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Programme

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# Haiti

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP continued implementing humanitarian and long-term solutions towards Zero Hunger, reaching over 2 million people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitting 210,000 people with assets, capacity and services, as well as 1.2 million people through national policies and programmes.
- Humanitarian needs skyrocketed due to challenging operational context and are at the highest levels since the 2010 earthquake. Food insecurity remains at concerning levels, with 44 percent of Haitians acutely food insecure. The escalation of violence resulted in 313,901 persons being internally displaced, with 60 percent displaced in 2023.

In 2023, Haiti recorded the second "largest deterioration in peacefulness" globally, as reported by the Global Peace Institute [1], with kidnappings, killings and sexual violence by criminal groups increasing dramatically throughout the year. In October 2023, the United Nations Security Council authorized the deployment of a non-United Nations Multi-national Security Support Mission to assist the Haitian National Police in restoring security in the country [2].

Amidst the degradation of the socio-political and economic context, food insecurity continued to rise to unprecedented levels due to heightened insecurity and soaring inflation rates, among other factors. The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, which was the largest in terms of overall needs since the 2010 earthquake (USD 720 million), allocated the most significant share of its needs (58 percent) to food security [3]. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), covering August 2023 to February 2024, highlighted that 44 percent of the population (4.35 million people) are acutely food insecure (IPC3 or above) [4]. Of these, 1.4 million are in the emergency phase (IPC 4) [5], a slight improvement compared to the previous analysis, which had reported 19,200 people in phase 5 (catastrophic) [6], evidence of the crucial work of humanitarian agencies like WFP.

In this context, WFP stepped up its response, extending the corporate scale-up [7] launched in October 2022 until the end of April 2023. An Inter-agency Standing Committee for scaling humanitarian efforts across the system was also activated in April 2023 and stretched until October. In 2023, WFP reached over 2 million people (51 percent women and 49 percent men) [8], a 20 percent increase from 2022, distributing a total of 9,000 mt of food and USD 80 million of cash-based transfers (CBT) across all its operations, the latter being almost three times increase compared to 2022 (USD 28.2 million) and a record for WFP in Latin America and the Caribbean [9]. CBT was almost exclusively unrestricted cash, allowing people the flexibility to meet their immediate needs.

To support humanitarian and development actors and the Government, WFP offered on-demand logistics services, including the provision of fuel, transport, storage and maritime transport along the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). In the context of heightened insecurity, these services were essential to providing vital medical and food supplies in the most remote communities and circumventing armed group-controlled areas.

Despite the challenging operational context and to respond to the humanitarian crisis while promoting long-term solutions supporting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP intensified its efforts to foster greater integration, synergy and complementarity between its interventions. WFP leveraged its support to social protection systems to provide life-saving emergency assistance through the *Fonds d'Assurance Economique Sociale* and to implement anticipatory actions through CBT to households in vulnerable conditions ahead of shocks. In line with the humanitarian-development nexus, WFP also supported the transition of emergency activities to longer-term resilience interventions.

Through its emergency response programme, WFP reached 1.26 million people, with USD 43.3 million in CBT, 1 million hot meals and 2,504 mt of food. WFP also prioritized internally displaced persons and people living at the border with the Dominican Republic who have been repatriated to Haiti and have been impacted by the border closure between the two countries. WFP implemented a specific strategy for the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, where the highest level of food insecurity across the country was observed (IPC5 from September 2022 to February 2023), specifically in neighbourhoods controlled by armed groups like Cité Soleil, by reaching 102,645 people while striving to promote community acceptance.

Under its school meals programme, WFP provided daily meals to 450,279 students in 1,843 schools, of which 225,927 received locally sourced meals, expanding the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF). This approach supports the national objective of reaching 100 percent of school meal recipients with locally sourced products by 2030, as articulated in the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy [10]. WFP also promoted synergies between the HGSF and smallholder farmers benefitting from capacity-strengthening activities, such as connecting schools to local producers and strengthening local food systems.

WFP assisted communities in vulnerable conditions in becoming more resilient to shocks by supporting 210,000 people in creating or rehabilitating rural assets [11] and diversifying livelihood strategies. WFP also developed a climate strategy to support communities in vulnerable conditions adapting to climate change.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in implementing Adaptive Social Protection for increased resilience and social safety net, in alignment with the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy. WFP delivered CBT to 23,542 households in vulnerable conditions from 14 *communes* while expanding the social registry, which covered 26 percent of the population in 2023 [12].

WFP worked with the Government to strengthen capacities and ensured its interventions' alignment with Haiti's National Strategic Development Plan 2012-2030. This included working with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour on school feeding and social protection, as well as the National Coordination for Food Security and the General Directorate of Civil Protection on emergency preparedness and response. At the same time, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Health and Population. Moreover, WFP prepared a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Environment to enhance collaboration across WFP activities, aligning with WFP's climate strategy.

Following the destruction of the Gonaives suboffice and two warehouses in Les Cayes and Gonaives municipalities in 2022, WFP built a new suboffice and warehouse in Miragoane with a storage capacity of 2,500 mt and office spaces, enabling WFP and United Nations partners to operate effectively in the southern region.

As the country office prepared the new country strategic plan 2024-2028, WFP conducted several consultations with the host Government, partners and civil society to inform the plan for the next four years. WFP will intensely focus on localization and support to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

# 2,064,398

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



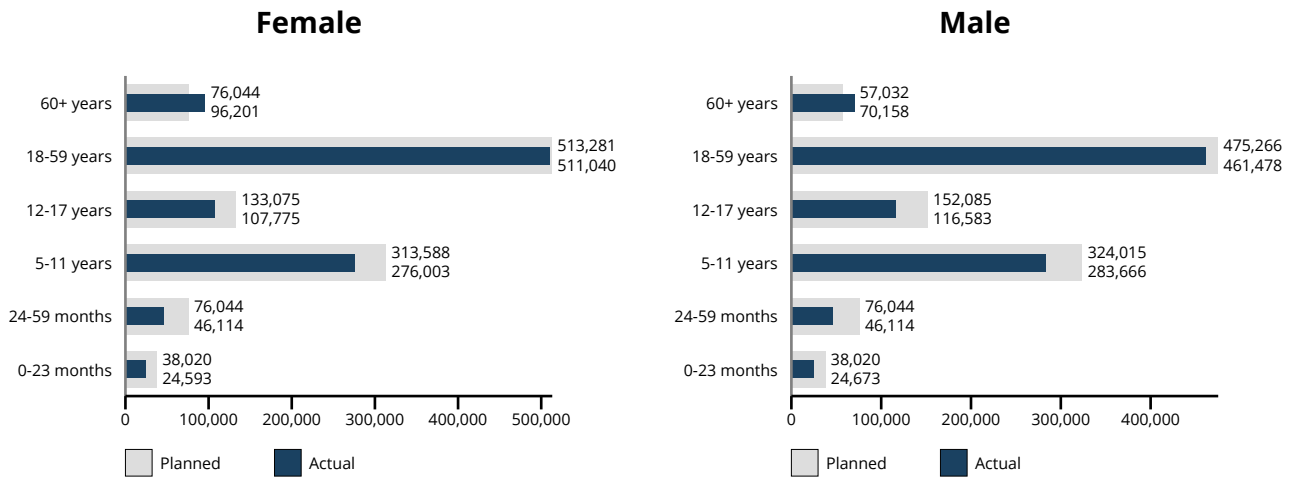
51% female



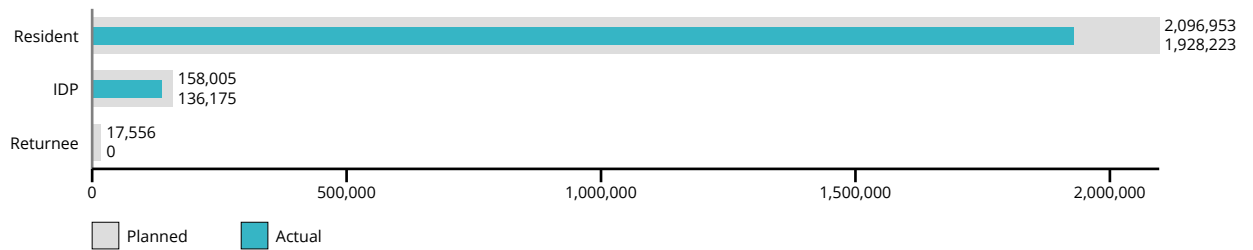
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 109,414 (51% Female, 49% Male)

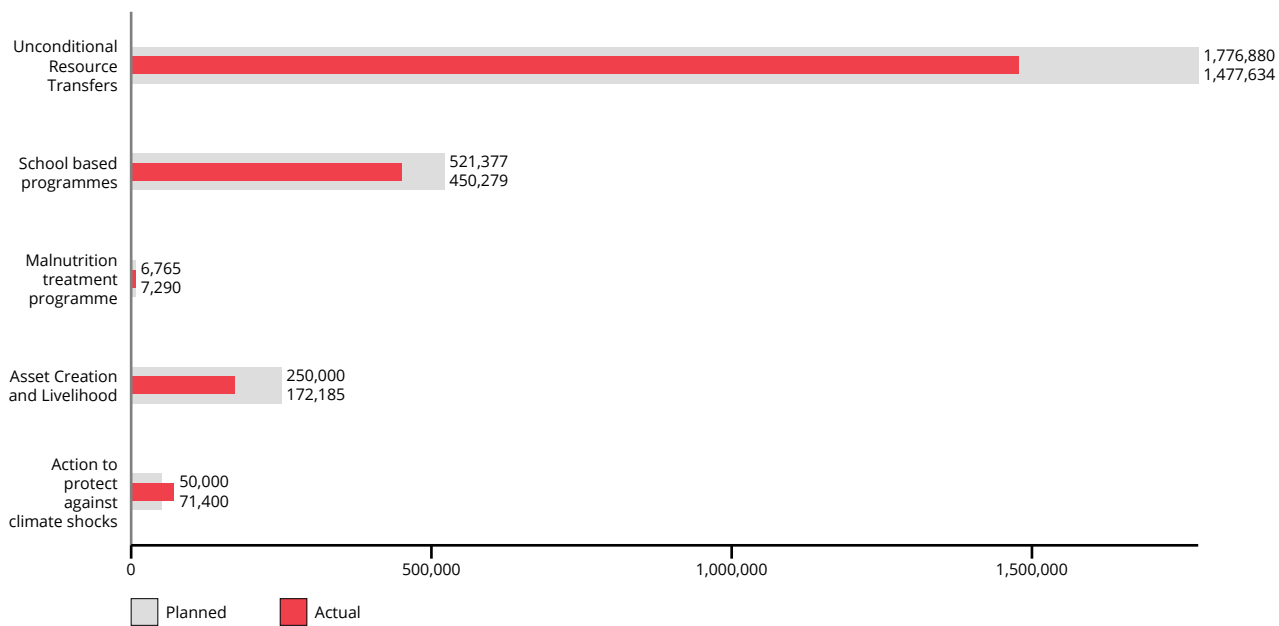
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



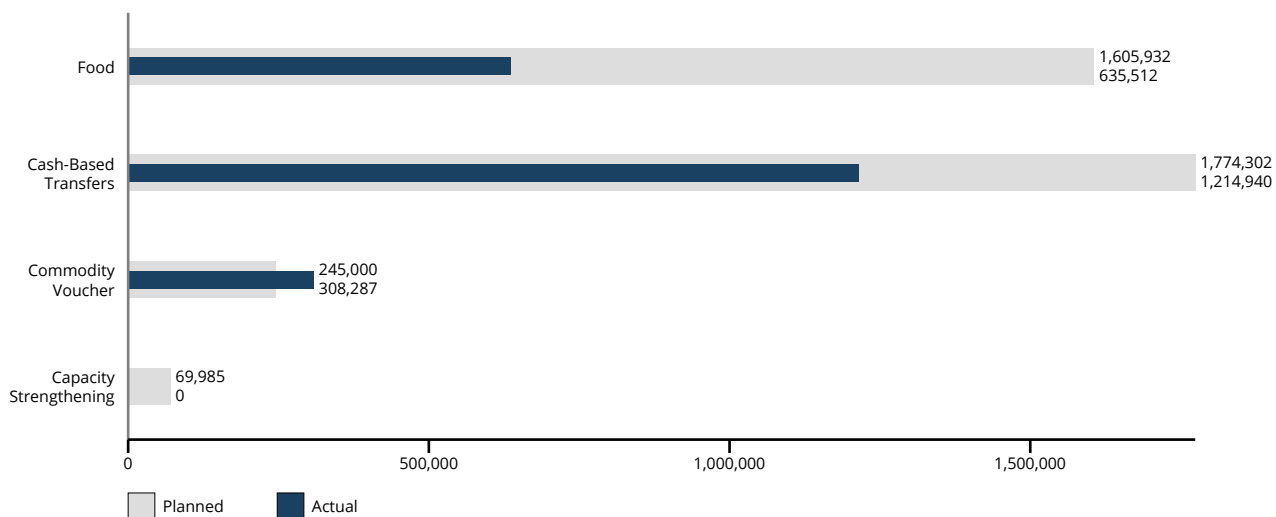
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



