working with MAST in the context of ASPIRE to strengthen the Ministry's capacity at central and departmental levels to enable them to manage cash transfers and nutrition-sensitive activities, assuring that the Ministry can move forward with the programme's implementation starting from 2024. The Ministry of Public Health and Population was actively involved in the design phase of nutrition activities to be implemented in 2023. WFP also partnered with Action Aid Haiti and CARE to develop a social and behavioural change communication strategy in nutrition and financial literacy under the ASPIRE Project.

Within the framework of ASPIRE, WFP also partnered with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and *Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale* targeting 38,410 and 50,000 beneficiaries in Grand'Anse Department, respectively. The partnership with CRS also included improving the Literacy and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene component of the McGovern-Dole Programme in the Grand'Anse, Nord and Nord-Est departments as part of the school feeding programme.

As an additional safety nets intervention, WFP signed an agreement with *Zanmi Lasante*, one of Haiti's largest healthcare providers. Activities to assist people living with HIV under treatment in health centres managed by *Zanmi Lasante* will be implemented in 2023.

Moreover, for activity 3, the country office continued delivering daily nutritious meals to primary schoolchildren in 1,312 schools across 8 departments during the school year 2021-2022 that ended in July. The programme was designed to address malnutrition and food insecurity as well as increasing school participation, encourage school attendance and safeguard the retention of children, especially girls in school.

In some cases, the daily school meal was the only meal children received. It consisted of 180 g of dry food products 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. This was possible thanks to multi-year contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture and Canada.

The 2022-2023 school year was initially programmed to begin on 5 September. However, social unrest, armed group violence and a resurgence of cholera prevented schools from opening. The Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP, for its French acronym) had to delay the school opening until 3 October. By 23 December, 73 percent of schools had reopened. As a result, school children could not benefit from school meals under WFP's regular school feeding programme [3].

To support the food security of school children and their families, between November and December, WFP distributed alternative take-home rations [4] using available stocks. These rations covered 10 to 15 days of food needs for 95,880 schoolchildren.

For 414 schools that managed to reopen before the December school holidays, WFP proceeded with the regular take-home rations (THR) modality. THR were distributed on the last day of school and totalled 934 mt of food benefiting 473,755 students plus four family members. However, some children were not reached either due to security concerns or distance from the distribution site.

To further enhance the nutrition-sensitive approach and to promote positive practices and sustained behaviour change related to nutrition, hygiene and gender, a social behaviour communication change communication (SBCC) programme was conducted in 50 schools involving 15,307 students (Tier 2 beneficiaries), 300 teachers, 100 directors and school personnel, parents and communities across the selected locations in North-East and South-East departments [5]. The design of the SBCC programme was informed by the results of a study conducted in 6 schools in May 2021.

WFP, in line with the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy, seeks to strengthen the capacity of the National School Feeding Programme and support the local economy through the local food purchases. Among its flagship programmes, WFP's home-grown school feeding programme locally procured school (HGSF) is a key lever for child nutrition, livelihoods and food and nutrition security for small-scale farmers in targeted communities. This programme will be explored under strategic outcome 3.

Overall, WFP strengthened its collaboration with central government institutions. For example, WFP and the MENFP jointly initiated the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (known as SABER) exercise in March 2022. Furthermore, the MENFP and the PNCS participated in the IX Regional School Feeding Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean [6], where the Government ratified the Global Coalition for School Feeding. WFP also facilitated the participation of representatives from these two institutions in the 23rd Global Child Nutrition Forum in Benin and facilitated South-South exchange meetings with the Government of Benin.

Furthermore, in June, WFP facilitated a South-South cooperation initiative between Haiti and Argentina to relaunch the *Pro Huerta* Programme [7]. This initiative fostered the creation and maintenance of school gardens to promote the role of the school as a social actor for food security and nutritional health.

This strategic outcome scored 1 on the Gender and Age Marker. Malnutrition screening data responded to age data requirements yet lacked a full integration of gender components. Although the operation encouraged integrating both parents in childcare and nutrition, challenges remain to systematically include gender and age analysis 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	1
Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities	1

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 was able to provide meals prepared with **local products** to **105,460 school children** (51,675 girls and 53,785 boys) in **443 schools**



WFP purchased **1,395.22 mt** of food from **2,441 smallholder farmers** for its school feeding programme



35 producer organizations were **trained** on post-harvest management principles and practices, marketing and business skills

Strategic outcome 3 aims to strengthen the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, enhance market linkages by improving their access to markets and integrate them into the broader food value chain, which includes the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF). In alignment with the Government'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, providing them with a stable market for their products, leading to steady income, more investments and higher productivity, while children benefited from healthy and diversified food.

In line with the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy (PSNAS, for its French acronym), activity 4, funded at 64 percent of its requirements, continued to strengthen the capacity of the Agricultural Producer Organizations (OPA, for its French acronym) to access markets, particularly the HGSF programme. This was accomplished through the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development's Unit for the Facilitation of the Purchase of Local Agricultural Products (UFAPAL, for its French acronym).

WFP targeted networks of OPAs involved with the school feeding programme in Artibonite and the South departments and conducted trainings on competitiveness to foster the increase of their production and sales capacity. WFP in collaboration with UFAPAL trained a total of 188 OPA members (47 percent women) from 35 producer organizations. The main topics covered during these trainings were: WFP's electronic tendering platforms; connecting OPAs with microfinance institutions; organizing local purchases; supplying food to schools; gender equality concepts; principles of harvesting, drying and preserving grains; pest control methods; financial and stock management and marketing and sales principles and handling tools such as moisture meters and thermometers.

Additionally, under activity 5, WFP scaled up the HGSF programme in five departments [1] to provide schoolchildren with diversified and nutritious meals prepared exclusively with local products from smallholder farmers. WFP purchased 1,395 mt of food from 2,441 smallholder farmers through the centralized and decentralized local procurement modalities.

The programme was implemented across 443 schools. This included 110 new schools in Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud departments as a direct result of WFP's response to the 2021 earthquake, focused on bringing children back to schools. The procurement and distribution of local products were coordinated with WFP's cooperating partners.

Overall, WFP provided meals prepared with local products to 105,460 school children (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys), an increase of 23 percent compared to the previous year. As of December 2022, 29 percent of WFP school feeding beneficiaries received meals prepared with products almost 100 percent grown in Haiti, except for fortified oil.

Although this activity was fully funded, WFP experienced difficulties with an OPA in the Artibonite Department, under the decentralized procurement modality for the HGSF programme. This led to a temporary interruption in February that was resumed in the last week of March after finding alternative suppliers that complied with WFP's requirements.

Regarding capacity-strengthening activities, a workshop was held in August 2022 to capitalize on the lessons learned from the HGSF programme in the Nippes, Sud and Grand'Anse departments to exchange best practices and adjustments needed to improve the programme. The partner OPAs also expressed their needs in terms of transformation and storage units needed to increase the availability of products for the HGSF. WFP will use this diagnosis to effectively support smallholder farmers from its existing HGSF network in 2023.

Overall, the combined actions ensured an integrated package of activities reinforcing food production, nutrition practices, land restoration and education. Driven by its commitment to reinforce local food production and plan a

long-term linkage with the national HGSF programme, WFP reinforced UFAPAL's capacity-strengthening activities by enrolling OPA's members in the asset creation activities implemented under strategic outcome 4 and by delivering agricultural inputs to support food production during the main agricultural seasons.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker score varied across the two activities embedded within this strategic outcome, ranging from 1 for activity 4, to 3 for activity 5. This indicates that the activity that supported local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets could benefit from systematically integrating gender and age analysis to evaluate the impact of provided meals on school children's performance and the overall retention rate.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets	1
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



Under its resilience activities, WFP supported **112,950 people** in **5 departments**



Monitoring from space confirmed that **71 percent** of the **96 assets** analysed are still visible and maintained (some since 2018)



WFP launched an **agriculture index-based micro-insurance** pilot scheme in October 2022, covering some **5,000 direct beneficiaries**

Haiti is exposed to rapid-onset shocks and stressors resulting from natural hazards, as well as socio-political and economic instability. Hence, WFP is reinforcing the resilience of Haitians and contributing to strengthening the national food system through asset creation and livelihood programmes that support communities to mitigate, adapt and recover from seasonal shocks and recurring hazards in some of areas in Haiti with the highest prevalence of food insecurity. At the same time, WFP works to strengthen their livelihoods and community resilience using income-generating activities and community-level disaster risk reduction solutions.

As part of its asset creation and livelihood programmes portfolio, WFP invested in three main pillars: a) nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction; b) community-led soil and water conservation activities to reinforce local agriculture and c) technical and financial assistance to actors throughout the food value chain.

In 2022, this strategic outcome was fully funded and WFP supported 112,950 beneficiaries from 5 departments through cash-based transfers, technical assistance and micro-insurance coverage. Women were consulted during the project design and operation roll-out [1].

WFP also carried out screening activities for malnourished children while strengthening the capacity of 44 multi-purpose health workers of the Ministry of Public Health and Population. As a result 3,665 children were screened (Tier 2; 56 percent girls, 44 percent boys), among them 433 were malnourished (representing 11 percent of global acute malnutrition). WFP's cooperating partners also sensitized 37,596 people (Tier 2 beneficiaries) on nutrition (57 percent women, 43 percent men).

Asset creation and livelihoods programmes

Community members participated in asset creation activities planned for 80 days (4 cycles of 20 days each). Daily monetary assistance for asset creation activities was aligned to the national minimum wage for agricultural profiles (USD 4 or HTG 600), considering 4 to 5 hours daily participation.

In the Artibonite, WFP piloted with great results an integrated programme with 1,650 households in the municipality of St. Michel de l'Attalaye that reinforced local agriculture and linked smallholder farmers' activities to schools. At the same time, the programme invested in restoring degraded lands, including agricultural zones, and sensitizing children, parents and community members on agroecology and environmental education, plantation and harvesting practices and school gardens.

WFP facilitated local food production and access to local markets (including schools) through activities linked to irrigation channels for the valorization of 250 ha, distributed 9,000 kg of seeds and rehabilitated 7 km of roads in Artibonite (with 97 km of roads rehabilitated in Haiti overall). Additionally, to reduce the impact of flooding on agricultural production, more than 3,700 m³ of ravines were treated, soil was rehabilitated, and 50,000 plants were planted to strengthen the barriers created to reinforce the micro-watershed.