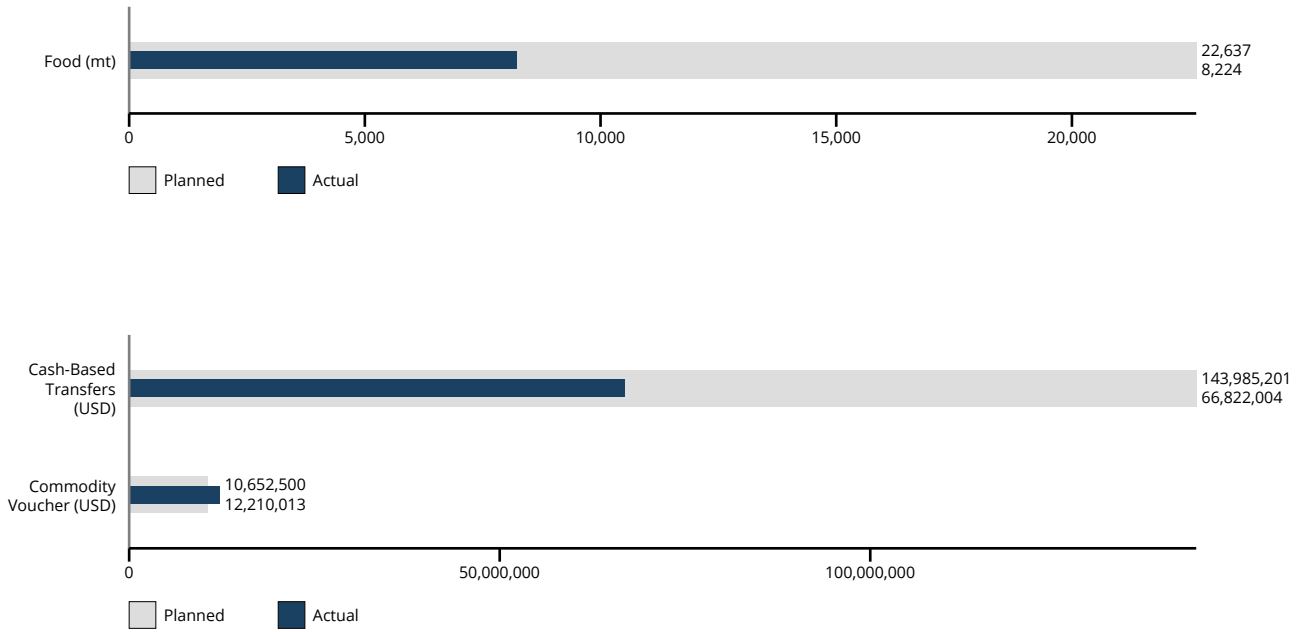
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



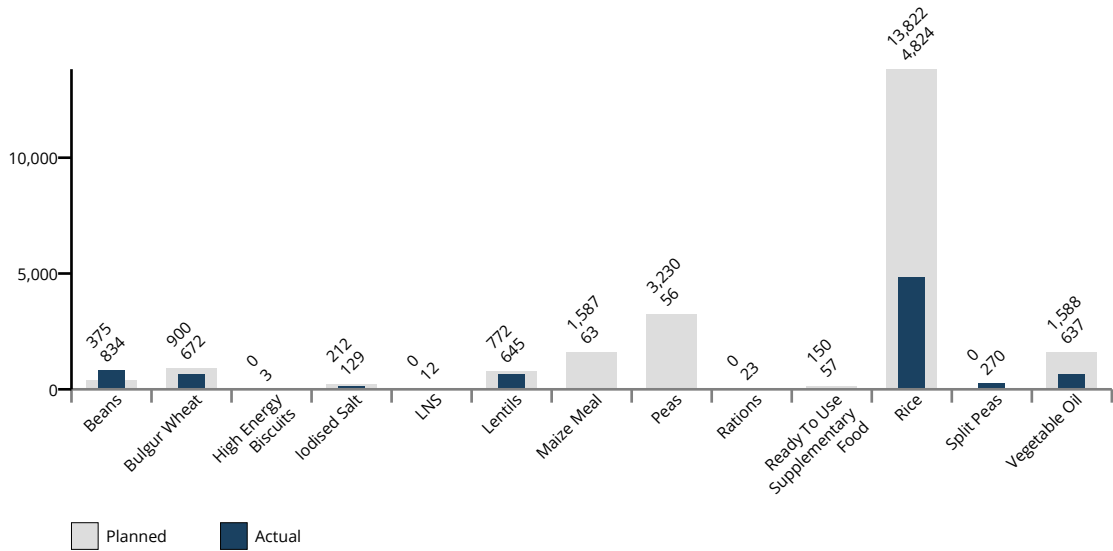
### Beneficiaries by Modality



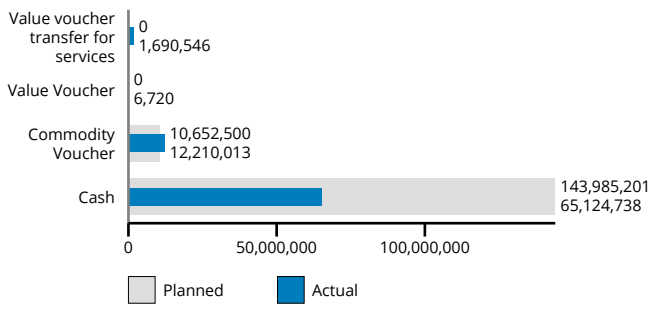
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



For decades, Haiti has witnessed a recurrent cycle of emergencies, leading to a constant deterioration of food security. As the poorest country in the hemisphere and one of the poorest in the world, Haiti remains among the top ten countries with the highest number of people facing emergency food insecurity (IPC4), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [1]. Structural vulnerabilities, including political instability, limited government accountability, high inequality [2] and exposure to natural hazards, have deepened Haiti's fragility and compromised its ability to recover.

Due to lingering political and institutional crises and high vulnerability to climate shocks, coupled with violent armed groups infighting, the economy shrank for four consecutive years [3]. Haiti's gross domestic product is expected to contract further while year-on-year inflation reached 48.3 percent in March, as food prices surged by 48 percent [4].

Haiti ranks 163 out of 191 on the Human Development Index [5]. Poverty continues to be widespread and multifaceted, as underscored by low socioeconomic outcomes for literacy, life expectancy, newborn and maternal mortality and gender inequality. Over two-thirds of the population lives in poverty, including one-third below the extreme poverty line [6]. In March, two-thirds of Haitian households reported having experienced a reduction in income [7].

Due to its geographical position, Haiti remains one of the most vulnerable countries worldwide to recurring natural hazards, such as hurricanes, earthquakes and floods [8]. In June, Haiti was strongly affected by prolonged atypical drought and heavy flooding, which resulted in yields below the five-year average [9].

Also, 2023 marked a continuously deteriorating political and security situation, triggering a displacement crisis and a surge in kidnappings, killings and cases of sexual and gender-based violence [10]. To control critical infrastructure and commercial routes, armed groups significantly hampered humanitarian access, forcing many to flee violence and live in desperate conditions. Widespread violence and road blockages isolated the capital from the food-producing southern peninsula. Meanwhile, armed groups expanding into the northern regions inflicted extensive damage to the breadbasket of the country, Artibonite, depriving farmers of their land and income. The repercussions of armed group dynamics translated into profoundly disrupted national supply chains, jeopardizing the stability of the country's food system and further driving food insecurity [11].

Prices of basic food products remained higher in September 2023 than in 2022 [12], with the cost of the basic food basket out of reach for many Haitians [13]. This increase can be explained by the consequences of the Haiti and the

Dominican Republic border closure, which heightened insecurity, the devaluation of the local currency [14] and a decrease in agricultural production. The impact of the border closure extended beyond markets, affecting access to food and affordability, notably in border areas. This led to 42 percent of households in the bordering departments with the Dominican Republic facing food shortages and income loss, reducing purchasing power. As a result, 67 percent of people resorted to negative coping mechanisms, worsening food consumption and increasing food insecurity, affecting 290,000 people [15].

Due to the increased armed groups violence [16], the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) severely increased in 2023. The latest estimates point to over 300,000 IDPs in Haiti [17]. Heightened insecurity also continued to pose access constraints. In October, the United Nations Security Council approved the deployment of a non-United Nations Multi-national Security Support Mission, expected to be operational in 2024.

Moreover, 2023 marked the last year of the country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023, which was aligned with the updated National Policy and Strategy for Food Sovereignty, 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 (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through seven strategic outcomes.

By contributing to SDG 2 and responding to donor priorities, WFP allocated its resources in a balanced way between its saving lives (strategic outcome 1) and changing lives agendas (strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4), supporting nutrition-sensitive safety nets for populations in vulnerable conditions in line with the Haitian Government's initiatives on school feeding and social protection, and in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, strategic outcome 3 supported smallholder farmers and their communities to improve 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 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.

Funding shortfalls towards for strategic outcome 1 (provision of unconditional emergency food and cash assistance for households affected by shocks) forced WFP to only target 80 percent of people in IPC4 [18], prioritizing the most vulnerable and focusing on IDPs.

To support SDG 17, WFP enhanced collaboration with United Nations agencies and strengthened the capacity of national and local institutions to address food insecurity. Through strategic outcome 5, WFP supported the continued geographical expansion of the social registry, which was in line with the Government's goal to reach 40 percent of the total population by 2025. WFP supported the Government in building a system for anticipatory actions and early warning systems. Under strategic outcomes 6 and 7, WFP ensured the provision of logistics, maritime and air services, essential in access constraints due to ever-increasing insecurity. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service also supported the humanitarian and development community.

## Risk management

The highest risk for WFP operations in 2023 was linked to the political and security situations, which remained tense and volatile, in addition to a fragmented eruption of violence in different areas, leading to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons and homicides, the latter more than doubled compared to 2022. Access constraints also impacted the distribution and monitoring of WFP activities, and fuel shortages remained challenging. Escalation of tensions between Haiti and the Dominican Republic following the September border crisis emerged as a new risk in 2023, pushing WFP to close its back office in the Dominican Republic and reopen it in Panama in December 2023 [19].

To fill the gap in the internal control processes and in response to mitigate those risks, WFP adopted in its reassurance plan a combination of measures related to targeting, monitoring, identity management and cooperating partner management, in addition to supply chain, community feedback mechanism and digital solutions. WFP also conducted a Fraud Risk Assessment, where potential risks and mitigation measures were identified to strengthen its internal control system. Key risk indicators will be introduced in 2024 to closely monitor the most critical risks. Additionally, following continuous monitoring, triangulation and data collection from different sources, including community feedback mechanisms and monitoring findings, WFP escalated potential fraud cases to the office of the inspector general and the regional bureau, as appropriate. An additional mitigation measure elaborated was a community acceptance strategy to enhance trust in WFP and acceptance of interventions and assure access and safe delivery to populations in vulnerable conditions.

## Lessons learned

WFP evaluated its CSP 2019-2023 as part of the formulation of the new CSP 2024-2028 in consultation with cooperating partners, donors and civil society representatives. Lessons learned included, among others, continuing to adapt support modalities and strategies to respond to the rapidly changing context in the country, bringing more funding to root causes response and resilience, and broadening the partnerships with and capacity strengthening of government entities.

Considering these lessons learned and the insights from consultations, the new country strategic plan will focus on localization and sustained efforts to strengthen the capacities of local institutions.

To address the root causes of food insecurity and build the communities' resilience, WFP promoted its changing lives agenda and implemented a nexus approach to transition from emergency assistance to longer-term resilience ahead of the upcoming CSP.

# Anticipatory Action in Haiti



© WFP/Luc Junior Segur

Woman receiving social protection transfers to her mobile phone under WFP's ASPIRE project

Haiti has a long history of disasters caused by floods and cyclones, two of the most frequent forecastable hazards that affect the country. Haiti also suffers from limited capacity to cope with these hazards. Anticipatory actions can help mitigate these impacts.

In May, WFP organized the first national workshop on anticipatory actions, which strengthened a common understanding of these actions and focused on the importance of the approach in such a vulnerable context. It also established a community of practice among United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. From this starting point, WFP developed an Anticipatory Action Plan for floods and hurricanes, with the participation of Haiti's Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, and the Directorate for Civil Protection.

WFP also facilitated integrating and institutionalizing the anticipatory approach in national systems by linking and fostering exchanges among the national social protection and disaster risk response systems through the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Committee. Haiti's emerging social protection system allows one to conceptualize and implement anticipatory actions and social protection programmes coherently and complementary. The national manual on Shock Responsive Social Protection, approved in December 2023, introduced a new framework for acting before and aftershocks. Additionally, this new framework presented an opportunity to strengthen and mainstream early warning ahead of extreme weather events, in alignment with the recent launch of the Early Warning for All

initiative in the country.