Following the positive programmatic results, WFP replicated the project in the Grand'Anse department adapting activities to the local needs of 1,700 households in the Pestel and Corail municipalities. WFP engaged with 7 schools and 10 smallholder farmers' organizations that focused on agricultural production, soil conservation and rehabilitation of 6 community water tanks for irrigation and domestic and school purposes.

In the South, WFP collaborated with national academic entities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR, for its French acronym) and local authorities to reinforce community resilience by installing dry-wall and plant barriers [2]. Collaboration also included re-managing degraded lands to block the effects of seasonal flooding that jeopardizes agricultural production and market dynamics.

Similarly, to support access to market, communities were provided with local seeds [3], four mills and stockage tools, accompanied with technical assistance on agricultural production, agroecology, stockage and transformation practices, including access to markets and commerce opportunities.

For instance, communities produced corn, including corn flour, for self-consumption and for sale. This supported their food security while providing them with a source of income. In addition, to cope with the high price of fishing products, WFP established four fishponds to ensure some of the most vulnerable populations, including women and children, could afford protein products and access market opportunities.

In the North and North-East departments, WFP worked with the sub-national representation of MARNDR and local non-governmental organizations (NGO) to support communities in rehabilitating irrigation systems and rural roads to enable access to basic services such as schools, hospitals and markets. WFP also invested in reinforcing and protecting agricultural zones through soil and water conservation activities to limit the impact of recurrent floodings and seasonal hazards during the rainy seasons.

In addition, WFP and local actors established potable water abduction points for domestic and agricultural purposes in targeted zones to address potable water scarcity. This contributed to mitigating conflict-related risks and food production disruption for local communities [4].

Community-level disaster risk reduction solutions

Due to the high impact of seasonal shocks affecting urban areas, WFP responded to the national request of the Government to mitigate the impact of recurring flooding in targeted zones of major cities from the Artibonite, North and North-eastern departments. Through WFP's assistance, 2,330 vulnerable households participated in canal cleaning activities to reduce the usual overflowing during the rainy season, receiving USD 4 (HTG 600) per day of participation. This was coordinated with the General Directorate of Civil Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture and the City Halls of Gonaives, Cap Haitien, Fort Liberte and Terrier Rouge.

Overall, communities confirmed these activities were key in preserving livelihoods at the time of flooding. Lessons learned and good practices will inform WFP's investments in sustainable urban solutions while strengthening its programmatic nexus with interventions in rural areas.

Furthermore, technical training sessions, along with social and behavioural change communication complementary interventions [5], reinforced individual and community-based strategies and enabled a more resilient framework for communities.

Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

WFP conducted Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) as part of the Three-Pronged Approach, developing multi-sectoral plans tailored to local priorities and ensuring community prioritization and ownership. From September to December 2022, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES, for its French acronym) and cooperating partners, community-based participatory planning and technical missions were conducted for asset creation and activity prioritization in 10 municipalities from the Grand'Anse, Nippes and North-West departments. Based on this work, FAES, with WFP's assistance, will implement cash-based transfers and livelihood-strengthening activities for an estimated 75,000 vulnerable people in 2023.

CBPP brought together more than 530 representatives from the Government, civil society, academia, NGOs, and grassroots organizations to validate the local plans. As part of this process, communities and local authorities confirmed the prioritized assets.

WFP also partnered with the Asset Impact Monitoring Service to continue monitoring the environmental impact of the assets created and rehabilitated. Satellite monitoring confirmed that 71 percent of the 96 assets analysed were still visible and maintained. Similarly, based on the landscape analysis conducted in 2022, 80 percent confirmed a great impact on local vegetation and soil conditions. In 2023, WFP will continue using the tool to foster decision-making among relevant national actors and partners and assess the quality of interventions, including after a shock or a seasonal hazard [6].

Furthermore, the country office started an impact evaluation of its resilience-building portfolio in Haiti. Results will be available in 2023 [7].

Micro-insurance

Following an 11-month design process, an agriculture index-based micro-insurance pilot scheme was launched in October 2022 in the South and Grand'Anse, both affected by the August 2021 earthquake.

The risk mitigation and risk transfer mechanism integrated micro-insurance to reduce risk related to climate shocks. It covered two major climate risks: excess rain and rain deficit.

For micro-insurance premiums, WFP and local climate-risk financing actors planned a maximum yearly coverage of up to USD 900 based on agricultural production losses. It is expected that until September 2023, 5,000 direct beneficiaries within 11 communities will benefit from the micro-insurance, covering up to a total sum of USD 4.4 million. The pilot scale up target is to cover up to 10,000 smallholder farmer households (50,000 beneficiaries) by 2024. This is an innovation for the broader insurance sector in Haiti which has the lowest insurance penetration rate in the region [8].

This strategic outcome achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 1 which indicates that gender and age were not systematically integrated into the operation.

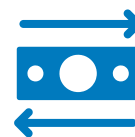
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



550,000 households listed in the **social registry of Haiti** as of 2022, it is the only **comprehensive social registry** in the country



Transfers were delivered to **8,935 households** in 2022 under the **Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project**

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP strengthened the capacity of national counterparts to ensure long-term sustainability of policies, systems and programmes. Through policy analysis and support to the implementation of the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE), WFP contributed to a greater understanding of social protection.

WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym) (in delivering the national ASPIRE programme, resulting in the registration of 100,000 households in the social registry, the enrolment of 23,000 households and the delivery of transfers to 8,935 households (25,000 people, Tier 2 beneficiaries), contributing to household's food needs and healthy diets. WFP's support in consolidating and expanding the social registry could indirectly benefit more than 550,000 people (Tier 3 beneficiaries).

WFP made important progress in digital payments, which increased from 3 percent in September 2022 to 20 percent at the end of 2022.

Cash transfers within the ASPIRE programme were designed to respond to women's needs, preferences and responsibilities. As a result, women were the primary beneficiaries of cash transfers and accompanying measures were put into place to enhance their resilience, human capital and access to services. These measures focused on financial inclusion to help bridge the gender gap in the use of financial services. They considered a gradual approach that cautiously exposed women to financial services and tools, while improving their financial literacy through group training sessions.

Furthermore, WFP supported the overall architecture MAST's social protection system compiled into a national action plan that sets forth the 2023-2025 social protection roadmap. This was accomplished in partnership with key international and national stakeholders. Beyond this action plan, training and capacity strengthening of civil servants led to the creation of a community of practice across Haitian institutions.

Moreover, in 2022 WFP worked with MAST to establish the technical specifications of a government-led management information system that will support the social registry of Haiti (SIMAST, for its French acronym) [1] and the operations and delivery processes (registration, payments, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring and evaluation) for the implementation of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy in 2023.

WFP also supported nationally-led social protection knowledge management initiatives promoted by MAST, including a high-level social protection event in partnership with the Civil Protection Agency.

In partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP also facilitated an international seminar sought to bolster partnerships between the MAST and the Social Development Ministries of other countries in the region to move forward on building universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient social protection systems that would leave no one behind.

Despite the progress made, the low maturity of the social protection system, along with financial and human resources limitations, constrained the Government's ability to absorb all the most vulnerable and food-insecure individuals into its social programmes. The country lockdown underscored the importance of digital tools to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection systems.

Nevertheless, the emerging social protection system also offered a unique opportunity to conceptualize and implement anticipatory action (AA) and social protection programmes in a coherent and complementary manner. As an example, in 2022 WFP explored the possibility to send early warning messages to all individuals registered in SIMAST ahead of a potential shock or to make cash transfers available through mobile wallets based on predefined triggers.

In this context, WFP's vision and way forward was developed to restructure the approach to AA in the country, including challenges and opportunities and how to better link its different programmatic aspects. Continuous work on early

warning messaging, early warning system’s strengthening and digital payment solutions was crucial to enable anticipatory actions ahead of a shock.

As part of its climate and resilience strategy, WFP stepped up its strategic engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment to support the definition and execution of public policies and programmes on adaptation to climate change. For example, community-based asset creation activities aimed at reducing the impact of seasonal hazards and recurring shocks, including preserving local production in the rural and urban areas of the departments of North, Northeast and Artibonite were implemented.

WFP supported the participation of Haiti’s delegation to the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference (known as COP27) and reinforced its collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA, for its French acronym) by sponsoring the presence of the Director of Climate Change, along with the Director of the CNSA, to the COP27 in Egypt.

In addition, WFP is committed to pursuing the work already done in linking asset creation activities to climate-risk financing, climate-adaptation and nature-based management solutions. In 2022, WFP also drafted an overarching Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, which will be signed in early 2023, to enhance sustainable production and support food security and adaptation to climate change.

Furthermore, WFP and the United Nations Environment Programme agreed to continue collaborating on the documentation and analysis of asset creation activities to reinforce agroecology and environmental practices. Similarly, WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) collaborated on micro-insurance activities for agricultural profiles linking ongoing ILO’s led activities to reinforce food value chains in the Grand’Anse department to the micro-insurance business model developed by WFP with national insurance agencies and international actors at the regional and global levels.

Strategic outcome 5 fully integrated gender as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. A gender analysis was conducted to evaluate financial barriers for women in different communities before advancing with the activities. Additionally, through its financial inclusion programme, this strategic outcome contributed to women's empowerment and gender equality.

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



WFP responded to **129** out of 133 **service requests**, and provided logistics solutions to **39 partners**



Fuel service was the **most demanded** service in 2022 due to recurring fuel shortages in the country



Operationalization of the **humanitarian corridor** between **Dominican Republic and Haiti**, which should be ready in 2023



WFP contracted the M/V Linda D vessel and performed **57 voyages**, during which WFP transported **3,955 mt of products** and served **16 partners**

Through this strategic outcome, WFP provided supply chain services to the Government and the humanitarian and development community to effectively respond to the needs of populations with higher vulnerabilities to food insecurity and those affected by shocks. These services were offered on a cost-recovery basis and were aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2022, the security situation added to the already fragile and insufficient transport and road network, hampering the movement of people and goods. Food, fuel and other basic commodities could not circulate through the country. Ports and road entry points were blocked, impeding the regular supply chain. This situation also impacted the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

To support the humanitarian community face navigate these challenges, WFP increased its activity portfolio. This included setting up a maintenance service for light vehicles in Port-au-Prince, a maritime service allowing humanitarian actors to reach the remote areas and offering an additional fuel supply point for light vehicles in Port-au-Prince.

In addition, WFP actively worked on the operationalization of the humanitarian corridor between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which is expected to be fully operational in 2023. In October and November 2022, a team of experts was deployed to the Dominican Republic to assess the feasibility and launch the storage (bonded warehouse) and overland transport tenders. A Memorandum of Understanding, which is a framework for the humanitarian corridor operationalization, was signed between the country directors of the Haiti and Dominican Republic WFP Country Offices.

In 2022, WFP recorded the highest demand for service delivery from partners since the bilateral-service provision (BSP) started in 2019. Out of 133 service requests, WFP responded to 129 (97 percent) and provided logistics solutions to 39 partners. Partners served included 13 United Nations agencies [1], 23 international non-governmental organizations [2], two governmental entities (Ministry of Public Health and Population and the General Directorate of the Civil Protection) and the World Bank Group.

Fuel service was the most demanded service in 2022 due to recurring fuel shortages in the country. In terms of value, this service alone corresponded to 60 percent of the overall service provision. As part of the emergency response to the cholera outbreak, United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance organized an airlift for 73,000 gallons of fuel to Port-au-Prince to provide to 21 partners at the frontlines. The on-the-ground operation was managed by WFP and was successfully completed on 15 November. This support was crucial to ensure operations continuity, including critical infrastructures like hospitals. Other services included services linked to a project with the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP, for its French acronym) (34 percent), marine transportation (4 percent), land transportation and storage (2 percent). Through the project with MSPP, WFP supported the Ministry in the storage, transportation and distribution of 4 million units of personal protective equipment (masks and sanitizer) to 367 health centres in six departments (Centre, Nord, Nippes, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest and Sud). This World Bank-funded project will continue until May 2023.

Additionally, WFP continued to offer maritime transport solutions to its partners in 2022 on a partial cost recovery basis. Maritime transport remained critical to reach the provinces as tensions increased in the metropolitan area and armed groups controlled access in and out of the capital. In May 2022, WFP contracted the M/V Linda D vessel and

performed 57 voyages, during which WFP transported 3,955 mt of products and served 16 partners. In addition to the charter vessel, in July, the country office signed a six-month contract with a local maritime transporter offering ro-ro (roll-on roll-off) service to the south.

Faced with more requests, during 2022 WFP prioritized life-saving activities such as healthcare services in hospitals and the storage of temperature-sensitive health items, including medicines.

Gender and Age Marker is not applicable for strategic outcome 6.

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



90 percent of logistics sector partners found that its activities **added value to their operations**



UNHAS performed **1,827 flights** transporting a total of **12,836 passengers** from **152 organizations** and **218,364 kg of cargo** to **53 locations**



WFP **co-leads** the **logistics sector** applying its expertise and experience supporting emergency response coordination

Strategic outcome 7 caters to logistics coordination, on-demand logistics services (activity 9) and air transportation for humanitarian actors through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (activity 10) to support the humanitarian and development sector following its three core priorities at no cost to the user. The first priority is dedicated to the emergency humanitarian response, such as medical and security evacuations. The second priority is focused on the travel of personnel from registered non-governmental organizations (NGO) as well as United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Finally, the third priority focuses on the travel of personnel from registered Embassies, donor organizations, and international financial institutions.

Under activity 9, as a co-lead agency of the logistics sector and in close coordination with the Haitian National Disaster Management Agency and the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC, for its French acronym), WFP maintained and scaled-up the coordination, information management and access to logistics services that was activated as a response to the 2021 earthquake. This allowed for swift coordination and support to the humanitarian partners to respond to several crises of different scale in 2022, notably the October cholera outbreak which led to increased demands for logistics solutions.

More than 100 humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, international and local NGOs and governmental counterparts benefited from the Logistics sector's work.

WFP's preparedness project to strengthen national logistics response capacities received additional funds from United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. This contribution allowed the continuation of the second phase of implementation, which started in July 2022 [1]. This enabled an increase in DGPC's operational and institutional emergency response capacities.

According to the end-of-year user satisfaction survey, 90 percent of logistics sector partners considered that WFP services added value to their operations. Areas surveyed covered coordination, information management, access to logistics service and capacity-strengthening needs, amongst others. Partners recommended organizing simulation exercises to be better prepared for emergency response and expanding logistics services to tackle operational challenges. The recommendations will be integrated in the Logistics Sector's strategy and plans that will inform the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023.

Under activity 10, WFP activated UNHAS to support humanitarian operations in hard-to-reach areas, without airstrips. UNHAS ended the year with 3 assets, a fixed-wing and 2 MI-17 helicopters. One of the latter was acquired to support the cholera response efforts through 25 dedicated flights and the transportation of 75 mt of medical supplies and medical equipment. Overall, UNHAS performed 1,827 flights transporting 12,836 passengers from 152 organizations (77 NGOs) and 218 mt of cargo to 53 locations, including 7 regular and 46 ad-hoc destinations. Moreover, UNHAS completed 6 medical and 395 critical security evacuations.

In an effort to improve its service, UNHAS will move from a fully donor-funded model to a partial cost recovery model as of February 2023. This new model is expected to generate additional revenue to counterbalance costs increase due to the International Civil Aviation Organization banning Russian registered helicopters. In addition, this new model will allow UNHAS to improve the quality of its service.

Gender and Age Marker is not applicable for strategic outcome 7.

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 2022, Haiti ranked 163 out of 191 countries in the Gender Development Index [1] with a score of 0.898, a marginal decrease compared to 2021 score of 0.899. 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 interventions had a strong focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

As Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is used as a weapon of war by criminal groups in Haiti, WFP attended several cases of abuse and sexual abuse perpetrated against beneficiaries over the past two years. GBV greatly affects women in the Metropolitan area. A focus group of 30 women in Cite Soleil [2] found that there is a lack of resources to address GBV at all levels and limited mobility for its inhabitants.

The Gender and Protection Unit worked independently to support the assessments, design and implementation of each activity to ensure that activities were gender-sensitive and respected WFP's protection principles [3]. The unit ensured that food assistance was adapted to different needs, addressed the root causes of gender inequalities and promoted women and girls' empowerment.

To the extent possible, WFP conducted analyses before project implementation to understand gender-related obstacles that impeded access to food for vulnerable populations and how WFP could provide equitable services. An analysis conducted in July [4] found that men are assigned power roles while women have a dependent role in the household. Women were primarily recognized for their contribution to reproductive tasks. Additionally, a gender and access analysis took place to understand gender-related barriers for people needing humanitarian assistance delivered by WFP. The findings and recommendations will inform future programme design.

The unit greatly contributed to the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE) by conducting a gender analysis in targeted communities to evaluate financial barriers for women. As a result, WFP designed financial literacy courses and group discussion modules on the root causes of gender inequality in households. In 2022, 17 instructors were trained and they facilitate these courses in 2023.

Additionally, all new cooperating partners received training on gender and protection. This training focused on the "Do no harm" approach and WFP's zero tolerance to cases of exploitation and abuse. Overall, this supported cooperating partners in promoting gender-inclusive projects in the field.

Throughout the year, WFP paid special attention to gender parity at the staff level [5] and provided safety trainings for women and trainings on unconscious bias in the workplace. The Community and Feedback Mechanism and the Social and Behaviour Change Communication teams were supported to ensure messages and awareness materials were inclusive and appropriate for WFP's target audience and reinforced key messages on the role of gender equality in WFP's fight against food insecurity.

In addition, WFP actively participated in the United Nations Gender Working Group and coordinated its strategy and tools.

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 2022, the country office implemented a new approach developed and tested in 2021 with communities to reinforce the global Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework, taking actions to reinforce the three core pillars: a) communication and information provision; b) community engagement and c) community feedback mechanisms, following a rights-based approach, while considering a focus on Protections from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), mainstreaming gender and protection.

To assure participation and community engagement, WFP worked with cooperating partners and community committee members during all 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. Moreover, resilience activities assured WFP's Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) actively engaging and empowering affected populations in the design of livelihood programmes, consulting different groups of the affected populations to understand their specific needs.

Communication with communities was assured by aligning messages and information sharing throughout programmes and operations diversifying mechanisms to enforce two-ways communication, including interpersonal dialogue and visual materials [1]. As those activities had the objective to promote the integration of Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) while fostering mutual listening and trust, actions were taken jointly to enhance hotline awareness and CFM tools.

During 2022, the CFM was increasingly strengthened in all the country office programmes. A solid adapted CFM strategy was developed and implemented in emergency, school feeding and resilience activities. Additionally, feedback mechanisms, managed entirely by the affected communities, including community committees for beneficiary feedback, have been piloted and replicated this year. This approach led to significant outcomes in terms of the inclusion of communities in the design and implementation of WFP's interventions.

The toll free hotline (8811) was completely operational and continued to be a very relevant CFM tool to ensure two-way communication.

At the end of the school year, a qualitative study made it possible to collect feedback from different audiences of interest on the school feeding programme throughout the country. The findings generated significant learning evidence that fed into the new school year programme implementation.

The hotline's inter-agency initiative highlighted the shortcomings to be managed on the Sugar CRM platform [2] by creating the necessary pressure to stabilize the platform and strengthen the confidentiality of the data processing and management chain. An agreement was signed with UNICEF for the service to be effective from the end of 2022 [3].

WFP convened 14 focus groups and 20 individual interviews to better understand the main barriers of using the hotline and the best awareness and promotional channels. This method provided greater, more accessible, tailored and effective communication on the CFM tools in the field, implying a decrease in possible operational hazards and a higher commitment, trust building and better operational quality.

A key aspect to achieve those objectives has been capacity strengthening. Cooperating partners were empowered with specific trainings each new field level agreement, and provided with technical support to ensure that all accountability aspects, an inclusive and participatory approach toward the affected populations were duly considered during project implementation. As a result, in 2022, community members increasingly used different tools to provide feedback and give their opinions on programmes [4].

In addition, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities represented a gateway for the consolidation of WFP's community engagement strategy into all programmes. SBCC helped foster AAP as participation and active involvement are the core of both subjects and related implementation actions.

SBCC activities were designed and implemented to integrate different strategic objectives, namely nutrition sensitization material to accompany emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable; a structured SBCC strategy and

activities related to the "Support Measures" to the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project [5]; a gender sensitive behavior change, nutrition and hygiene programme deployed during the school year in 50 targeted school feeding institutions; and a nutrition-sensitive behaviour change package of activities to complement resilience activities, including the adoption of new media services and communication channels.