As an initial pilot, WFP, in partnership with the General Directorate of Civil Protection, sent early warning messages via SMS to 84,000 telephone numbers, warning communities about the imminent arrival of Tropical Storm Franklin. Eventually, the storm turned north, making landfall on the Dominican Republic's side of the island without causing much damage to the Haitian territory. WFP undertook post-distribution monitoring, and these pilot experiences provided valuable lessons for implementing its anticipatory action plan.

One crucial point was the expansion of the recipient list. For future activations, WFP moved on to geographical targeting of all numbers registered in a certain zone, as provided by the service provider, ensuring higher effectiveness and broader reach.

While the delivery time of the SMS comes from mixed factors, 94 percent of respondents said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the reception. The fact that 42 percent of respondents did not have access to weather information demonstrates the need to strengthen the dissemination and communication of climate and weather information messages. The level of satisfaction with the reception and content of messages indicates that the communities welcomed the alert service.

In mid-November, forecasts predicted the imminent arrival of Tropical Depression 22. In addition to delivering early warning to over half a million people living in the five departments most at risk of flooding, for the first time, WFP provided cash assistance to 18,575 people in vulnerable conditions ahead of the storm. WFP achieved this by leveraging the social safety net Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE). Each household received USD 50 to be better prepared and respond to the impacts of the storm.

According to the post-distribution monitoring survey of the intervention, 97 percent of the surveyed households who received the transfer spent the money to prepare for the floods, such as purchasing food supplies.

Clermite Termelus, a Haitian woman who received the SMS in November, shared that "at home, [she] took precautionary measures, secured [her] important belongings and food in one place, secured her children as well, and prepared a place for the family to take shelter." She added, "When we receive the information, we pass the message on to our neighbours, or we give a megaphone to one of the young people to get the message across."

# Programme performance

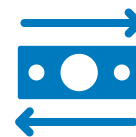
## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis



**1.26 million** people supported under WFP's **crisis response assistance** programme



**1 million** hot meals distributed to respond to multiple sudden-onset crises



**2,516 mt** of **in-kind food assistance** and **USD 45.5 million** distributed through cash-based transfers

In response to the dire humanitarian crisis in Haiti, WFP's strategic focus aims to provide essential emergency food assistance to the population in the most vulnerable conditions. The primary objective was to address increasing food insecurity exacerbated by internal displacement, economic inflation, political unrest, armed violence and a prevailing cholera epidemic. Basic food prices surged by 50 percent, hindering access to the food basket for many households in vulnerable conditions. WFP advocated with the cash working group to revise the Minimum Expenditure Basket, which was applied to social protection activities.

WFP provided emergency food assistance using vulnerability criteria designed to capture a cross-segment of Haiti's households in the most vulnerable conditions, including those headed by women and those with persons with disabilities, older people or children under 5. WFP worked through its local partners and community members to apply these criteria using a Score Card modality [1] to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors. This ensured that the voices of people benefitting from WFP's assistance and trusted community members and leaders were included in the beneficiary selection process, precluding intra- and inter-community tensions that may arise from perceptions of unfairness within the targeting process.

In 2023, despite significantly rising needs due to continuing multiple crises linked to armed groups' violence and economic hardships, WFP's emergency operations achieved a funding level representing 72 percent of total needs. Carry-over from 2022 greatly supported WFP's ability to implement in 2023. This lack of funding for emergency activities forced WFP to prioritize its emergency assistance further, only targeting 80 percent of households in IPC4 (emergency levels of food insecurity), forced to leave beyond areas classified as IPC3 (crisis) [2].

Nevertheless, WFP's emergency response through general food distributions reached 1.26 million people in 2023 (41 percent more than in 2022), with USD 45.5 million cash-based transfers (CBT) and 2,516 mt of food distributed.

In response to a sharp increase in internal displacement starting in August 2023, WFP began providing hot meals in large quantities, targeting only the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in IPC4 areas through local cooperating partners in collaboration with the Government as WFP supported the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES) and the General Directorate of Civil Protection. WFP provided its local cooperating partners with either commodity vouchers covering the cost of the meal or dry rations topped up with a commodity voucher to cover the cost of complementary ingredients (meat, vegetables) in the cases where WFP relied on local kitchens outside of the sites to prepare the hot meals. WFP provided a first wave of assistance through hot meals before switching to two cycles of CBT to cover their essential food needs for two additional months, according to WFP's emergency response strategy. WFP provided 842,043 hot meals to 56,198 IDPs in approximately 90 sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. WFP ensured that food safety standards were applied according to international norms. Moreover, thanks to community feedback and monitoring mechanisms, WFP continued to enhance hot meals' food safety and quality.

Additionally, WFP supported 52,779 people with over 120,000 hot meals at the border with the Dominican Republic [3] and 10,410 people with 20,820 hot meals in cholera centres.

In November 2023, WFP supported 109,115 people (21,823 households) in the 14 communes of Grand'Anse department. Over USD 1.1 million was provided to households in addition to their regular safety net payment, which was USD 50 for each household. Among them, 18,575 people (3,715 households) received this additional CBT as anticipatory action before a severe storm in November.

According to surveys conducted before and after WFP interventions in the South, West, North-West, North-East, North, Nippes, Center and Artibonite [4], there was a 15 percent increase in sufficient food consumption scores among WFP-assisted households (from 12 to 27 percent). While not meeting the target, results show a reduction of households categorized with insufficient food consumption (63 to 39 percent), demonstrating a better-off situation for crisis-affected households. As a result, the number of households relying on negative coping strategies decreased, as shown in the consumption-based strategy index (16 to 12, with higher scores indicating a worse-off situation) and increased in households not relying on livelihood coping strategy (9 to 17 percent).

To implement its crisis response activities, WFP worked with 17 cooperating partners (seven local and ten international non-governmental organizations) and five financial service providers.

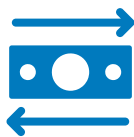
In 2023, WFP already started implementing synergies between its emergency and social protection programmes, which is in line with the new country strategic plan beginning in 2024, as related in the anticipatory action section.

WFP systematically included vulnerability by age and sex in the design of its emergency projects. In addition, WFP supported 980 households (4,900 people), focusing on gender-based violence with the United Nations Population Fund.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



**USD 8.95 million** in **cash-based transfers** provided to **120,000** people benefitting from the **adaptive social protection** project for increased resilience



**450,279** children received **food**, of which **224,532** received **5,376 mt** of food through the school feeding programme



**1,458** households with **people living with HIV/AIDS** benefitted from a pilot project on **safety nets** to improve overall treatment and nutrition outcomes



**18,575** people benefitted from **anticipatory actions**, receiving **USD 185,750** in **cash-based transfers**



**550,000** people in **5** departments received **early warning SMS** as part of anticipatory actions



WFP **supported** updating the **National School Feeding Policy and Strategy** with the Ministry of Education and other actors

Through this strategic outcome, WFP supports the Government in implementing nutrition-sensitive interventions on social protection [1] and safety nets [2] to assist people in vulnerable conditions. This involved directly implementing actions to build human capital through support to operationalize the Government's National School Feeding Policy and Strategy, the National Programme of School Feeding (PNCS, for its French acronym) and the National Policy of Social Protection and Promotion. School-age children, children aged 24-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people with disabilities, as well as persons living with HIV were targeted for this intervention.

Activity 2 (social cash transfers) was funded at 53 percent compared to the needs-based plan, permitting a geographical expansion of interventions, with a new pilot safety nets project implemented in Artibonite and Centre departments and its provision to 136,702 people (23,542 households). Activity 3 (school feeding) was fully funded, allowing WFP to provide meals to 224,532 children through traditional school feeding.

As part of its social cash transfers activity, WFP launched a pilot safety nets project to improve overall treatment outcomes and the nutritional conditions and socioeconomic wellbeing of more than 1,458 households (7,290 people) with people living with HIV (PLHIV).

Haiti faces a generalized HIV epidemic, with a prevalence of 1.7 percent among adults [3], the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean. The project complemented existing healthcare services provided by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Zanmi Lasante, which specialised in HIV/AIDS, as well as the government health centres in the departments of Artibonite and Centre. Targeted individuals received cash-based transfers (CBT) for eight months (USD 50 monthly) when attending their monthly medical check-ups. Additionally, nutrition-sensitive sessions were conducted to raise awareness about the importance of nutrition relevant to treatment adherence. As a result, the dropout rates from CBT cycles among participants decreased from 8 percent at the beginning of the project to 1 percent by the end. This result also aligned with the continuity of antiretroviral therapy; only 1 percent of the participants experienced an interruption of treatment during the intervention. The adherence to the antiretroviral therapy contributed to better outcomes related to viral load suppression, from 83 percent of the patients having an undetectable viral load at the beginning of the intervention to 89 percent at the end, closer to the 95 percent UNAIDS target that is expected to be reached through longer interventions. This reduction demonstrated that CBT as an entry point likely contributed to improved retention rates of PLHIV during therapy. Furthermore, this allowed participants to invest in income-generating activities, leading to greater autonomy in meeting their basic needs.

Meanwhile, WFP continued to implement the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE) on behalf of the Government in the department of Grand'Anse. In 2023, the project provided CBT of USD 35 or USD 70 [4] and social behaviour change communication measures to over 24,000 households in vulnerable situations (120,000 people), including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children under 5 and persons with disabilities, compared to 8,935 households (25,000 people) in 2022, a 169 percent increase. These interventions helped to enhance



their access to basic social services, improve food security, and strengthen their capacity to respond to both covariate and idiosyncratic shocks. The project has successfully disseminated messages to over 112,000 people, encouraging them to adopt better infant and children feeding practices and healthy dietary choices. Additionally, the project screened 51,216 children for malnutrition and referred 1,375 cases of moderate or severe acute malnutrition to health centres and UNICEF. With a focus on financial inclusion, 180 village savings and loan associations were created or strengthened to improve the financial literacy and economic autonomy of their 5,262 members (72 percent women and 28 percent men), including those not benefitting from the ASPIRE cash transfer component. A total of USD 8.95 million was distributed as cash transfers in the project through cash in envelope and mobile money mechanisms.

Moreover, complementing strategic outcome 1, WFP supported 109,115 people with over USD 1.1 million in addition to their regular social protection payments in response to the food insecurity shock. In line with the ASPIRE project, for the first time, WFP also implemented anticipatory actions ahead of a severe storm and the potential flooding it would have brought, supporting 18,575 people with USD 185,750 of CBT.

The Government remained one of the key partners for WFP's social protection interventions to ensure the transfer of operational capacity and learning (strategic outcome 5) that will enable a handover of projects to the Government (in the case of ASPIRE) or to commence alignment with elements of the social protection system (in case of the HIV/safety nets pilot). WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the World Bank in the delivery of the ASPIRE project, which also led to partnering with the National Office for Identification (ONI, for its French acronym) for the provision of national ID cards to people participating in ASPIRE, further enabling households access to digital financial services. The collaboration facilitated a remarkable increase in digital CBT, increasing the number of people supported through the project via mobile money from 4 percent (4,465 people) in May 2022 to 67 percent (74,820 people) by December 2023.

Moving forward, WFP plans to continue working with relevant stakeholders to ensure the smooth transition of the ASPIRE project to the Government and the alignment of its interventions with the national social protection system.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training to improve the scale and quality of the school feeding programme and promote national ownership, which supported progress towards the Ministry's objective of having 100 percent of schoolchildren benefitting from school meals provided by the Government through local purchases.

The school feeding programme remained a strategic tool to unite national stakeholders from the education, agriculture, social protection and health sectors, from its implementation to high-level policies. WFP continued to support policy efforts, especially the update of the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training, UNICEF, donors and local non-governmental organizations, which is expected to be published in 2024. WFP supported the PNCS in leading a consultative process (ten steering committees) with local governments and partners, including the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. Amongst others, the policy update included a new objective to strengthen local management of school feeding by school staff and parents. In this context, WFP worked with the Ministry on the local management policy to define and update the roles of parents and school committees in school-based projects. WFP continued to partner with the national NGO Bureau de Nutrition et Développement to implement school feeding.

In 2023, WFP remained the largest implementer of Haiti's school feeding programme, supporting 450,279 students in 1,843 schools. Of these, 224,532 (63 percent girls and 37 percent boys) benefitted from the traditional school feeding programme, and 225,927 benefitted from the home-grown school feeding programme (strategic outcome 3).

For the traditional school feeding programme, 5,376 mt of food was distributed in 1,231 primary schools. In comparison, WFP had distributed 4,559 mt of food to 253,522 children on-site in 2022. This intervention provided essential daily meals of dry food products like rice or bulgur, beans, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. These meals accounted for 40 percent of schoolchildren's recommended daily energy intake.

WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and their local health agents, reached 161,095 children through deworming campaigns at the start of the new school year to prevent the impact of diseases on children's health and education.