Every field-level agreement signed outlined cooperating partners' obligations toward protection and responsibility to impacted communities, including their responsibilities in situations of theft or loss of food following delivery by WFP. Clauses also required partners to disclose any incidences of fraud, corruption, misappropriation, or reasonable suspicions or concerns on SEA. In addition to the conventional processes for handling field input (through CFM channels), internal operational measures were implemented to guarantee that critical community feedback were escalated to WFP.

Standard procedures were put in place, establishing restrictive access mechanisms for the confidential, rapid and efficient management of community feedback of a sensitive nature such as allegations of fraud, SEA, etc.

Some key gender-based violence and PSEA risk mitigation steps, including the personal data safeguards incorporated into WFP's humanitarian programming response, include protection training for all cooperating partners. WFP's hotline was promoted in all activities as a means for staff and beneficiaries to report incidents of exploitation and/or abuse. Additionally, all staff of WFP in Haiti must take the course of PSEA at the beginning of their contract. Moreover, PSEA training for staff was organized in 2022 to increase awareness and sensitize staff on the existing reporting channels, including PSEA's Inter-agency focal point.

Furthermore, the country office ensured enhanced awareness of WFP and cooperating partners staff on relevant concepts that should be streamlined within programming, delivery, and engagement for improving access. Moreover, WFP facilitated a training in the Centre of Competence of Humanitarian Negotiation to enhance the existing capacity of the humanitarian community to work on access negotiations. A new round of training has been planned for 2023 [6].

In 2022, the Access Unit coordinated access to some of the most hard-to-reach parts in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area by engaging for humanitarian purposes only in a principled manner, adopting a joint approach with other partners to avoid political risk and to establish and/or reinforce strong accountability mechanisms in areas under the influence and/or control of armed groups.

Environment

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

Under WFP Haiti's Environmental Management System, the country office launched several initiatives and partnerships to reduce its carbon footprint, ignite good practices and ensure that its operations are more environmentally friendly.

WFP sped up the transition of its offices and warehouses towards using more renewable energy to decrease fuel use by 70 percent, both for environmental purposes and as a risk mitigation measure in a country affected by high volatility of energy prices and uncertain fuel access.

In 2022, all five WFP warehouses were equipped with monitoring devices to assess WFP's energy consumption. Additionally, three warehouses and offices were equipped with solar panels or solar lamps in Cap-Haitian, Gonaives and Jeremie. The latter two were WFP Haiti's first fully equipped depots [1]. Civil unrest in September 2022 led to the loss of two depots in Les Cayes and Gonaives, however, WFP is committed to rebuilding them as energy efficient depots.

Regarding waste management, WFP Haiti implemented the sustainable procurement guideline and collected and recycled plastic waste. WFP participated in selling 12 m³ of plastics collected on 3 sites in Port-au-Prince and organized the sale of 500 broken plastic pallets to be locally transformed and remoulded.

In accordance with WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards, WFP worked with partners to ensure that asset creation interventions were aligned to environmental standards and that screenings were conducted prior to launching the activities. As part of the resilience project in Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, local stakeholders were made aware of the potential environmental impacts of their activities. Trainings on environmental and agroecological techniques were held to combat pollution and reduce the uncontrolled use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Furthermore, WFP supported a multi-stakeholder study on climate security in Haiti to analyse the nexus between climate change, food insecurity, migration, conflict, violence and identify causal links.

Locally sourced School Feeding



During the school year 2021-2022, 358,000 school children from 1,700 schools benefited from WFP's school feeding programme (50 percent girls).

School meals are a priority in Haiti. In a country where nearly 45 percent of the population needs urgent food assistance, a daily meal at school is a simple way to ensure that children receive at least one nutritious meal daily. School meals help keep children in school so that they become healthy, productive adults that can contribute to their country's development and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

WFP's goal is to switch from a traditional school feeding programme (SF), through which most goods are imported, to a home-grown school feeding programme (HGFSF), through which all the goods (except oil) are locally sourced. Through the HGFSF, WFP supports the Haitian economy through local purchases, the diversification of schoolchildren's diet and local farming by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.

As of December 2022, 105,460 (29 percent) of the school children benefitting from WFP's assistance were eating food bought via the HGFSF programme in 4 departments: Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Nippes-Ouest and Sud. WFP aims to increase that number to 182,000 school children in 2023 and to reach 100 percent by 2030, in line with the National School Feeding Policy.

To increase the amount of local purchases in school canteens and support the HGFSF, WFP is progressively including local products into the canteens' menu and diversifying purchasing modalities and types of products purchased (rice, vegetables, corn, others). WFP works with the Agricultural Producer Organizations (OPA, for its French acronym) to source food from smallholder farmers. WFP also facilitates capacity-strengthening activities with OPAs to help them improve the quality of their products. Additionally, WFP subsidizes the set-up of processing facilities and provides them with control equipment. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, WFP also provides technical trainings on storage and grain conservation, quality control and reduction of post-harvest losses. Finally, WFP provides training on response to calls for tenders, negotiation and contracting to improve access to markets.

WFP is also sensitive to its programmes' environmental impact. Thus, in 2022, the Clean Cooking project introduced heat retention bags (HRB), gas stoves and clean cooking training to school cooks. The HRB is a non-electric slow cooker developed for women cooking over open fires. WFP Green Unit trained WFP staff, cooperating partners, school cooks and communities around the country and explained how to combine HRBs with any energy source (firewood, charcoal, gas stoves, etc.) and cook traditional recipes. HRBs decrease energy costs by up to 70 percent for recipes prepared in schools and improve the health of cooks by decreasing indoor pollution by 60 percent.

After bringing a pot of food to a boil and placing it in a foam-insulated bag, the food will continue cooking for up to 12 hours without additional heat. After boiling food (which takes 15 minutes) on traditional or gas stoves, the pot can be transferred to the HRB and the food cooked for as long as the recipe needs. The bags are adapted to 10 to 80 litres pots and to every recipe cooked by the school cooks [1].

All stages of HRBs production -from the plastic collection, recycling and bag assembly- are carried out by a Haitian team in Port-au-Prince. In 2022, 46 people were hired to assemble the first order of 1,400 bags while 200 people participated in the plastic collection. Moreso, two local companies in the recycling and textile businesses teamed up to produce the

HRBs. The HRBs are made of fabric and 100 percent upcycled plastics such as styrofoam. The latter is a kind of plastic that before this initiative was not collected in the country and therefore directly contributes to the de-pollution of water and land and provides livelihood opportunities through its recycling.

WFP received 1,400 medium and large HRB that will be distributed to 400 schools during the first quarter of 2023. When demonstrated to the schools, the bags quickly became successful, and WFP Haiti made a second order of 1,400 small bags for the cooks to take home. This order has allowed the country office to successfully clean and convert more than one Olympic pool [2] of plastic waste into sustainable cooking stoves and provided 200 jobs in the recycling and textile industry.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2022 Global Peace Index <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/>

[2] UN News, September 2022 <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/09/1128051>

[3] On 2 October 2022, two confirmed cases of cholera were reported in Centre department, Cité Soleil. As of 27 December 2022, there were 1,428 confirmed cases and 19,940 suspected cases of cholera in the country. On 12 December 2022, 1.2 million oral vaccines arrived in Haiti and the first phase of the vaccination campaign began on 19 December 2022, targeting the most affected communes and surrounding areas in West and Centre departments.

[4] For humanitarian agencies like the United Nations World Food Programme that must respond to multiple emergencies in more than one country, a classification system is used to determine which crises require the most resources. The most severe emergencies are classified as Corporate Scale-Up. As of December 2022, Haiti's Corporate Scale-Up was planned to last until 26 April 2023.

[5] In September and October 2022 mass protests following the official announcement of reduced fuel subsidies, and armed groups blocking fuel terminals and main roads in and out of the capital city, led to the paralysis of the country. WFP and other humanitarian agencies were directly attacked. One WFP sub-office was destroyed, and two warehouses looted, resulting in the loss of more than 2,000 mt of food and non-food items.

[6] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification provides differentiation between different levels of severity of acute food insecurity, classifying units of analysis in five distinct phases: (1) Minimal/None, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine.

[7] WFP works with 70 smallholder farmers' organizations through the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development's Unit for the Facilitation of the Purchase of Local Agricultural Products for the home-grown school feeding programme. Due to armed-group violence and insecurity in the country, the official start of the school year was pushed from 5 September 2022 to 3 October 2022, but schools started to progressively reopen in November 2022. On 07 November 2022, only 7 percent of schools were open. This figure increased to 73 percent as of 23 December 2022.

[8] Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience.

[9] The most vulnerable household based on the National Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (INPV, for its French acronym) of SIMAST – the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's social registry - have been targeted under the ASPIRE project, and most vulnerable household with pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-59 months and people living with disabilities have been selected as beneficiaries.

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank, Haiti overview, data accessed in December 2022

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview#:~:text=On%20the%20UN's%20Human%20Development,an%20even%20greater%20economic%20downturn.>

[2] United Nations Development Programme. 2022. Human Development Report 2021-22: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World. New York. Country Insights | Human Development Reports (undp.org)

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

[4] International trade administration, Haiti - Country Commercial Guide, updated in August 2022 Haiti - Market Overview (trade.gov)

[5] The BTI Transformation Index, Haiti country report 2022 BTI 2022 Haiti Country Report: BTI 2022 (bti-project.org)

[6] OCHA, Haiti: Humanitarian and cholera Situation Report # 7 as of 17 January 2023

<https://haiti.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/20230120%20-%20Sitrep%20%237%20-%20Cholera%20%26%20Humanitarian%20situation.pdf>

[7] IPC Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation September 2022 - February 2023 and Projection for March - June 2023

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155963/?iso3=HTI>

[8] Famine Early Warning Systems Network, Haiti Price Bulletin, December 2022 Haiti Price Bulletin, December 2022 - Haiti | ReliefWeb

[9] Haiti country office evaluation of the food basket price per individual.

[10] Famine Early Warning Systems Network, Haiti key messages, December 2022, data accessed in January 2023 Haiti | Famine Early Warning Systems Network (fews.net)

[11] Even though the prevalence of HIV among adults (15-49 years) has remained stable at 1.9 percent, HIV incidence has seen a minimal decline in the last 10 years. The inequitable social conditions of women and youth are considered key enablers of HIV transmission. Young women are disproportionately affected by HIV, accounting for more than half of the prevalent infections in adults. Haiti is a Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Fast-Track country.

[12] The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service first priority is to support emergency humanitarian response, such as medical and security evacuations. Second priority is for travel of registered personnel from NGOs, United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Third priority is for travel of registered personnel from embassies, donors, World Bank and other financial institutions.

[13] Inter-Agency Standing Committee. WFP adheres to a 'no regrets' approach to Emergency Response activation and deployment, preferring to mobilize and withdraw excess capacity and resources rather than risk failing to meet the most urgent needs of people in crisis.

[14] The Haiti Engagement Strategy will support WFP's communications around its operations to partners, local communities and the government.

Partnerships

- [1] The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean estimated the cost of 11 cash-based transfer mechanisms designed to address different situations (childhood, maternity, care work, old age, disability, shock situations and others) for different age groups and geographical areas.
- [2] In 2022, the different interventions of the 54 partners of the Food security sector have made it possible to reach 1.41 million people, representing an achievement rate of 69 percent of the 2.04 million people targeted by the Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan.
- [3] The Haiti's Access Working Group (AWG) brings together humanitarian actors to share information, assessment and analysis, to coordinate negotiations and community acceptance approaches, to strengthen capacities and undertake advocacy for enabling access to beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas, and beneficiaries' access to the humanitarian aid.
- [4] These shocks included the cholera, urban displacement and border repatriation responses.
- [5] WFP and UNICEF applied to a joint fund, the Education Cannot Wait Multi Year Resilience Planning, and got the award for a three-year programme comprised of an integrated education and school feeding package.
- [6] For resilience interventions, WFP confirmed a multi-year collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme. Similarly, the International Labour Organization and WFP are collaborating on the micro-insurance component for smallholder farmers developed by WFP in late 2021. More details under strategic outcome 5.
- [7] WFP has strengthened its collaboration with the National School Feeding Programme of the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training. Jointly, WFP and the Ministry initiated the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise in March 2022. More details under strategic outcome 2.
- [8] WFP discussed and drafted an overarching memorandum of agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to support food security and climate change policy and programming. The signature of the memorandum is pending.
- [9] WFP is stepping up its strategic engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment to support the definition and execution of public policies and programmes on adaptation to climate change.

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] WFP Haiti received USD 14.9 million from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to provide immediate life-saving assistance through food and cash-based transfers to affected people as well as rebuilding its supply chain infrastructure, restoring logistics facilities, monitoring and analysis. The country office also received two other types of internal funding worth USD 18.6 million.
- [2] Budget revision 8 increased the overall plan by 56 percent, with an increase in all modalities. Cash-based transfers increased by 74 percent and food by 19 percent, compared to the previous budget. The budget revision provided for the expansion of strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4 to increase assisted beneficiaries (2022–2023) and support and additional 972,602 people, strategic outcome 5 to enhance capacity strengthening for social protection (2022–2023), and strategic outcome 7 to extend logistics common services and the humanitarian air service (2022–2023).

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2021 vs 2022 figures Haiti | IPC Global Platform (Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation September 2022 - February 2023 and Projection for March - June 2023 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (ipcinform.org))
- [2] "Peyi Loks" is an Haitian expression that can be translated as "country lockdown". It is used to describe periods of social unrest and protests or high insecurity, bringing the country to a stand-still where public administration is not working, basic market, transport and business functionalities are blocked or disrupted, and the country population cannot go on with their day in a normal way.
- [3] FAES appointed WFP as its implementing partner for a project funded through a loan received from the IDB.
- [4] Household preference surveys showed that in rural areas, households prefer a hybrid modality approach with food and CBT. Thus, the hybrid approach is preferred in rural areas and a CBT assistance modality in general for urban areas (logistical constraints of in-kind, insecurity and market functioning).
- [5] Before implementing WFP assistance in insecure areas, WFP initiated discussions with community leaders to raise awareness of humanitarian principles and the vulnerability approach. An equal approach in terms of assistance is favoured between the two conflict areas to avoid community tensions and ensure trust and acceptance.
- [6] A.1 : There were overlaps between beneficiaries of cash-based transfers and food transfers, which explains the higher total of beneficiaries when adding up the different A.1 beneficiaries in the output result table.
- [7] In 2022, the WFP Haiti Country Office and WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin America and Caribbean had planned a one-week mission in Haiti on the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Among other things, a joint analysis, the drafting of an action plan, and staff training were planned. Due to the security situation in the country and staff turnover the mission could not take place and WFP was unable to conduct environmental assessments in Haiti. However, WFP managed to develop the first draft of the Environmental and Social Safeguards tool, and a remote session was organized with the Regional Bureau to discuss some key points that would have been included in the one-week mission. In 2023, WFP is planning to conduct an environmental screening for all its projects, in collaboration with relevant partners such as sub-national representations of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, followed by the development of an empirical reference document.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The most vulnerable household based on the National Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (INPV, for its French acronym) of SIMAST – the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's social registry - have been targeted under the ASPIRE project, and most vulnerable household with pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-59 months and people living with disabilities have been selected as beneficiaries.

[2] In order to respond to the earthquake of August 2021, the World Bank financed a top up for households that had their house destroyed by the earthquake. 4,115 households were targeted to receive additional USD 300. Under this activity USD 374,776 were distributed to 1785 households during 2022. The transfer value for "regular" transfer is USD 29 or 58 depending on if the household met 1 or 2 vulnerability criteria.

[3] The outcome survey was planned in November 2022 but could not be carried out in last quarter of 2022 due to the peyi lok. With the resumption of school, this survey will be carried out in the first quarter of 2023.

[4] Regular take-home rations are designed to include at least 3 kg of food, which correspond to one marmite and is the most used unit of measure in Haiti, whereas the alternative take-home rations included a smaller portion of food.

[5] The approach included different activities and communication channels and materials tailored for primary and secondary audiences, as a series of workshops to facilitate dialogue and reflection based on a playful educational approach, use of participatory theatre and radio, and visual communication supports.

[6] Held in Barranquilla, Colombia (5-7 April 2022).

[7] The Pro-Huerta Program, a public policy spanning over 30 years, was implemented by the Government of Argentina through the Ministry of Social Development and the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA, in Spanish) to benefit vulnerable families and producer organizations, promoting food security and sovereignty through access to healthy foods and an adequate diet. The Pro-Huerta Program in Haiti was based on the experience of Argentina.

[8] A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers- All - GD: the activity tag was not included in the NBP in the BR08

[9] The School Feeding outcome survey was planned in November 2022 but could not be carried out in schools because of the peyi lok.

[10] In 2022, the WFP Haiti Country Office and WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin America and Caribbean had planned a one-week mission in Haiti on the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Among other things, a joint analysis, the drafting of an action plan, and staff training were planned. Due to the security situation in the country and staff turnover the mission could not take place and WFP was unable to conduct environmental assessments in Haiti. However, WFP managed to develop the first draft of the Environmental and Social Safeguards tool, and a remote session was organized with the Regional Bureau to discuss some key points that would have been included in the one-week mission. In 2023, WFP is planning to conduct an environmental screening for all its projects, in collaboration with relevant partners such as sub-national representations of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, followed by the development of an empirical reference document.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Nippes, Ouest, Artibonite, Grand'Anse and Sud.

[2] In 2022, the WFP Haiti Country Office and WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin America and Caribbean had planned a one-week mission in Haiti on the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Among other things, a joint analysis, the drafting of an action plan, and staff training were planned. Due to the security situation in the country and staff turnover the mission could not take place and WFP was unable to conduct environmental assessments in Haiti. However, WFP managed to develop the first draft of the Environmental and Social Safeguards tool, and a remote session was organized with the Regional Bureau to discuss some key points that would have been included in the one-week mission. In 2023, WFP is planning to conduct an environmental screening for all its projects, in collaboration with relevant partners such as sub-national representations of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, followed by the development of an empirical reference document.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP ensured to have representatives of women and women-led groups during the planning of activities. WFP sets-up a percentage of women's participation to asset creation activities and ensure a quota for the team leader. Targeting was mostly done considering the frequency listing which calls for the establishment of a community committee –in this specific case WFP aims at having 50 percent women as part of the beneficiary targeting committee.

[2] 53,000 plants produced and/or transplanted.

[3] 2,250 kg of autochthonous seeds distributed among corn, beans, peanuts and 9,000 cuttings of sugar cane.

[4] Overall, in the municipality of Quartier Morin, more than 6 km of masonry and earthen canal were cleaned, facilitating the arrival of water for the first time in 10 years on agricultural plots and houses of local communities.

[5] These are sensibilization in gender equality, gender-based violence, mother's and father's clubs, among others based on the contexts and needs (i.e. Breastfeeding), trainings in financial inclusion and market access opportunities for women.

[6] Indeed, general and landscape analysis constituted a key asset in informing programmatic design, documentation and reinforced delivery of resilience activities in some of the most remote and inaccessible zones of the country.

[7] A feasibility assessment of this evaluation was carried out by the office of evaluation (OEV) with technical support from the World Bank's Department for Impact Evaluation (DMIE), in particular with regard to the characteristics of the programme to ensure a rigorous impact evaluation, the resources in terms of capacity and budget, and the relevance and scope in a complex environment such as Haiti. Thanks to the positive outcome of this evaluation and its endorsement by the OEV Evaluation Board, the CO was equipped with the human and technical resources to initiate the next steps that include the inception report, data collection and report.

[8] Some specific goals for the introduction of risk financing actions are (i) the Design of microinsurance products as programmatic tools, that can be integrated in resilience building strategies, productivity and easily scalable; (ii) the introduction of insurance coverage which can be linked to other financial services (formal and informal) promoting better financial inclusion at a community level; (iii) the development of strategic synergies with local aggregators, creating better ownership to better build communities, that can remain viable and the path of self-sufficiency; and, (iv) the guarantee of access to critical mass through smart subsidies, for better diversity in aggregation et distribution approaches, including exploring integrations with macro level solutions, though the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) coverage.

[9] A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - FFT- not planned but realized in 2022.