The 2022-2023 school year faced significant challenges, including social unrest, armed violence, and a resurgence of cholera. These adversities resulted in a four-month delay for school openings, with most schools only opening in January 2023, especially in the North and metropolitan areas, affecting numerous schoolchildren who could not benefit from the regular school feeding programme for an entire trimester in 2022. To ensure coverage of the schoolchildren and mitigate the impact of these disruptions, take-home rations were distributed to 40,450 students from January to July 2023 in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince once access was regained following the complex security crisis triggered by the "country lockdown" or *peyi lòk* [5] of September 2022, which put the country in an almost two-month standstill. Through these measures, the school feeding programme acted as a safety net for children in vulnerable situations.

Additionally, WFP addressed complex supply chain challenges linked to remote locations of schools and diversity of procurement sources through optimization of distribution and assurance of operational cost-efficiencies. This also reduced CO2 emissions [6].

Finally, according to the results of the end-line evaluation of the United States of America Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole programme, the relatively minor decline in dietary diversity among students indicates that, while the school feeding programme cannot guarantee nutritional outcomes, it provided a buffer against the deteriorating sociopolitical context [7] and despite the different challenges, the graduation rate was at 59 percent (61 percent for girls and 58 percent for boys) and the attendance rate at 77 percent (76 for girls and 77 percent for boys).

The financial inclusion component of the ASPIRE project included a specific training module on gender-based inequalities. For the school-feeding activities, WFP provided gender sensitization training to school directors to encourage women’s participation in school committees. Students also participated in those committees, which allowed them to give feedback on the programme.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Design, implement and strengthen nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</b>	<b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b>
<b>Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities</b>	<b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b>

## 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



**225,927 schoolchildren** in **795** schools benefitted from **meals** prepared with **local products**



**4,340 mt** of **food** was **purchased** from **170 agricultural organizations** and their **20,000 members** for WFP's school feeding and emergency programmes



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

Strategic outcome 3 is focused on strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, enhance market linkages by improving their access to markets and integrate them into food value chains that include those used for the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF). In alignment with the Government's rural development priorities, the goal is to integrate rural communities financially and create opportunities for these food-insecure groups in Haiti.

Activities 4, smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS), and 5 (HGSF) contributed to improving the nutrition of schoolchildren and boosting the local economies. These activities linked school feeding programmes with local smallholder farmers, providing them with a stable market for surplus production, leading to steady incomes, more investments and higher productivity. At the same time, children benefitted from healthy, seasonal and diversified food, such as cereals, seeds and fresh foods. WFP's stable demands allowed smallholder farmers access to larger markets, encouraging them to make longer-term investments in production, storage and food processing solutions.

Both activities were fully funded thanks to multi-year funding received in 2023 and additional funds received at the end of the year.

In 2023, WFP purchased a total of 4,340 mt of food worth USD 8.4 million directly from smallholder farmers across the country through its HGSF (3,945 mt), traditional school feeding (297.6 mt) and emergency programmes (97.4 mt). SAMS activities primarily focused on enhancing the capacities of over 20,000 smallholder farmers (51 percent women) from 170 agricultural producer organizations (OPA, for its French acronym) to strengthen their access to markets, including through the HGSF, which only uses locally sourced products. Participation of women in OPAs that support the HGSF programme was regularly monitored, from the selection of new OPAs to yearly assessments. Training on gender equality was also provided to the cooperating partners.

Twenty additional OPAs with 10,289 members (43 percent women) were identified in the departments of North and Centre to complement the HGSF scale-up. To enhance their competitiveness and improve the quantity and quality of their production, they were trained in agri-business management, post-harvest principles and practices, marketing strategies and business skills. Around 100 post-harvest storage materials were also distributed to complement these trainings.

Additionally, WFP, in collaboration with local government representatives from the ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and Education and Vocational Training, organized two sub-national workshops with the participation of OPA members and leaders on enhancing sales capacity, discuss the food requirements for the school year and lessons learned from 2022. In total, 60 people (51 percent women) from schools, local government officials and OPAs participated. These workshops collected lessons from relevant stakeholders, including OPAs in Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud, Artibonite and Nord departments. The main areas of improvement identified included improving the price-setting mechanisms involving different stakeholders, post-harvest and transformation infrastructures for better price transmission along the value chain, and access to agricultural inputs and seeds [1].

Moreover, in 2023, WFP conducted a diagnosis, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, to select OPAs for the departments of Centre and North, where the HGSF programme has started for the 2023-2024 school year. These OPAs received training to ensure quality products and a sustainable supply chain. Through the HGSF programme, WFP continued to support progress towards the government's objective of reaching 100 percent of students through locally sourced products by 2030 by increasing the share of students benefitting from the HGSF programme compared to the traditional school feeding programme (activity 3, strategic outcome 2). The HGSF equally has a multiplier effect on local economies while simultaneously ensuring the provision of wholesome meals to schoolchildren, thereby promoting community health and education.

A preliminary joint assessment by WFP and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the impact of WFP local purchases from January to September 2023 estimated that these purchases had engaged 4,050 smallholder farmers full-time (20 percent of the 20,000 smallholder farmers participating in SAMS activities). The full-time estimation is based on the average workdays for 1 mt of product on 5,200 hectares of land exclusively used to produce food for WFP programmes. This local procurement has also generated employment in food processing for over 1,000 people in 2023 [2].

By December 2023, WFP achieved its target of 225,927 students (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) through the HGSF programme in 795 schools across Artibonite, Centre, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Ouest, Nord and Sud. Of those, 50,042 students switched from WFP's traditional school feeding programme to HGSF at the start of the new school year 2023-24. WFP collaborated with the 170 OPAs to procure food from smallholder farmers. In 2023, WFP purchased 3,945 mt of local products, valued at USD 7.5 million, for the HGSF programme. WFP increased the number of children reached through the HSGF programme from 30 percent in January to 40 percent in July (out of the total of schoolchildren supported via WFP's traditional school feeding and HGSF) and started the new school year at 50 percent compared to 29 percent at the end of 2022. This also represented an increase compared to 2022, when over 105,460 schoolchildren (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) in 443 schools received meals and 1,395 mt of food was bought from smallholder farmers.

WFP partnered with the local company Meds & Food for Kids [3] to distribute fortified snacks (Vita Mamba) from January 2023 to 11,909 children in Martissant and Cité Soleil to complement take-home rations. These snacks are mainly composed of peanuts imported (90 percent) from neighbouring countries; however, WFP established a work plan with the supplier to increase the percentage of locally sourced peanuts through SAMS activities, train 300 producers and establish testing facilities in ten communes.

In 2023, WFP continued to scale up the Clean Cooking Project launched in 2022, through which 350 schools across eight regions received 650 Heat Retention Bags (HRB), over 200 improved stoves and clean cooking training for cooks. Additionally, 300 HRBs have been distributed to cooks for their personal use. Enhanced stoves can cook the same amount of food using fewer quantities of energy. Also, HRBs reduce energy costs by up to 70 percent for school-prepared recipes and improve cooks' health by reducing indoor pollution by 60 percent. Moreover, HRBs are made from recycled plastic, reducing environmental pollution.

The HGSF also proved to be an effective programme for continuing to provide school meals to children and mitigate challenges related to access. For example, the drought in the South from April 2023 onwards diminished the local supply of fresh products. Therefore, WFP adapted the HGSF programme by reducing fresh products and substituting them with dry products, and children still benefitted from nutritious meals. Despite these challenges, the graduation rate was 60 percent (62 percent for girls and 59 percent for boys), and the attendance rate was 85 percent.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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 **210,000 people** in **9 departments**



**10,565 households** covered by WFP's agriculture index-based **microinsurance pilot scheme**



Monitoring from space confirmed that **87 percent** of the **150 assets** analysed are still **visible** and **maintained**

Given Haiti's exposure to seasonal shocks, natural hazards and other stressors, WFP is bolstering Haitians' resilience through asset creation and livelihoods programmes in partnership with local communities and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and in line with its Agricultural Development Plan. Programmes under this strategic outcome aim to support communities in some of Haiti's most vulnerable areas by mitigating, adapting and recovering from seasonal shocks and recurring risks while striving to enhance their long-term food security, livelihoods and climate resilience.

Due to funding at 42 percent compared to the needs-based plan, WFP was forced to decrease the number of people supported through resilience activities from 250,000 to 210,000 for 2023 in nine out of ten departments of Haiti. However, this still represented an 86 percent increase compared to 2022 (112,950 people reached) and 170 percent over the last two years (78,000 people in 2021). WFP's AIMS service (Asset Impact Monitoring from Space) confirmed that 87 percent of the 150 assets analysed are still visible and maintained (some since 2018). An in-depth analysis found that 10 out of 17 assets positively maintained their condition despite the shocks that affected the zones, and seven were found to have significant improvements for restoring biodiversity, reinforcing local production and limiting seasonal hazards during the rainy season.

Additionally, WFP launched an agriculture index-based microinsurance pilot scheme in October 2022, which was scaled up in 2023 and now covers 10,565 smallholder farmers' households (52,825 people), more than double compared to 2022.

Participants received conditional cash while building, rehabilitating or enhancing productive or protective community assets, alongside items, tools and technical assistance to reinforce their social, financial and climate resilience over time and align with a humanitarian development approach. During 2023, 34,437 households (172,185 individuals) engaged in 80-day cycles and received cash-based transfers of USD 8.6 million (USD 100 per month per household) to cover their food and basic needs.

WFP followed the 4-D approach (Define, Design, Deliver and Document) as part of its resilience activities, in coordination with local communities and authorities, representatives of under-represented groups, key governmental bodies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund. WFP signed two letters of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture to pass on the implementation of resilience activities in 2023.

As part of its community-based participatory approach, WFP also organized 20 community consultative processes with 1,130 participants to collect key demographic information concerning seasonal challenges and livelihood needs, engaging with the Directorate of Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment, and multiple actors. Additionally, WFP worked with communities to establish a committee to keep track of the assets created after the end of the project. WFP noted that local ownership and engagement in maintaining the assets created or rehabilitated is strong, thanks to the involvement of communities through this approach.

Driven by an integrated approach to resilience, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction solutions to limit the impact of recurring shocks such as flooding and droughts through the gully and valley treatment, soil and water conservation, riverbank protection and dike construction and reforestation activities. Furthermore, WFP's programmes incorporated asset rehabilitation activities to boost local production and access to drinking water and available markets, primarily focused on rehabilitating irrigation canals, rural road rehabilitation and construction of water distribution points. Finally, to add value to the rural assets created and rehabilitated as part of community works, WFP ensured to provide communities in vulnerable conditions with agricultural inputs and tools, such as seeds, mills and glacies, to invest in local livestock (for example, autochthons chickens and goats) and to support saving and loans community groups to

reinforce their financial sustainability.

WFP enabled gully and valley treatment correction, protecting around 750 hectares, installing 19,495 cubic meters of riverbank protection and dike construction to reduce the impact of seasonal flooding and strengthening soil health through soil and water conservation activities. More than 437,480 plants have been planted as part of the reforestation work implemented by WFP in coordination with rural communities with the dual purpose of limiting flooding impact and providing community members with an additional source of revenue to increase food availability and contribute to market opportunities. Furthermore, 4,9 kilometres of irrigation canals were restored to enhance agricultural land, facilitating local purchases for the home-grown school feeding programme and reinforcing food availability through other local market opportunities. Yet, more than 1.3 km of drinking water distribution systems have been created to facilitate access and usage from communities for market and domestic activities, improving security and protection of people in vulnerable conditions.

WFP implemented a micro watershed strengthening-based approach in 2022, which involves implementing different asset creation or rehabilitation activities in an identified zone. This approach improves communities' protection against seasonal shocks. For example, building a ravine to limit the impact of flooding and heavy rains and rehabilitating an irrigation canal in the same area allow the canal to be better protected and have improved durability.

To complement the asset creation activities, WFP also ensured the reinforcement of local livelihoods through the distribution of 254 kg of seeds, installation of nine water ponds, four mills and four fishponds, along with investment in local small livestock. Finally, to ensure the support of community resilience and local business, WFP has supported 44 savings and community groups (100 percent women) through microcredit, technical plans, capacity strengthening to reinforce financial literacy and saving, and entrepreneurship.

Resilience activities were vital in creating synergies among WFP programmes. Around 100 smallholder farmers' households (500 people) could transition from asset creation activities, through which they rehabilitated 85 hectares of land and received agricultural inputs and training, to smallholder agricultural market support activities (in synergy with strategic outcome 3). The smallholder farmers are now part of the agricultural producer organizations' network supporting WFP's home-grown school feeding programme and providing around four tonnes of rice for the current school year.

Finally, resilience activities have also ensured the integration of climate financing and energy solution activities. More than 360 heat retention bags were distributed to households involved in asset creation activities, and training was given to foster less wood use, minimising deforestation and reinforcing savings linked to cooking activities. Moreover, microinsurance coverage ensured that targeted beneficiaries maximise their potential resilience in zones where agricultural production was strengthened through irrigation canal works.