[10] In 2022, the WFP Haiti Country Office and WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin America and Caribbean had planned a one-week mission in Haiti on the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Among other things, a joint analysis, the drafting of an action plan, and staff training were planned. Due to the security situation in the country and staff turnover the mission could not take place and WFP was unable to conduct environmental assessments in Haiti. However, WFP managed to develop the first draft of the Environmental and Social Safeguards tool, and a remote session was organized with the Regional Bureau to discuss some key points that would have been included in the one-week mission. In 2023, WFP is planning to conduct an environmental screening for all its projects, in collaboration with relevant partners such as sub-national representations of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, followed by the development of an empirical reference document.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] In 2022, 100,000 additional households were surveyed by the social registry of Haiti (SIMAST, for its French acronym). With now 550,000 households listed in its database, SIMAST is unmatched as the only comprehensive social registry in the country that serves as a foundational tool for social protection planning and implementation, including for emergency response.

[2] In 2022, the WFP Haiti Country Office and WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin America and Caribbean had planned a one-week mission in Haiti on the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Among other things, a joint analysis, the drafting of an action plan, and staff training were planned. Due to the security situation in the country and staff turnover the mission could not take place and WFP was unable to conduct environmental assessments in Haiti. However, WFP managed to develop the first draft of the Environmental and Social Safeguards tool, and a remote session was organized with the Regional Bureau to discuss some key points that would have been included in the one-week mission. In 2023, WFP is planning to conduct an environmental screening for all its projects, in collaboration with relevant partners such as sub-national representations of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, followed by the development of an empirical reference document.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), ONUSIDA/ UNAIDS, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) .

[2] Doctors Without Borders France Belgium and Holland, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), ACTED, AVSI, Vision4Word, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Avocats sans Frontières Canada (ASFC), Caritas Suisse (CACH), Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), Chemonics Foundation Haiti- Global Health Supply Chain Programme – Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM), Haitian Red Cross (CRH), Concern Worldwide (CWW), Goal Haiti (GOAL), Mercy Corps, Project Hope, Food For The Poor (FFTP), Swiss Protestant Mutual Aid Foundation (HEKS/EPER), Saint Boniface Haiti Foundation (SBHF), USAID Water and Sanitation Project (WATSAN) and World Relief Corporation (WRC-HAITI).

Strategic outcome 07

[1] In the second phase, WFP is adding rehabilitation of the water system, data centre and Information and Communications Technology equipment.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Gender Development Index | Human Development Reports (undp.org)

[2] Was conducted to identify urgent needs for women living in the area.

[3] Some of the key achievements of the Unit were the gender and access study, the involvement in interagency spaces and the awareness raising sessions provided to employees and partners. Meanwhile some of the complex challenges the country office faced was the lack of stable gender and protection expertise, limited mobility that restricted the capacity to move and engage with colleagues, partners, beneficiaries; and, security risks that affected women in particular.

[4] On gender, nutrition, and hygiene in targeted schools across the north, north-east and Grand'Anse departments.

[5] 46 percent female as of December 2022.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] As banners, posters, brochures and flipcharts, messaging and telecommunication services, all based on consultations and formative research that lead to develop a specific package of tools used in all field operations.

[2] Sugar CRM Platform: The corporative platform used by WFP to manage beneficiaries' feedback. All community feedback received are registered in the system and WFP and other agencies focal points can easily provide solutions to cases assigned to them. Then responses are provided to beneficiaries before cases are closed in the platform.

[3] Pilot tests with UNICEF and the recruitment of a third hotline operator in the last quarter of 2022 made it possible to move towards making the service available to more agencies with greater speed.

[4] Worth noting, for the indicator on "people informed about the programme", there was a positive trend showing improvement from 2020 to 2022. This positive trend highlights the increased effort made by WFP to inform its beneficiaries about the programme, such as who is included, what kind of support will be provided, and the length of the assistance to increase their awareness, participation and accountability.

[5] ASPIRE is a social protection and promotion programme, to sustain the adoption of enhanced practices related to financial inclusion, resilience, nutrition, health, hygiene and gender mainstreaming.

[6] Key staff involved in engagement with stakeholder will be trained on humanitarian access negotiations. This can include higher-level training for senior management and other access and negotiation trainings for those working at the technical level.

Environment

[1] The type of leases signed in Port au Prince and Cap Haitian challenged WFP with the implementation design of the solar panels.

Locally sourced School Feeding

[1] In the schools, the most common dish is "Rice with beans or lentils". The rice generally takes 1h-1h30 to cook. With the HRBs, the water and rice are boiled for 15 minutes and then placed in the bag for an hour. The most significant success was cooking beans with HRBs. The beans generally took between 4 to 5 hours of cooking, and the cooks would wake up at 4 or 5 am to bring them to boil. Now, it takes 30 min on a traditional stove and one night in the bag to cook the beans. This has allowed WFP to reduce by 10 times the energy needed to cook (from 300 to 30 minutes).

[2] Styrofoam boxes collected in Haiti are at least 22 cm x 22 cm x 3 cm, giving a volume of 0.003388 m³. Each bag is made with over 300 boxes. 300 boxes x 2,800 bags = 840,000 boxes. 0.003388 m³ x 840,000 = 2,846 m³. An Olympic pool volume is 2,500 m³. Therefore, we can say that the orders of 2,800 bags in Haiti have allowed us to convert over 1 Olympic pool of plastic waste into sustainable cook stoves.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	%			46.8	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	379,312	364,438	743,750	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			3.6	2020	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	379,312	364,438	743,750	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			22.7	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	778,908	778,908	1,557,816	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha				2


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

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	
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\$		100,000
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\$		2,200,000

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	896,235	801,561	89%
	female	919,629	803,969	87%
	total	1,815,864	1,605,530	88%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,856	18,014	60%
	female	29,856	18,014	60%
	total	59,712	36,028	60%
24-59 months	male	59,712	35,879	60%
	female	59,712	35,779	60%
	total	119,424	71,658	60%
5-11 years	male	269,262	436,817	162%
	female	262,801	422,056	161%
	total	532,063	858,873	161%
12-17 years	male	119,423	69,078	58%
	female	104,495	60,443	58%
	total	223,918	129,521	58%
18-59 years	male	373,198	215,869	58%
	female	403,053	233,138	58%
	total	776,251	449,007	58%
60+ years	male	44,784	25,904	58%
	female	59,712	34,539	58%
	total	104,496	60,443	58%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,815,864	1,605,530	88%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	24,950	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	135,000	61,505	45%
Malnutrition prevention programme	171,730	4,991	2%
School based programmes	441,340	737,986	167%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,250,590	776,098	62%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	86	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	63	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	19	-
Peas	1,938	448	23%
Rations	0	16	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	20	0	0%
Rice	7,751	4,096	53%
Split Peas	0	397	-
Vegetable Oil	596	382	64%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	235	339	144%
Bulgur Wheat	564	807	143%
Corn Soya Blend	14	0	0%
Iodised Salt	92	54	59%
LNS	0	0	0%
Lentils	525	358	68%
Maize Meal	1,159	0	0%
Peas	290	341	118%
Rice	1,723	2,403	140%
Vegetable Oil	305	257	84%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	39	18	46%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	130	69	53%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	76,097,000	19,392,591	25%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,160,554	-
Value Voucher	0	1,394,942	-
Value voucher transfer for services	0	28,570	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	7,815,912	756,724	10%
Commodity Voucher	594,000	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	4,323,420	2,276,206	53%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	15,390,000	2,764,530	18%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	449,100	-

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	78,000	56,966
			Male	72,000	52,584
			Total	150,000	109,550
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	561,000	313,693
			Male	539,000	301,392
			Total	1,100,000	615,085
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	14,406
			Male	0	13,844
			Total	0	28,250
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	228,263	150,455
			Male	219,312	144,555
			Total	447,575	295,010
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	6,615	2,445
			Male	6,885	2,546
			Total	13,500	4,991
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,305	5,507
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	76,097,000	20,816,102
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	1,160,554

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Nippes - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.7	<5	<5	11.8			WFP survey
	Male	15.7	<5	<5	8.9			WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<5	<5	10.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.02	>17.02	>17.02	50.94			WFP survey
	Male	26.39	>26.39	>26.39	35.38			WFP survey
	Overall	22.69	>22.69	>22.69	42.37			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.11	>85.11	>85.11	0			WFP survey
	Male	80.56	>80.56	>80.56	87.69			WFP survey
	Overall	82.35	>82.35	>82.35	85.59			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.94	>48.94	>48.94	69.81			WFP survey
	Male	56.94	>56.94	>56.94	60			WFP survey
	Overall	53.78	>53.78	>53.78	64.41			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	82.98	<82.98	<82.98	49.06		WFP survey
	Male	73.61	<73.61	<73.61	64.62		WFP survey
	Overall	77.31	<77.31	<77.31	57.63		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.06	<51.06	<51.06	30.19		WFP survey
	Male	43.06	<43.06	<43.06	40		WFP survey
	Overall	46.22	<46.22	<46.22	35.59		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.89	<14.89	<14.89	16.98		WFP survey
	Male	19.44	<19.44	<19.44	12.31		WFP survey
	Overall	17.65	<17.65	<17.65	14.41		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	26.4		WFP survey
	Male	30.6	>30.6	>30.6	38.5		WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	>35.3	>35.3	33.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.9	<14.9	<14.9	41.5		WFP survey
	Male	29.2	<29.2	<29.2	38.5		WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	<23.5	<23.5	39.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.6	<42.6	<42.6	31.1		WFP survey
	Male	40.3	<40.3	<40.3	23.1		WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	<41.2	<41.2	27.1		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	18.9		WFP survey
	Male	9.7	<9.7	<9.7	15.4		WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<7.6	<7.6	16.9		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: North - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15	<5	<15	11	6	WFP survey
	Male	15	<5	<15	11.6	7	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<15	11.2	6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>13	>27.41	27.41	13	WFP survey
	Male	0	>13	>26.92	26.92	13	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>13	>27.25	27.25	13	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.22	>71	>78.52	78.52	71	WFP survey
	Male	2.31	>71	>83.85	83.85	71	WFP survey
	Overall	2.25	>71	>80.25	80.25	71	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>44	>60.37	60.37	44	WFP survey
	Male	0	>44	>64.62	64.62	44	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>44	>61.75	61.75	44	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78.52	=0	≤2.22	2.22	0	WFP survey
	Male	83.85	=0	≤2.31	2.31	0	WFP survey
	Overall	80.25	=0	≤2.25	2.25	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.37	=0	=0	0.37	0	WFP survey
	Male	64.62	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	61.75	=0	=0	0.25	0	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.41	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	26.92	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	27.25	=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	21.48	<87	≤70.37	70.37	87	WFP survey
	Male	16.15	<87	≤70.77	70.77	87	WFP survey
	Overall	19.75	<87	≤70.5	70.5	87	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.26	<56	<39.26	39.26	56	WFP survey
	Male	35.38	<56	<35.38	35.38	56	WFP survey
	Overall	38	<56	<38	38	56	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.37	<29	<21.48	21.48	29	WFP survey
	Male	70.77	<29	<16.15	16.15	29	WFP survey
	Overall	70.5	<29	<19.75	19.75	29	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.8	>80	>4.8	34.4	40	WFP survey
	Male	11.7	>80	>11.7	41.5	46	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	>80	>6.8	36.8	42	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<15	<29	38.5	39	WFP survey
	Male	31.1	<15	<31.1	35.4	35	WFP survey
	Overall	29.6	<15	<29.6	37.5	37	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	66.3	<5	<66.3	27	21	WFP survey
	Male	57.3	<5	<57.3	23.1	20	WFP survey
	Overall	63.7	<5	<63.7	25.8	20	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	54.4	<46.3	<46.3	46.3		WFP survey
	Male	52.4	<43.8	<43.8	43.8		WFP survey
	Overall	54.4	<45.5	<45.5	45.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: South - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.1	<5	<11.1	10.9		WFP survey
	Male	11.4	<5	<14.4	11.2		WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<5	<12.9	11		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.15	>26.15	>26.15	26.15		WFP survey
	Male	31.43	>31.43	>31.43	31.43		WFP survey
	Overall	28.71	>28.71	>28.71	28.71		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.85	>87.85	>87.85	87.31		WFP survey
	Male	85.71	>85.71	>85.71	81.63		WFP survey
	Overall	86.64	>86.64	>86.64	84.55		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.7	>75.7	>75.7	64.62		WFP survey
	Male	70	>70	>70	62.04		WFP survey
	Overall	72.47	>72.47	>72.47	63.37		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	73.85	<73.85	<73.85	73.85			WFP survey
	Male	68.57	<68.57	<68.57	68.57			WFP survey
	Overall	71.29	<71.29	<71.29	71.29			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	35.38			WFP survey
	Male	30	<30	<30	37.96			WFP survey
	Overall	27.53	<27.53	<27.53	36.63			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.15	<12.15	<12.15	12.69			WFP survey
	Male	14.29	<14.29	<14.29	18.37			WFP survey
	Overall	13.36	<13.36	<13.36	15.45			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	34.6	>34.6	>34.6	56.5			WFP survey
	Male	23.6	>23.6	>23.6	48.6			WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	>28.3	>28.3	52.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.4	<23.4	<23.4	27.7			WFP survey
	Male	32.9	<32.9	<32.9	35.9			WFP survey
	Overall	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	31.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.1	<42.1	<42.1	15.8			WFP survey
	Male	43.6	<43.6	<43.6	15.5			WFP survey
	Overall	42.9	<42.9	<42.9	15.6			WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	10.8			WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	13.1			WFP survey
	Overall	20.2	<20.2	<20.2	11.9			WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: West - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24	<5	<17.9	17.9	15	15.18	WFP survey
	Male	22.3	<5	<19.3	19.3	17	14.79	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<5	<18.4	18.4	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	10.61	28		WFP survey
	Male	28	>28	>28	16.93	28		WFP survey
	Overall	28	>28	>28	12.65	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	55.05	86		WFP survey
	Male	86	>86	>86	53.44	86		WFP survey
	Overall	86	>86	>86	54.53	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	50	67		WFP survey
	Male	67	>67	>67	49.74	67		WFP survey
	Overall	67	>67	>67	49.91	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	5.81	1		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	4.23	1		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	5.2	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	0.25	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.17	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	1.26	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	1.59	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	1.37	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	83.59	71		WFP survey
	Male	71	<71	<71	78.84	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71	<71	<71	82.05	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	49.75	33		WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	50.26	33		WFP survey
	Overall	33	<33	<33	49.91	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	43.69	14		WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	44.97	14		WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	<14	44.1	14		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	15.3	>80	>80	20.5	53	27.66	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	>80	>80	22.2	62	33.59	WFP survey
	Overall	16	>80	>80	21	58	31.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.7	<15	<15	37.4	26	25.23	WFP survey
	Male	31.5	<15	<15	34.9	16	22.9	WFP survey
	Overall	15.3	<15	<15	36.6	21	24	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	54	<5	<5	42.2	21	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	51.3	<5	<5	42.9	22	43	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	<5	<5	42.4	22	44.89	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	19.9	<19.9	<12.4	12.4	29	29	WFP survey
	Male	16.8	<16.8	<7.4	7.4	71	25	WFP survey
	Overall	18.8	<18.8	<10.8	10.8	100	28	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: South-East - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	>80	>80	50	41		WFP survey
	Male	37	>80	>80	50	48		WFP survey
	Overall	37	>80	>80	21	45		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	<15	<15	29	29		WFP survey
	Male	36	<15	<15	29	24		WFP survey
	Overall	36	<15	<15	29	26		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27	<5	<5	21	31		WFP survey
	Male	27	<5	<5	21	27		WFP survey
	Overall	27	<5	<5	21	29		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: South-East - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21.6	<5	<5	12	19		WFP survey
	Male	20.7	<5	<5	12	17		WFP survey
	Overall	21.1	<5	<5	12	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	>43.94	44.36	36		WFP survey
	Male	36	>36	>47.52	43.75	36		WFP survey
	Overall	36	>36	>45.75	44.12	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	>90.91	81.71	84		WFP survey
	Male	84	>84	>88.61	83.13	84		WFP survey
	Overall	84	>84	>89.75	82.25	84		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	>71	>75.76	74.32	71		WFP survey
	Male	71	>71	>78.22	75.63	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71	>71	>77	74.82	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	>0.51	0.78	6		WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	>0.99	1.25	6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	<6	>0.75	0.96	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	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=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	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=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	>55.56	54.86	58	WFP survey
	Male	58	<58	>51.49	55	58	WFP survey
	Overall	58	<58	>53.5	54.92	58	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	<29	>24.24	25.68	29	WFP survey
	Male	29	<29	>21.78	24.38	29	WFP survey
	Overall	29	<29	>23	25.18	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	>9.09	18.29	16	WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	>11.39	16.88	16	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<16	>10.25	17.75	16	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	11.3		WFP survey
	Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	9.4		WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	10.6		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	General Distribution	Female	0	21,509	
			Male	0	19,856	
			Total	0	41,365	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	80,697	0	
			Male	77,533	0	
			Total	158,230	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	300	0	
			Male	290	0	
			Total	590	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	14	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,815,912	756,724	
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	0	7,500	
			Male	0	7,807	
			Total	0	15,307	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	14,700	0	
			Male	15,300	0	
			Total	30,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	156,477	124,226	
			Male	162,863	129,296	
			Total	319,340	253,522	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	232,140	
			Male	0	241,615	
			Total	0	473,755	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,892	4,559	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	594,000	0	

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	32	19.46
E*: E*. Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	41,181	41,181
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	80,000	80,026
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	20	20
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.15: Number of literacy centres assisted	literacy center	63	46
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	886	886
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	150	206
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,312	1,312
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	443	443
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	443	443
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	258
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	1,314	902
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	1,314	1,068
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	1,314	706
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	3,526	1,068
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	1,200	706
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	596	1,299.28
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	50,000	101,803
E*: Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	7,960	7,960
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	7,797	7,797

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	59,780	0
			Male	62,220	0
			Total	122,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	59,780	51,675
			Male	62,220	53,785
			Total	122,000	105,460
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	59,780	39,206
			Male	62,220	40,807
			Total	122,000	80,013
A.2: Food transfers			MT	169	87
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	4,323,420	2,276,206

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	2,000	2,441
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	MT	1,500	1,395.22
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	443	443
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	443	443
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	1,392.22

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small farmer - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	66	<66	<66	66			Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>1,344,000	2,038,367	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	1,395.22	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	14,040	2,594
			Male	12,960	2,396
			Total	27,000	4,990
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	68,850	31,369
			Male	66,150	30,136
			Total	135,000	61,505
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	4,151
			Male	0	3,989
			Total	0	8,140
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	12,723
			Male	0	12,227
			Total	0	24,950
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,390,000	3,213,630

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.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	6,000	6,000
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	6.5	7.27
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	5,630	3,763.3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	11,000	11,026
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	2,436	2,436
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	2.2	1.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	11,889	45.92
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated	meter	50	80
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	5,000	26,581
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	67.98	72.1
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	6.44	6.44
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	44.7	12.73
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	0.35
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	8,000	5,512
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	4	4

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	3	4
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	67,355	35,000
Individual capacity strengthening 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	1.96	1.96
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.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	3,500	3,500
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	Ha	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	7	7
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	80,000	32,995
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	443,000	449,100
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	4,400,000	4,491,000
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	5,000	4,990