In October 2022, WFP, in partnership with local insurer Alternative Insurance Company (AIC), technical service provider Weather Risk Management Solutions (WRMS) and international reinsurance company Scor Re, launched an index-based microinsurance pilot covering productive activities of smallholder farmers for one year. This programme provided protection against excess rainfall and rainfall deficit. In total, 10,565 households (52,825 people) in Grand'Anse, South, Nippes and Artibonite are insured for the 2023-24 cropping and hurricane seasons, an increase of 5,620 households (28,100 people) compared to 2022. The households who joined the microinsurance programme in 2023 included 1,050 (5,250 people) benefitting from asset-creation activities in the South, 1,200 households (6,000 people) benefitting from the ASPIRE project in Grand'Anse (strategic outcome 2), while the remaining were part of a larger network of smallholder farmers and a federation of agricultural cooperatives. Claims pay-out for excess rainfall and rain deficit were triggered for some 3,574 households (17,870 people) in the last quarter of 2023 and will be delivered the first week of January 2024.

The comprehensive approach to resilience building aims to extend coverage to 15,000 households (75,000 people) by 2024.

Overall, there was a 2 percent increase in households reporting acceptable food consumption. According to surveys conducted before and after WFP interventions in the Grand'Anse department, there was a 13 percent increase in sufficient food consumption scores among WFP-assisted households. Although not reaching the target, the results did indicate a reduction in households categorized with insufficient food consumption (from 56 to 40 percent), showcasing an improved situation for crisis-affected households. However, results showed they needed to apply consumption-based and livelihood coping strategies.

The resilience unit developed a gender strategy that ensures women's representation and participation by applying committee quotas. WFP considers feedback from communities and adapts the quotas should any risks of protection issues for women.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



**626,321 households** listed in the **social registry** as of 2023, the only comprehensive social registry in the country



WFP played a key role in enhancing **South-South Triangular Cooperation** with **3 countries** to advance government-led **safety nets**

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP strengthens the capacity of national counterparts to ensure the long-term sustainability of policies, systems and programmes. Through policy analysis and support to implementing the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE), WFP contributed to a greater institutionalization and integration of social protection and promotion within Haitian institutions. WFP worked hand in hand with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to gradually transfer safety net implementation and social registry management within its institutional structures through continuous capacity-strengthening support and technical assistance at both strategic and operational levels.

This strategic outcome was funded at 82 percent compared to the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to implement its activities and strengthen its support to the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Through its technical assistance, WFP diversified its long-term partnerships with diverse government institutions, ranging from social affairs and education, environment and finance, to preparedness for climate-related disasters, embedding its country capacity-strengthening strategy into long-term multisectoral systems strengthening in Haiti.

WFP intensified its country capacity strengthening (CCS) efforts, driven by a country-specific approach, to achieve Zero Hunger through national safety nets, such as ASPIRE, that preserve and enhance Haitians' ability to meet their food security, nutrition and other essential needs, thereby reducing the negative impact of risks and shocks. Since adopting the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (NSPPP), WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in drafting and adopting NSPPP's National Action Plan in 2023. National gender stakeholders were also involved in the elaboration of the document, which includes the development dimensions of analysing gender inequalities, advancing gender inclusion and addressing gender-based violence within social protection programmes, including monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, WFP ensured the enhancement of national social protection programmes by partnering with the Ministry and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund and providing cash-based transfers and related services to governments and partners upon request. In 2023, WFP started designing and implementing Government-to-Person (G2P) payment systems for adaptive social protection through end-to-end technical assistance and payment and insurance services for national programs.

WFP also supports the strengthening and expanding Haiti's only comprehensive social registry, the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST, for its French acronym). WFP coupled its technical assistance efforts to the Government with regular training and support to expand the social registry's coverage with over 626,321 registered households (3.1 million people or 26 percent of the total population) at the end of the year. These joint efforts improved SIMAST coverage with 85 communes, which added 390,000 indirect beneficiaries [1] in 2023, compared to 550,000 people in 2022, marking a 29 percent decrease resulting from funding availability and access challenges to remote areas. This collaborative initiative represented a step towards the government's target to include 40 percent of the total population in SIMAST by 2025. WFP's role in strengthening the social protection system is embedded in a handover approach conceptualized with the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2023, a milestone in achieving long-term Government-led development programmes in Haiti.

Additionally, as part of CCS efforts, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) supported the Haiti Civil Aviation Authority installing air navigation radar. WFP trained cooperating partners on basic aviation fundamentals, safety and security for UNHAS operations, improving the use of the new booking system and strengthening the crucial Airfield Focal Point network.

In 2023, WFP played a crucial role in enhancing Triangular South-South Cooperation (TSSC) efforts and organizing TSSC visits between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and Senegal and Brazil to advance Government-led safety nets around a multisectoral approach to social protection and school feeding (the latest included representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training).



The emerging social protection system also offered a unique opportunity to conceptualize and implement anticipatory actions and social protection programmes coherently and complementary. In May, WFP organized the first national workshop on anticipatory actions, strengthening a common understanding of these actions and establishing a community of practice among the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. From this starting point, WFP developed an anticipatory action plan for floods and hurricanes, with the participation of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour as well as the General Directorate of Civil Protection and facilitated the integration and institutionalization of the anticipatory approach in national systems, by linking and fostering exchanges among the national social protection and disaster risk response systems through the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Committee.

Along with planning and preparation, in 2023, WFP implemented anticipatory actions ahead of a severe storm and potential flooding for the first time.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, WFP advocated for increased climate financing in Haiti, given the fragile context and complex emergency, to scale up nature-based solutions to mitigate climate risks and enhance climate resilience, leveraging WFP's asset creation and participatory community planning tools.

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, paving the way for a stronger linkage between the disaster risk financing strategy and the shock-responsive social protection programme through a future expansion of the macro-insurance coverage currently provided by the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility.

Sustained CCS efforts, embedded in social protection programme design, improved Government engagement. However, the social protection system in Haiti has been facing high insecurity and weak institutional and legal frameworks to advance safety net handover. New regulations on the digitalization of cash-based transfers limited access to the digital cash transfer programme to Haitians without national documentation, a necessary transfer mechanism. Additionally, low national budget absorption of safety net costs constrained Government involvement and increased reliance on international assistance.

## 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 - Fully integrates gender

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



**218 on-demand services** worth **USD 675,313** completed and **logistics solutions** provided to **36 partners**



**Sea transportation** was the most demanded service in 2023, transporting **2,668 mt of commodities** on behalf of **27 partners**



**Fuel provision** was the second-most demanded service, supporting **14 partners** with **255,273 litres**

In response to heightened vulnerabilities and challenges faced in Haiti, WFP continues to provide crucial supply chain services to the Government, the humanitarian community and development partners through this strategic outcome. WFP's services were anchored in the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for Development), fostering partnerships and enabling effective responses to critical humanitarian and development challenges.

In 2023, the security situation continued to deteriorate, and heavy rains during hurricane season weakened the already fragile and insufficient logistics infrastructures, negatively impacting the movement of people and goods. Ports and roads were blocked or inaccessible, incapacitating the regular supply chain. Food, fuel and other basic commodities were unable to circulate through Haiti. This situation also impacted the implementation and delivery of humanitarian responses.

WFP completed 218 out of 240 received service requests, as partners found other solutions or cancelled their requests in 22 cases. It also provided logistics solutions to 36 partners worth USD 675,313. This is the highest number of on-demand service provision requests since this service started in 2019. In comparison to 2022, WFP completed 129 service requests from 39 partners.

Transport was the most demanded service in 2023, with 107 requests completed. Sea transportation accounted for 96 percent of these requests. WFP contracted ro-ro (roll-on roll-off) vessel service in 2022 to a local company to support humanitarian partners in transporting cars and trucks. Voyages to the south and the north, a new route that opened in November 2023, were performed throughout 2023 to support the humanitarian community to circumvent armed group-controlled areas and ensure lifesaving assistance in provinces despite major roads being under armed group control around the capital. Through this service, 132 voyages were performed transporting 2,668 mt of products and served 27 partners in 2023.

Fuel provision was the second most demanded service in 2023, with 100 requests completed, due to recurring fuel shortages and distribution difficulties in the country. WFP has delivered 255,273 litres of fuel to 14 partners. Among those, 45 percent of the fuel provision was provided to PAHO to ensure the availability and accessibility of essential medicines and quality medical devices for public and private non-profit medical institutions.

Finally, WFP completed 11 requests for storage of 1946.4 mt of non-food items on behalf of three partners in Port-au-Prince and Gonaïves, including the Ministry of Health and Populations. In support of the Ministry, WFP stored, transported and distributed 4.6 million units of COVID-19 personal protective equipment in 2023, of which 826,211 were distributed during the year in more than 40 hospitals in the South and North of the country and the Artibonite department.

In addition, WFP actively worked on operationalizing the humanitarian corridor between the Dominican Republic and Haiti to facilitate the quick dispatch of humanitarian aid by land and sea in support of its emergency response. A total of 650 mt of contingency stock were stored in the Dominican Republic-bounded warehouse.

These efforts contributed to operational continuity for critical infrastructures, including hospitals and healthcare services, in areas facing heightened vulnerabilities. Collaborations with United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations, governmental bodies and the World Bank were crucial in ensuring effective service delivery.

The 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



UNHAS performed **1,698 flights transporting 16,146 passengers** from **140 organizations** and **128.9 mt of cargo** to over **20 locations**



WFP **co-led** the Logistics Sector providing its **expertise** in supporting emergency response coordination and preparedness

Strategic outcome 7 focuses on ensuring vital logistics coordination and common logistics services (activity 9) and air transportation through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to support humanitarian and development actors (activity 10). This initiative aims to provide secure, rapid, and reliable transportation, particularly during crises with limited port and road access.

Activities under this strategic outcome were funded at 79 percent compared to the needs-based plan. The logistics coordination activity was fully funded. UNHAS operations were funded at 74 percent, partially allowing WFP to face ever-increasing operation costs.

WFP co-led the Logistics Sector in close collaboration with the Haitian National Disaster Management Agency and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, applying its expertise in supporting emergency response coordination and preparedness. The logistics sector was activated following the 2021 earthquake and supported the coordination, information management and access to logistics services by its members. In 2023, the logistics sector assisted in multisectoral responses to floodings and landslides across the country caused by heavy rains during the rainy season and displacement crisis to offer a coordinated and efficient response to those emergencies.

Over 35 humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations (NGO) and governmental counterparts, benefitted from the logistics sector's work. According to the end-of-year user satisfaction survey, 86 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the coordination and information management. Additionally, UNHAS conducted a Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey to collect information on the effectiveness of the service, which reported that 89 percent of the respondents were satisfied.

WFP also pursued the implementation of the second phase of the preparedness project to strengthen national logistics response capacities, which included the logistic training, rehabilitation of the water supply system of the national emergency operation centre, data centre rehabilitation and Information and Communications Technology equipment.

Under activity 10, UNHAS performed 1,698 flights transporting a total of 16,146 passengers from 140 organizations [1] and 128.9 mt of cargo to over 20 locations and increased passengers transported compared to the previous year: in 2022, UNHAS had performed 1,827 flights transporting 12,836 passengers from 152 organizations (77 NGOs) and 218 mt of cargo to 53 locations. While UNHAS started the year with three assets, two of them were released over the year. The MI-17 helicopter, which was dedicated to the cholera response support following the breakout of a new cholera epidemic in October 2022, was released in February due to a decrease in the response's intensity, while the fixed-wing was released in April following the implementation of the partial cost recovery modality to compensate increasing operational costs and the ensuing decrease in the number of bookings. There was only one remaining MI-17 helicopter in December 2023, which explains the reduced quantity of cargo transported over the year.

Given severely limited port and road access, especially since the complex crisis that started in the last quarter of 2022 and into 2023, the UNHAS air service was crucial to ensure all humanitarian and development organisations, as well as diplomatic missions, have a safe, reliable and swift means of transportation within the country to continue providing support to populations in vulnerable conditions struggling to access their livelihoods or obtain vital provisions.

The Logistics Sector in Haiti is co-led by the WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency (General Directorate of Civil Protection). This supported the ownership building of the national system in the emergency response and enhanced the national counterparts' coordination and logistics capacity.

The 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

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality remains an important challenge in Haiti, as shown in the latest Gender Development Index, in which Haiti ranked 163 out of 191 countries [1]. According to the World Bank [2], women face difficulties in making their voices heard in public and private environments, mostly due to the entrenched vision of fixed gender roles that relegates women to reproductive and caregiving roles. Women have low decision-making power regarding education, health care and household purchases. With each additional child in their household, women are less likely to participate in the labour force, while this is different for men. Women's access to productive resources in Haiti is significantly lower than men's; for example, only 8 percent of women in rural areas own land, compared to 20 percent of men. Regarding education access, boys tend to have higher net attendance rates than girls for primary school in rural areas, and adult men remain significantly more likely to have attended or completed secondary and tertiary education.

This situation led WFP to improve its assistance policies to emphasise gender equality and support women, recognizing the significant impact of these challenges. Women participate in targeting as part of the frequency listing committee, prioritizing those in the most vulnerable conditions, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Additionally, by introducing financial education and financial literacy compounded with index insurance, WFP empowered women's groups, enhanced their knowledge and boosted their capacity to make informed decisions.

In 2023, WFP implemented LENDI, a gender and nutrition social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) project integrated into the school feeding programme, built upon the analysis of the key findings from previous research and the lessons learnt during the first phase of the pilot project conducted in 2021-2022. WFP, the cooperating partners and the school's staff developed activities such as theatre, community radio and creative workshops, targeting 57 schools of the North-East department, involving 649 teachers and school personnel and reaching 11,950 students and 2,270 parents. The comparative results of the baseline and end line showed significantly improved nutrition knowledge (from 47 to 78 percent) and a slight improvement in parents' perception of gender equality in their households (from 75 to 77 percent).

In the Grand'Anse department, in the ASPIRE project, 30 staff of the cooperating partners, 77 community health workers and 122 people and community members have been trained on GBV. Additionally, 5,245 village savings and loans association members participated in awareness-raising sessions about financial inclusion and its importance related to gender issues. These activities are key to the programmatic approach and will continue in 2024. In the Les Nippes department, 39 women and girls members of an agricultural producer organization supported by WFP joined a participatory training about gender-based inequality and power relationships at the household level; they created an awareness campaign implemented in their community.

Power relationships are a structural cause of intimate partner violence, and the increased wave of violence by armed groups has raised the perpetration of GBV, which is used as a weapon of war. WFP actively addressed instances of abuse and sexual violence against people assisted through its interventions. As part of its integration of a gender lens across its programmes, through its crisis response activities, WFP collaborated with the United Nations Populations Fund for the referring of cases of GBV (4,900 people from 980 households) to integrate them in emergency cash-based transfer projects in and around Port-au-Prince, enabling them to cover essential needs.

Finally, the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and the SBCC teams ensured 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.

# 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**

Increased violence by armed groups continued to severely affect Haitians in 2023, triggering a displacement crisis and a surge in kidnappings, killings as well as cases of sexual and gender-based violence. In 2023 alone, 4,000 people have been killed, over 1,400 injured and 3,000 kidnapped in armed group-related violence [1].

In this context, WFP further strengthened the implementation of the global accountability to affected populations (AAP) framework and kept attached to the human rights-centred approach, the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and integration of gender perspectives and protective measures into the approach. WFP continued integrating a protection component across interventions by systematically involving communities and local authorities in all project phases. WFP also developed a training module on protection for cooperating partners. In addition to considering safety issues when selecting distribution sites, WFP employees and cooperating partners were at the sites to ensure that distributions proceeded as planned. Lastly, technical guidance and capacity strengthening of cooperating partners were provided to ensure that gender equality, protection and AAP were integrated across the implementation.

WFP continued to work closely with cooperating partners and community leaders to foster community engagement from the start of any intervention. This included promoting their involvement in the targeting process and communicating effectively to strengthen their understanding of the programme objectives, targeting criteria and the roles of community committees [2].

Throughout the year and across programmes, WFP continued to encourage using all the CFM channels: the hotline, the dedicated CFM email, and a CFM section in the monitoring tools. WFP also initiated the implementation of RapidPro [3] to disseminate SMS to maximize coverage and improve community knowledge of the toll-free short code. Additionally, cooperating partners are guided to implement onsite channels such as helpdesks, suggestion boxes and feedback committees to receive communities' feedback. The toll-free hotline continued to be the primary CFM tool to ensure two-way communication. Overall, 21,598 pieces of feedback were collected and addressed, 63 percent from women and 37 percent from men [4]. In most cases, WFP received positive feedback (43 percent). The top three concerns were related to assistance requests (40 percent), information requests and technical issues (6 percent).

The inter-agency hotline initiative became operational, and several United Nations agencies already expressed their desire to join it. In addition, building on feedback received in 2022, WFP stabilized the Sugar CRM platform [5], allowing more efficient management of reported feedback and cases by people benefitting from WFP's assistance.

In 2023, WFP approved and started implementing a tailored community acceptance strategy to reduce threats to WFP employees, cooperating partners, people assisted and assets. To enhance trust in WFP and acceptance of its interventions, community engagement was strengthened while further mainstreaming AAP in all programmes and implementing WFP minimum standards of conflict sensitivity. It is framed by WFP Community Engagement Strategy for AAP 2021-2026 and WFP's Peacebuilding Policy (2013). The main actions focus on better information sharing, rapid response to threats and spreading misinformation, systematic two-way communication, improved community inclusion in decision making, and enhanced conflict sensitivity approach.

In addition, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities, crosscutting to all programmes, represented a gateway for consolidating 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.

The new cooperating partners received training and guidance on gender, protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The training focused on the "do no harm" approach, humanitarian principles, gender empowerment in the Haitian context and WFP's zero tolerance to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. Overall, this supported cooperating partners in promoting gender-inclusive projects in the field. Every field level agreement outlined the cooperating partners' obligations toward protection and responsibility to impacted communities, including their responsibilities for theft or loss of food following WFP delivery. Clauses also required partners to disclose any incidences of fraud, corruption, misappropriation or reasonable suspicions or concerns on SEA. In addition, WFP started working with the United Nations Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment and will implement it with

cooperating partners in 2024 and integrate it into the United Nations Partner Portal.

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 and SEA. Additionally, WFP worked in close coordination with the United Nations PSEA coordinator and the PSEA working group to improve the referral system of SEA and gender-based violence (GBV) cases through the use of the WFP toll-free hotline while respecting the Interagency Standing Committee minimum standards on PSEA [6].

WFP also co-led the AAP working group with the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and developed a strategy to support the integration of AAP into humanitarian and development programmes in Haiti, including through the capacity strengthening of cooperating partners and better coordination and localization between the different United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and government actors.



# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Among the significant risks faced, environmental degradation and the country's vulnerability to the consequences of the climate crisis [1] impacted Haiti. Ranking 173 out of 180 on the Environmental Performance Index [2], Haiti has low sustainability scores and lacks adaptive and coping capacities [3].

In particular, climatic hazards and environmental degradation significantly increased people's vulnerability to natural hazards. More than 93 percent of its surface area and over 96 percent of its population are exposed to the risk of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides and droughts.

These factors, jointly with the high level of insecurity, are the leading causes of elevated and chronic food insecurity, as highlighted in the latest IPC reports. WFP activity portfolio acts to respond to these events, reduce and mitigate their impact, and strengthen food security thanks to a significant focus on disaster risk reduction through its resilience activities and enhanced climate action strategy that reinforces interventions to anticipate and reduce risks. WFP created a climate unit in 2022 to ensure cross-cutting integration of these environment-sensitive initiatives.

Additional efforts have been made to reduce the direct and indirect environmental impact of WFP activities: for example, the successful initiative of the heat-retention bags that started as a school-feeding-focused initiative is being expanded to other activities such as resilience and emergency. Of particular mention, WFP launched a pilot emergency project to prepare hot meals for the displaced populations of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area using the heat retention bag, switching from Styrofoam food containers to the most sustainable cardboard ones. This also helped enforce the Government's ban on Styrofoam products.

Since 2023, WFP has mainstreamed the screening of its programme activities against WFP's and donors' environmental and social safeguards to strengthen its capacity to prevent and mitigate unintended consequences socially and environmentally. This included strengthening capacity internally and with its cooperating partners to avoid possible adverse outcomes and improve the projects' design and monitoring.

WFP received online training on environmental and social safeguards and made efforts to cascade it through the programme team: for instance, in September 2023, the climate unit trained over 200 cooperating partners, field monitors and government focal points on the safeguard frameworks and screening tool to screen related field level agreements by 2023. A regional mission supported the consolidation of these efforts. Follow-up is planned for 2024 [4].

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP will implement an environmental management system in the new country strategic plan 2024-2028 to reduce the impacts of its operations. This includes shifting to solar energy in multiple locations to limit carbon emissions and a circular economy approach to assets, waste management and recycling or reuse.

Efforts already started in 2023 to set up this transition. WFP submitted a proposal to the Energy Efficiency Programme in 2023 and formulated a comprehensive plan to transition its operations from relying heavily on fuel generators to embracing green energy, expecting to shift 70 percent of the energy used in WFP's warehouses and sub-offices to solar power. This decision is based on the country's energy needs and WFP strategic guidance. WFP offices and depots in Cap Haitien, Miragoane, Jeremie and the warehouse of Port-au-Prince are exclusively powered by generators, one for daytime use and another for night-time use, based on fuel. WFP's approach is to gradually reduce the reliance on night-time generators throughout the country, leading to significant fuel savings of up to 70 percent. This transition will result in considerable financial benefits and contribute to reducing carbon emissions, making it a crucial step towards sustainability. Moreover, decreasing fuel consumption addresses a significant security concern in Haiti's volatile environment, where periodic fuel shortages in the local market impact WFP projects and their ability to operate (e.g., in 2022, the fuel crisis lasted four months, and no fuel was available in the local markets).

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Since 2021, Haiti has experienced a marked worsening of the country's political, socio-economic and security environments. In this context, the results of the standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) survey carried out in 2023 indicated a stagnant situation compared with the previous survey realized in 2020 for national rates of global acute malnutrition, which stand at 7.2 percent. However, they also point to a critical deterioration in some hotspots where the combined global acute malnutrition rate exceeded the 15 percent threshold [1], reaching 20 to 30 percent in some areas. More than 550,000 children aged 24-59 months are at risk of malnutrition due to the acute food insecurity affecting their families. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis, the reduction of chronic malnutrition is similar, with no improvement.

Nutrition integration in strategic outcomes is implemented through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive preventive activities crosscutting and interconnected to different programmatic initiatives. These activities tackle the underlying determinants of malnutrition and the new challenges the country is facing.

In 2023, emergency operations integrated nutrition-specific activities through active nutritional screening among the beneficiary's household and within the community based on the mid-upper arm circumference measure (MUAC). Of the 59,044 children screened, 3,885 were moderately malnourished (MAM), and 1,678 severely malnourished (SAM) children aged 24-59 months were referred to functional health centres. During the distributions, nutritional sensitization sessions and community-based counselling for children and caregivers were also implemented, targeting 92,503 people. Additionally, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods [2] to 4,000 children aged 6-23 months as part of a community-based prevention approach in coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Population in Cité Soleil.

Moreover, 2023 marked a significant breakthrough for a more profound and more effective coordinated response to nutrition, with the WFP-UNICEF Joint Plan elaborated to support the Ministry of Health and Population with an integrated response to the food and nutrition crisis in the country. Within this framework, WFP agreed to concentrate its efforts on various aspects to prevent wasting, while UNICEF ensures MAM and SAM management. The final document was presented and approved by WFP and UNICEF country directors and the Ministry of Health Nutrition Director.

One of the main pillars of the actions proposed by WFP is using cash and vouchers as nutrition top-ups added to general household food assistance as an alternative to blanket supplementary feeding programmes to leverage the cash-based transfers to cover the nutrition needs of more at-risk groups. This new approach was implemented at the end of 2023 and will continue in 2024.

Furthermore, WFP integrated nutrition into the emergency response to internally displaced persons by applying standard procedures containing menu specifications for adults and children aged 6-23 months. From August onwards, 9 percent of hot meals adapted for complementary feeding were distributed in 80 sites. WFP collaborated in creating menus adapted to school-age children to ensure that at least 40 percent of the daily energy and macronutrient requirements are covered and to maximize the intake of micronutrients in school meals. School cooks and personnel have been trained in basic nutrition principles and food hygiene.

Nutrition and hygiene practices were also promoted among students and their families through LENDI, a Gender and Nutrition SBCC project integrated into the school feeding programme, implemented in 57 schools of the North-East Department, as mentioned in the Gender section.

WFP also enhanced the integration of nutrition in its safety net interventions in 2023. Namely, in addition to nutrition-sensitive targeting, the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project programme included an SBCC nutrition, health and hygiene strategy implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. In 2023, 5,681 people joined the Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Parents Clubs, participating in peer group interactive sessions and other community-based activities, including sensitization on immunization and nutritional screening, home visits that reached 115,367 people, and referrals of severely malnourished children to functional health centres. In addition, a specific nutrition and hygiene SBCC package approved by the Ministry of Health was used to promote

good practices for 130,934 parents and caregivers.

Those activities were executed with the Ministry of Health, strengthening national capacity. Ten District Health Directorates were involved in the activities. WFP trained more than 170 community health workers and supported them financially to ensure community health and promotion tasks.

Finally, in 2023, WFP, in the framework of the contribution to the United Nations Joint Team on HIV led by UNAIDS, realized a qualitative study to explore the barriers and opportunities to improve HIV-sensitive social protection programmes in Haiti to strengthen food security and nutrition. Given the lack of information that exists on the specific social protection needs of people living with HIV in the national context, this study provides a basis of evidence to support future interventions. An HIV- and tuberculosis-sensitive safety net with the integration of nutrition counselling was also implemented in the Centre and Artibonite departments.