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Artibonite - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Female	36.7	<36.7	<36.7	36.4			WFP survey
	Male	29.6	<29.6	<29.6	31.8			WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<32.4	<32.4	33.7			WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Artibonite - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.27	>58.27	>58.27	55.37		WFP survey
	Male	49.77	>49.77	>49.77	48.6		WFP survey
	Overall	53.13	>53.13	>53.13	51.33		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	91.37	>91.37	>91.37	84.3		WFP survey
	Male	92.02	>92.02	>92.02	77.09		WFP survey
	Overall	91.76	>91.76	>91.76	80		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.66	>72.66	>72.66	76.03		WFP survey
	Male	70.89	>70.89	>70.89	67.04		WFP survey
	Overall	71.59	>71.59	>71.59	70.67		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.72	=0	=0	1.65		WFP survey
	Male	2.35	=0	=0	0.56		WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	=0	=0	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	41.01	>0.72	>0.72	42.98		WFP survey
	Male	47.89	>2.35	>2.35	50.84		WFP survey
	Overall	45.17	>1.7	>1.7	47.67		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.34	>27.34	>27.34	23.97		WFP survey
	Male	29.11	>29.11	>29.11	32.96		WFP survey
	Overall	28.41	>28.41	>28.41	29.33		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.63	>8.63	>8.63	15.7		WFP survey
	Male	7.98	>7.98	>7.98	22.91		WFP survey
	Overall	8.24	>8.24	>8.24	20		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	16.5	>80	>80	28.9		WFP survey
	Male	23.8	>80	>80	27.4		WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	>80	>80	28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36.7	<15	<15	47.1		WFP survey
	Male	41.8	<15	<15	48.6		WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	<15	<15	48		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	<5	<5	24		WFP survey
	Male	34.3	<5	<5	24		WFP survey
	Overall	39.2	<5	<5	24		WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	36.7	<36.7	<36.7	36.4		WFP survey
	Male	29.6	<29.6	<29.6	31.8		WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<32.4	<32.4	33.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.88	>2	>2.88	16.53		WFP survey
	Male	0.94	>2	>0.94	4.47		WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>2	>1.7	9.33		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.47	<10	<6.47	30.58		WFP survey
	Male	6.57	<15	<6.57	32.4		WFP survey
	Overall	6.53	<14	<6.53	31.67		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	89.21	<83	<89.21	48.76		WFP survey
	Male	87.32	<78	<87.32	58.66		WFP survey
	Overall	88.07	<79	<88.07	54.67		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	1.44	<5	<1.44	4.13		WFP survey
	Male	5.16	<5	<5.16	4.47		WFP survey
	Overall	3.69	<5	<3.69	4.33		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	75	>75	>75	87		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.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	0	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	1	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			%	67	17
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	0
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	7	5	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	39
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.66: Number of meetings conducted		instance	56	56

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Government Agency - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Cluster								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>2	>2	2			Secondary data

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	120	152	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.93: Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled	instance	8,000	12,836	
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	120	39	
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	%	100	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	Individual	700	1,229	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	78	

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall			>84.6				
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	84.6	>90		90	89.5	84.61	WFP survey
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	68.7	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	29.8	>31	>29.8	34.7	26	35	-
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	17.7	<16	<17.7	18.7	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	52.5	>50	>52.5	46.7	63	46	-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	87.9	96	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	>90	>90	90	97	99	
	Overall	66	>90	>90	88.7	97	99	
-								WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>20.6	33.8	14	10	WFP
	Male	12	>90	>15.8	29.8	18	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	>90	>18.5	32.2	16	10	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: crisis-affected populations - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, 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	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	1	0		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Theresa Piorr

Beneficiaries of WFP's livelihood and asset creation project working in a field to improve soil conservation, next to the town of Jean Rabel

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

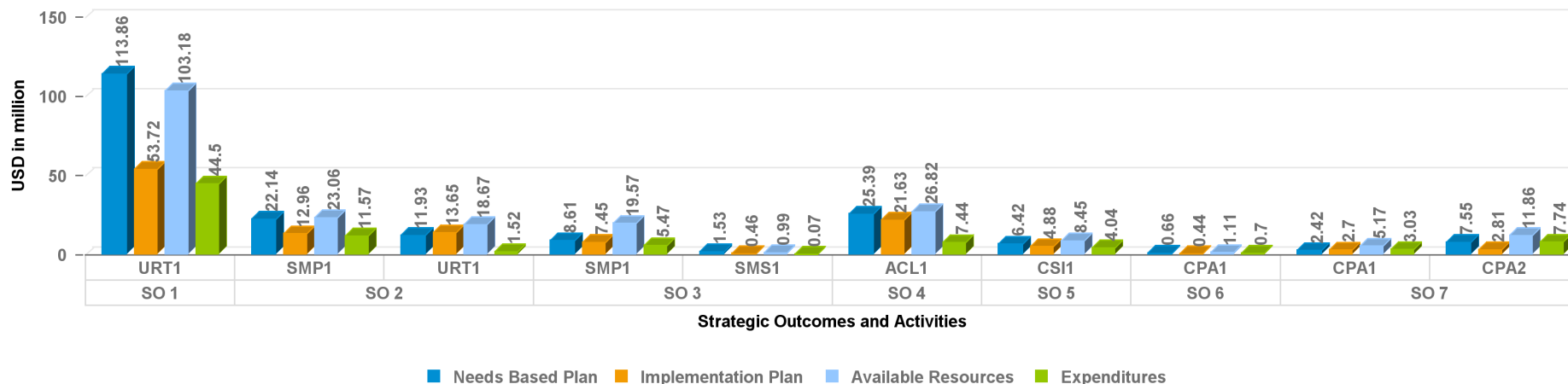
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	113,855,608	53,721,442	103,181,670	44,504,399
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	553,468	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.	22,141,724	12,957,840	23,058,932	11,568,217
		Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	11,931,651	13,647,475	18,668,754	1,521,804
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	382,878	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	96	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			147,928,983	80,326,756	145,845,798

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	8,608,224	7,447,807	19,567,780	5,470,350
		Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	1,533,964	463,796	987,157	70,759
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	228,911	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,142,188	7,911,603	20,783,848	5,541,109
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	25,393,811	21,630,024	26,821,165	7,437,432
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			25,393,811	21,630,024	26,821,165	7,437,432

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	6,421,951	4,882,309	8,451,817	4,039,244
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	261,297	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,421,951	4,882,309	8,713,114	4,039,244
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	664,875	441,034	1,109,586	700,487
		Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	2,416,863	2,702,060	5,165,627	3,030,126
	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	7,554,453	2,809,202	11,858,838	7,740,563
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)			10,636,190	5,952,296	18,134,051	11,471,176

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,137,918	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,137,918	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			200,523,124	120,702,989	225,435,893	86,083,382
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,372,934	6,850,308	17,391,329	7,460,020
Total Direct Costs			208,896,058	127,553,297	242,827,222	93,543,402
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			13,533,222	8,260,670	6,129,768	6,129,768
Grand Total			222,429,280	135,813,967	248,956,990	99,673,170



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

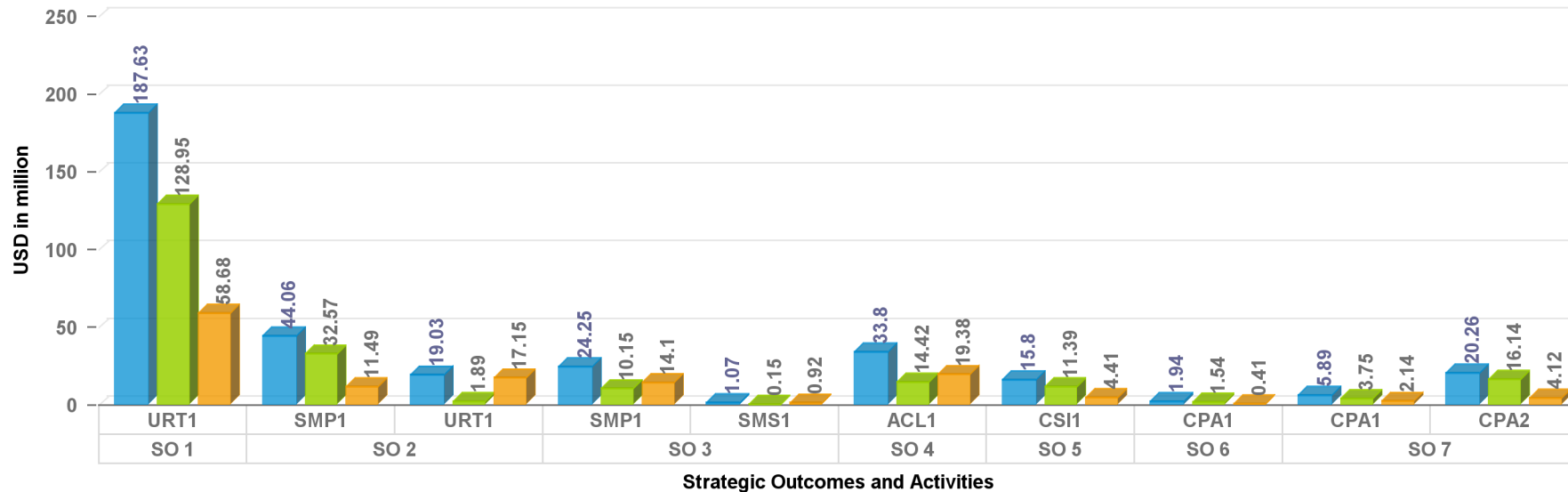
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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	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.	265,267,294	173,636,315	13,993,117	187,629,432	128,952,160	58,677,271
		Non Activity Specific	0	553,468	0	553,468	0	553,468
	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	20,309,733	19,033,799	0	19,033,799	1,886,849	17,146,950
		Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	51,887,003	44,056,064	0	44,056,064	32,565,349	11,490,715
		Non Activity Specific	0	382,878	0	382,878	0	382,878
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	96	0	96	0	96
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			337,464,030	237,662,619	13,993,117	251,655,736	163,404,358

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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.	2,706,887	1,070,637	0	1,070,637	154,239	916,398
		Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	15,347,684	24,248,939	0	24,248,939	10,151,509	14,097,430
		Non Activity Specific	0	228,911	0	228,911	0	228,911
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			18,054,571	25,548,487	0	25,548,487	10,305,748	15,242,739

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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	48,701,663	33,800,780	0	33,800,780	14,417,047	19,383,733
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			48,701,663	33,800,780	0	33,800,780	14,417,047	19,383,733
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	14,507,354	15,801,936	0	15,801,936	11,389,363	4,412,573
		Non Activity Specific	0	261,297	0	261,297	0	261,297
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			14,507,354	16,063,232	0	16,063,232	11,389,363	4,673,869

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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	3,129,030	1,944,832	0	1,944,832	1,535,732	409,099
	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	17,402,613	19,599,907	662,377	20,262,284	16,144,010	4,118,275
		Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	4,454,472	5,887,207	0	5,887,207	3,751,706	2,135,501
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)			24,986,115	27,431,946	662,377	28,094,323	21,431,448	6,662,875
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,137,918	0	5,137,918	0	5,137,918
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,137,918	0	5,137,918	0	5,137,918
Total Direct Operational Cost			443,713,732	345,644,981	14,655,494	360,300,475	220,947,964	139,352,511
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,182,971	26,324,586	1,625,293	27,949,879	18,018,570	9,931,309

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Costs			469,896,703	371,969,567	16,280,787	388,250,354	238,966,534	149,283,820
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			30,324,502	19,426,535		19,426,535	19,426,535	0
Grand Total			500,221,205	391,396,102	16,280,787	407,676,889	258,393,069	149,283,820

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