# Partnerships

Despite a global trend of decreased funding, WFP increased its contributions received every year, representing an increase of over 160 percent between 2019 and 2023 and a successful mobilization of 66.5 percent of the needs-based plan for the entire country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023. In 2023 alone, WFP mobilized over USD 160 million, the highest level of resources raised for Haiti in a single year over the CSP (and over a 180 percent increase compared to the first year of the CSP). This is thanks to WFP's strong partnership with the Government, which was ranked globally WFP's 21<sup>st</sup> biggest donor in 2023 and sixth for directed multiyear contributions, as well as the continued support from partner governments, private donors, multilateral funds and international financial institutions. Despite this increase in resource mobilization, the rising needs in the country outpace the available resources, prompting WFP to prioritize resource allocation further.

Of resources mobilized, 42 percent were earmarked by partners for the crisis response. Partners also supported WFP's resilience activities, allocating 47 percent of resources to interventions that enabled WFP to make medium- and longer-term investments as a way to reduce humanitarian needs. The remaining 11 percent supported logistics, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service operations and flexible funding. This division of resources illustrated a successful positioning of WFP on the resilience agenda and interest from partners to fund longer-term interventions that align with the national policy agenda. Amongst others, WFP successfully negotiated four multiyear agreements on school feeding and safety nets. While the increased support for the resilience agenda was welcome, WFP struggled to reach its target for emergency response due to the lack of funding.

Regarding quality and limitations of resources, the strict earmarking at times constrained WFP's ability to address the country's broad spectrum of needs and priorities, as only limited flexible funding was received (3 percent of 2023 contributions). With the volatile security situation and operational constraints, WFP faced challenges meeting short implementation timelines. WFP prioritized its emergency response activities, reaching 80 percent of people in the emergency level of food insecurity (IPC4), which accounts for 73 percent of the target.

In 2023, WFP maintained its engagement with external partners on context and operational developments. The sustained engagement enabled continued support from partners in advocacy efforts, which allowed WFP to maintain and sometimes increase the level of resources received from the host Government, which is the largest donor to WFP (through support from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank), as well as traditional donors, including Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America. Additionally, WFP was able to unlock new opportunities from partners who had not previously supported Haiti: Monaco and Norway for the home-grown school feeding programme and Slovenia and Sweden for flexible funding. Likewise, increased positioning with the United States of America audiences and the private sector helped secure funding from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, John Deere, McCutchen Foundation, UPS, and Clean Cooking Alliance, including through individual giving campaigns with ABC News in the United States of America and WFP's Share the Meal app. Thus, WFP diversified its portfolio, reaching close to 30 partners over the CSP.

In addition to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, WFP expanded its engagement with international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank. WFP enhanced its collaboration with the host Government to strengthen its institutional capacity in several programmatic areas, including school feeding, emergency assistance, climate change adaptation, agriculture, social protection and early warning systems. WFP supported the Government in enhancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation, notably through the Pro-Huerta Programme with Argentina and France to promote agroecological school gardens as a learning tool for schoolchildren.

In this context, WFP supported technical exchanges through field visits and missions to Argentina and Haiti. Moreover, WFP co-organized a South-South and Triangular Cooperation visit by a delegation of Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's Information System (SIMAST, for its French acronym) and Haiti's Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to the Dominican Republic to promote technical and strategic exchange with Dominican Republic's *Sistema Único de Beneficiarios* or SIUBEN (equivalent of SIMAST in Dominican Republic) on data collection and protection, interoperability, indexes and methodological and technological tools for social protection.

## Focus on localization

Partnerships with non-governmental organizations were crucial enablers to implement programmes across the country and further promote localization. Overall, WFP partnered with 28 (NGO) across its nation-wide programmatic

interventions. In line with its priority to strengthen localization, 11 of these were local NGOs. These NGOs were identified through the United Nations Partner Portal through a competitive, open and transparent selection process. WFP planned to increase partnerships with local NGOs throughout the next CSP to reach 75 percent of distributions implemented by local NGOs, up from 50 percent currently. WFP also worked with five financial service providers.

WFP also signed a memorandum of understanding with the local Quisqueya University to collaborate on local food systems, particularly on analysing value chains.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Collaboration with United Nations agencies was essential to ensure an effective and coordinated implementation of programmes. To respond to the internationally displaced person crisis, WFP coordinated with the International Organization for Migration and local authorities and promoted joint and complementary assistance. Likewise, in the context of the global joint UNICEF-WFP strategy signed in August 2023, WFP worked with UNICEF to tackle malnutrition, specifically in the referral of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases for treatment. WFP implemented the joint UNICEF-WFP programme supported by Education Cannot Wait through their Multi-Year Resilience Programme to strengthen the resilience of children through the home-grown school feeding programme. WFP also collaborated with FAO by coordinating the Food Security Sector (FSS) and joint programme application for the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Likewise, WFP collaborated with the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction and United Nations Environment Programme on climate and disaster risk financing, a partnership to advance a joint application to the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund in 2024.

WFP maintained its leadership role in coordination mechanisms, such as the cash-based transfers working group and the food security and logistics sectors, supporting the National Coordination for Food Security and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, respectively. Building on WFP's work on its community feedback mechanism, the United Nations protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network chose WFP's hotline for PSEA management cases.

# Financial Overview

In its last year of the country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP was resourced at 67 percent of its requirements (which stood at USD 329.8 million), 47 percent less than in 22 when it resourced 112 percent of the requirement of USD 222.4 million. The 2023 budget was adjusted with an overall budget increase of 42 percent, from USD 232 million to USD 329.8 million, considering inflationary trends that affected WFP's food assistance and the growing number of people requiring food assistance.

Compared to 2022, WFP received only half the amount of flexible funding, which impeded its ability to swiftly and better adapt to the constantly changing operational environment and the increased difficulty of operating in Haiti. Multilateral allocations worth USD 6.4 million and donors approving advances against forecasted contributions worth USD 5.9 million brought the country office some flexibility and enabled it to avoid funding shortfalls.

Emergency activities (strategic outcome 1) were funded at 72 percent of their requirements, with USD 95.7 million. Nonetheless, the complex operating environment combined with the late confirmation of some contributions entailed that overall expenditure reached 86 percent of the available resources. Flexible funding enabled WFP to adjust to rapidly shifting needs and launch a targeted response for internally displaced persons (IDP) by providing hot meals in the metropolitan area and border towns where Haitians were repatriated from the Dominican Republic. At the end of 2023, there were 310,000 IDPs, 60 percent displaced throughout the year. WFP Haiti received advanced financing from WFP's internal funding mechanisms crisis (which must be repaid) to avoid food assistance interruption and respond to the intensifying IDP crisis. Moreover, thanks to flexible support from partners, WFP was able to implement a longer-term strategy to support IDPs beyond hot meals through cash-based transfers in October. The availability of flexible funding ensured that WFP could respond rapidly and effectively to this latest crisis in Haiti, as most donor funding was tightly earmarked to respond to the food security crisis in other areas across the country.

Activities supporting the implementation of safety nets (strategic outcome 2) were funded with USD 31.3 million (53 percent), compared to the needs-based plan, and activities focused on strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers (strategic outcome 3) were fully funded. The country office benefitted from an internal funding mechanism that allowed food to be procured faster for the first semester of the school year, allowing WFP's assistance to reach the schools without supply-related interruptions. Several multi-year contributions were also received to support both strategic outcomes.

Resilience activities (strategic outcome 4) were funded with USD 24.9 million (42 percent) and supported mainly by the Government of Haiti, notably the Economic and Social Assistance Fund and USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance. Strategic outcome 5 was funded with USD 5.6 million (82 percent) and allowed the expansion and improvement of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's national database.

On-demand service provision activities (strategic outcome 6), logistics sector free-to-user services, logistics coordination and air transportation for humanitarian actors through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (strategic outcome 7) were funded with USD 18.4 million (85 percent). At the beginning of 2023, UNHAS implemented the partial cost recovery system. WFP provided partners with supply chain and logistics support, including warehousing, land, sea and air transport, and fuel supply from its strategic reserve.

The resources not used at the end of 2023 were transferred to the new CSP 2024-2028.

















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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	192,262,495	123,226,972	126,956,477	107,561,863
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	133,596,010	87,823,896	95,663,335	82,956,051
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.	133,596,010	87,823,896	95,663,327	82,956,051
Non-activity specific	0	0	8	0
SO02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	58,666,484	35,403,076	31,293,045	24,605,812
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	33,656,227	16,887,454	18,718,315	12,907,529
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	25,010,257	18,515,622	12,574,729	11,698,282
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	17,772,038	19,032,287	20,771,599	13,953,725

SO03: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	17,772,038	19,032,287	20,771,599	13,953,725
Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	1,970,463	1,708,957	2,576,095	596,998
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	15,801,575	17,323,329	18,195,503	13,356,727
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	59,079,766	28,775,042	24,910,976	17,482,316
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	59,079,766	28,775,042	24,910,976	17,482,316
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	59,079,766	28,775,042	24,910,976	17,482,316
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	6,889,441	4,816,592	5,650,061	3,793,819
SO05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	6,889,441	4,816,592	5,650,061	3,793,819
Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production	6,889,441	4,816,592	5,388,764	3,793,819



Non-activity specific	0	0	261,296	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	21,616,139	13,970,617	18,381,790	13,092,299
SO06: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year	3,821,184	498,262	4,331,171	988,510
Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors	3,821,184	498,262	4,331,171	988,510
SO07: The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	17,794,954	13,472,355	14,050,619	12,103,789
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	1,120,053	1,692,691	1,703,672	1,631,595
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners	16,674,901	11,779,664	12,346,946	10,472,193
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,821,372	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	297,619,881	189,821,513	200,492,276	155,884,023

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 12,297,442	 9,908,499	 15,038,466	 11,001,265
Total Direct Costs	 309,917,323	 199,730,012	 215,530,742	 166,885,288
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 19,885,986	 12,948,373	 3,837,567	 3,837,567
Grand Total	 329,803,309	 212,678,385	 219,368,310	 170,722,856

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] Global Peace Index 2023. Institute for Economics & Peace. July 2023. GPI-2023-Web.pdf (visionofhumanity.org)
- [2] United Nations News. Article "Security Council authorizes 'historic' support mission in Haiti", 2 October 2023.
- [3] Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. UN OCHA (April 2023)
- [4] Households in IPC3 either have food consumption gaps reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.
- [5] Households in IPC4 either have large food consumption gaps, which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.
- [6] Households in IPC5 have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of a coping strategy. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2023 - February 2024 and Projection for March - June 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (ipcinform.org)
- [7] A corporate scale-up represents WFP's highest emergency response phase, enabling urgent and coordinated efforts to prevent high mortality rates and support public and private systems to mitigate a looming broader food crisis.
- [8] Out of its goal of reaching 2.3 million people in 2023, mainly due to access issues linked to insecurity preventing WFP from reaching people in need and resourcing delays.
- [9] WFP distributed USD 10 million in CBT in May alone for the first time on record.
- [10] National School Feeding Policy and Strategy (PSNAS, for its French acronym) | Politique et stratégie nationales d'alimentation scolaire (PSNAS) | Health and Education Resource Centre (unesco.org)
- [11] Such as agricultural roads, impluviums, gullies, basins and mills.
- [12] Compared to 28 percent in 2022

## Operational context

- [1] Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2023 - February 2024 and Projection for March - June 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (ipcinform.org).
- [2] Particularly between rural and urban populations
- [3] The economy shrank by 1.7 percent in 2019, 3.3 percent in 2020, 1.8 percent in 2021, and 1.7 percent in 2022. World Bank. Haiti Overview. Consulted on 24 October 2023.
- [4] Driven by global commodity and supply-chain disruption. World Bank. Haiti Overview. Consulted on 24 October 2023.
- [5] United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Index. Consulted on 25 December 2023.
- [6] Poverty: less than USD 3.65 per day; extreme poverty line: less than USD 2.15 per day. World Bank, Haiti Overview. Consulted on 24 October 2023.
- [7] This can be explained by a deterioration in labour market conditions and a drop in remittances from abroad. World Bank. Haiti Overview. Consulted on 24 October 2023
- [8] 96 percent of its population is exposed to those shocks. World Bank. Haiti Overview. Consulted on 24 October 2023.
- [9] FEWSNET, Below-average spring harvests exacerbate poor households' low purchasing power. July 2023. <https://fews.net/latin-america-and-caribbean/haiti/key-message-update/july-2023>
- [10] UNFPA, addressing gender-based violence in Haiti, June 2023 Addressing gender-based violence in Haiti (June 2023) - Haiti | ReliefWeb
- [11] Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of a coping strategy. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2023 - February 2024 and Projection for March - June 2024
- [12] Over 50 percent for most food products. FEWS NET, Latin America and the Caribbean - Key Message Update, September 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/latin-america-and-caribbean-key-message-update-september-2023>
- [13] The cost of the basic food basket increased by 7 percent compared to the previous year and reached approximately USD 186 per month for a household of five people. Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire. Bulletin d'octobre 2023. [https://www.cnsahaiti.org/Web/Food\\_Basket/2023/Bulletin percent20Panier percent20Alimentaire percent20octobre percent202023.pdf](https://www.cnsahaiti.org/Web/Food_Basket/2023/Bulletin%20Panier%20Alimentaire%20octobre%202023.pdf)
- [14] WFP responded to the devaluation of Haitian Gourdes by adapting the amount of cash transfers for its social protection activities based on the increase in the cost of the minimum expenditure basket from USD 29 to USD 35 and continued advocating for a revision at the cash working group.
- [15] World Food Programme, Border closure impact, November 2023 Haiti: Overview of DR border closure impacts | 3 November 2023 - Haiti | ReliefWeb
- [16] Armed groups control about 80 percent of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. ACAPS. Briefing note - Haiti: Humanitarian impact of gang violence. June 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/acaps-briefing-note-haiti-humanitarian-impact-gang-violence-02-june-2023>
- [17] There were 313,901 internally displaced persons in 2023 (55 percent of which were children). Ninety-four percent originated from the West department, mostly from the capital city of Port-au-Prince. International Organization for Migration. Haiti: More than 60 percent of forced displacements happened in 2023, a year of growing brutality. <https://haiti.iom.int/news/haiti-more-60-forced-displacements-happened-2023-year-growing-brutality#:~:text=As%20of%20December%202023%2C%20more%20than%20310%2C000%20people,and%20humanitarian%20situation%2C%20especially%20in%20the%20capital%20Port-au-Prince>
- [18] According to WFP standards, 50 percent of IPC3 should also be targeted.
- [19] In 2022, a WFP back office for Haiti was opened in the Dominican Republic to allow employees who had been evacuated from Haiti following the peyi lòk of October 2022 to work from there. An office will reopen in early 2024 following the reopening of the border between the two countries.

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Score Cards are used to identify which vulnerability criteria each household meets.
- [2] Households in IPC3 either have food consumption gaps reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies. Households in IPC4 either have large food consumption gaps, which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation. According to WFP standards 50 percent of IPC3 should also be targeted. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Haiti: Acute food insecurity Situation for August 2023 – February 2024. Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2023 - February 2024 and Projection for March - June 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ([ipcinfo.org](http://ipcinfo.org))
- [3] According to the local NGO Groupe d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés, 492,140 Haitians returned or were repatriated from the Dominican Republic, of which 224,614 Haitians were repatriated between January and November 2023.
- [4] These outcome results are the aggregate value reported in the data tables by location. In 2023, the CSP log frame added two food security and essential needs outcome indicators (Livelihood Coping Strategy—Essential Needs and Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs). A baseline was conducted, and reporting will begin in 2024. Activities under country strategic plan output 2 are resilience-focused activities originally planned to be implemented under activity 1, but due to an implementation plan change, they were decided to be implemented under activity 6 (please see strategic outcome 4).

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Interventions delivered through the national social protection system.
- [2] Interventions are delivered in parallel with the national social protection system.
- [3] "Let Communities Lead" to eliminate the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Haiti | BINUH ([unmissions.org](http://unmissions.org)). <https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/let-communities-lead-eliminate-hivaids-pandemic-haiti>
- [4] Households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls under 5 or a person with a disability receive USD 35, while households who meet both criteria receive USD 70.
- [5] Peyi Lòks is a Haitian expression that can be translated as "country lockdown." It describes periods of social unrest, protests or high insecurity that bring the country to a standstill. Public administration is not working, basic market, transport and business functionalities are blocked or disrupted, and the country's population cannot go on with their day normally.
- [6] Several supply chain optimization analyses were undertaken by the country office, demonstrating significant impact. These include: (i) optimization of the school meal composition and its procurement strategy has already led to cost savings of USD 273,000; (ii) optimization of the logistics network and last-mile deliveries has already led to cost savings of USD 373,000.
- [7] Endline evaluation of WFP's USDA McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition programme support in Haiti, October 2023.

A.3.1 indicator: The remaining balance of USD 300,000 was distributions planned for 2022 that took place in 2023.

A.1.3 indicator: No planned values for take-home rations

A.1.8 and A.3.5 indicators: Planned values blank as this was an unplanned programme triggered by a climate shock

A.4.2 indicator: No actual values since the activity was not implemented in 2023 due to a change in the implementation strategy.

Activity 2 outcome indicators: A representative sample size for the end line for the HIV/TB nutrition-sensitive safety net project could not be reached due to network issues in the implementation area (FCS, rCSI, MAD, MDDW, FCS-N). An independent impact evaluation of the ASPIRE project commissioned by the World Bank is underway. For the nutrition coverage indicator, the implementation period was short, and the recall period could not be met.

B.1.2 indicator: Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition as food was not distributed under strategic outcome 2.

B.3.1 indicator: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people) not applicable

B.3.2 indicator: Planned values not available to date due to network issues.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] These areas of improvement were adapted to the different programmes and put in place as follows: i) a price-setting committee was established in every department with the participation of cooperating partners, OPAs and WFP employees from logistics, monitoring, programme and sub-offices management. It analyses monthly invoices for the payment of products as well as a prediction of next month's prices to inform WFP planning activities better; and ii) WFP also conducted the first phase of OPAs readiness and maturity assessment (FORMA), which focused on compiled organizational and infrastructural needs of OPAs supplying the HGsf schools. This assessment and report will be finalized at the beginning of 2024 and will serve better to prioritize SAMS interventions throughout the next CSP.
- [2] Impact evaluations will be conducted yearly. For overall 2023 figures (including data from October to December 2023 that were not considered for this first phase of the assessment), a second report will be finalized at the beginning of 2024. WFP is already planning a more in-depth analysis in 2024.
- [3] Vita Mamba produces fortified snacks enriched with vitamins and minerals that may be lacking in the diets of school-age children, including zinc, iron, iodine and vitamins A and B12.

Activity 4: "Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops" and "Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems" are new indicators introduced in 2023 and will be reported from 2024 onwards.

Activity 5: For outcome indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy," this was reported under activity 3.

## Strategic outcome 04

Activities under the country strategic plan (CSP) output 2 activity 1 were moved to CSP output 11 activity 6.

New resilience and livelihoods outcome indicators 27, CABS, CSS CRS will be measured in 2024.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] In this case, indirect beneficiaries refer to the wider population impacted that could indirectly and potentially benefit from WFP's technical assistance and support to government policies, systems and national programmes.

The emergency preparedness capacity workshop did not occur as planned in 2023 due to security constraints.

Output 12, 14: C.8 is not applicable as the assets and infrastructure were not intended to be handed over to national stakeholders.

Due to security constraints, indicators G4, G5, G6, G10, G11 and G12 could not be collected on time through partners.

## Strategic outcome 06

H.7 is not applicable for 2023 as UNHAS was not activated for activity 8. Therefore, no passengers were transported.

## Strategic outcome 07

[1] Of these, 18 are United Nations organizations, 47 are national and 75 are international NGOs.

Activity 9: For 2023, other outputs H.2, H.4 and H.7 were not applicable or reported.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] United Nations Development Programme. Gender Development Index. Consulted on 25 December 2023.

[2] World Bank. Haiti Gender Assessment Report 2023. May 2023. Haiti Gender Assessment Report-2023 (worldbank.org)

Activities 3, 4 and 5: Indicator "Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality" does not apply to these activities.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] For instance, WFP's resilience activities also ensured a Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to actively engage and empower affected populations in the design of livelihood programmes.

[2] European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. 8 crises the world must not look away from in 2024.

[https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/stories/8-crises-world-must-not-look-away-2024\\_en](https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/stories/8-crises-world-must-not-look-away-2024_en)

[3] RapidPro is a WFP internal platform to manage two-way communication and remote data collection where face-to-face interaction is not viable.

[4] Of the 21,598 feedback/complaints received, 14,712 were received through helpdesks, 6,186 through the hotline, 8811, 672 through feedback committees, 122 through WhatsApp messenger, and 46 through suggestion boxes.

[5] Sugar CRM Platform: This is the corporate platform WFP uses to manage beneficiaries' feedback. All community feedback received is registered in the system, and WFP and other agency focal points can easily provide solutions to cases assigned to them. Responses are then provided to beneficiaries before cases are closed in the platform.

[6] IASC, Minimum operating standards on PSEA. Consulted on 5 January 2023.

[interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2016-01/3\\_minimum\\_operating\\_standards\\_mos-psea.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2016-01/3_minimum_operating_standards_mos-psea.pdf)

Data related to activities 3, 4 and 5 - CC.1.1 and CC.1.2 indicators, and activity 4 - CC.2.1 will be reported in 2024 using suitable tools.

CC.1.5: "Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)" could not be reported on since the country office was not part of the WFP DI "pilot initiative" in 2023. A baseline assessment will be undertaken in 2024.

CC.2.5: Data represents who was aware of the WFP's hotline number.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Resident Coordinator Office in Haiti. Haiti : Analyse Commune de Pays. July 2022 <https://haiti.un.org/fr/189058-ha%C3%AFti-analyse-commune-de-pays-juillet-2022>

[2] Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. Environmental performance 2022. <https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epi2022report06062022.pdf>

[3] Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, and the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) of Ruhr University Bochum. World Risk Report 2022.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/worldriskreport-2022-focus-digitalization>

[4] Follow-up includes expanding training for the partners of the emergency activities, while other activities will be screened later in the year, and a second support mission specifically focusing on strengthening ownership of field offices.

## Nutrition integration

[1] Classification of nutritional status according to WHO: Critical: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence: >15 percent; Serious: 10 percent ≤ GAM <5 percent

[2] Lipid-based nutrient supplement – Medium quantity (LNS – MQ) and Specialized nutritious food – medium quantity (SNF -MQ)

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,122,462	1,002,672	89%
	female	1,150,052	1,061,726	92%
	total	2,272,514	2,064,398	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	38,020	24,673	65%
	female	38,020	24,593	65%
	total	76,040	49,266	65%
24-59 months	male	76,044	46,114	61%
	female	76,044	46,114	61%
	total	152,088	92,228	61%
5-11 years	male	324,015	283,666	88%
	female	313,588	276,003	88%
	total	637,603	559,669	88%
12-17 years	male	152,085	116,583	77%
	female	133,075	107,775	81%
	total	285,160	224,358	79%
18-59 years	male	475,266	461,478	97%
	female	513,281	511,040	100%
	total	988,547	972,518	98%
60+ years	male	57,032	70,158	123%
	female	76,044	96,201	127%
	total	133,076	166,359	125%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	17,556	0	0%
IDP	158,005	136,175	86%
Resident	2,096,953	1,928,223	92%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	50,000	71,400	142%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	250,000	172,185	68%
Malnutrition treatment programme	6,765	7,290	107%
School based programmes	521,377	450,279	86%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,776,880	1,477,634	83%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	236	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	3	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	12	-
Peas	2,834	56	2%
Rations	0	23	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	150	0	0%
Rice	11,334	1,864	16%
Split Peas	0	194	-
Vegetable Oil	881	127	14%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	375	598	159%
Bulgur Wheat	900	672	75%
Iodised Salt	124	64	52%
LNS	0	0	0%
Lentils	772	645	84%
Maize Meal	1,587	63	4%
Peas	397	0	0%
Rice	2,487	2,960	119%
Split Peas	0	76	-
Vegetable Oil	415	298	72%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	88	64	73%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	57	-
Vegetable Oil	292	211	72%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	86,684,632	45,518,019	53%
Commodity Voucher	0	4,706,097	-
Value Voucher	0	6,720	-
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,040,640	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	26,400,569	10,876,035	41%
Commodity Voucher	1,000,000	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	9,652,500	7,503,917	78%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	30,900,000	8,730,685	28%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	649,906	-

## 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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected households receive unconditional food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		5,753,456
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	749,884 720,481 <b>1,470,365</b>	656,985 600,799 <b>1,257,784</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	16,334 17,001 <b>33,335</b>	1,960 2,040 <b>4,000</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	15,199	2,515.9
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	86,684,632	45,518,020

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	881	231.96
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	881	231.96

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected households receive conditional food assistance to rehabilitate community assets and meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected households receive unconditional food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		5.62

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis-affected populations in Haiti - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤5	≤5	17	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤5	≤5	17	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≤5	≤5	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26	>80	>80	45	WFP survey
	Male	33	>80	>80	43	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>80	>80	44	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	<15	<15	39	WFP survey
	Male	37	<15	<15	38	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<15	<15	38	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<5	<5	16	WFP survey
	Male	29	<5	<5	19	WFP survey
	Overall	39	<5	<5	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	>48	>48	34	WFP survey
	Male	24	>48	>48	34	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>48	>48	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	<52	<52	63	WFP survey
	Male	75	<52	<52	63	WFP survey
	Overall	66	<52	<52	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	3	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	>66	>66	68	WFP survey
	Male	62	>66	>66	69	WFP survey
	Overall	64	>66	>66	69	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<34	<34	32	WFP survey
	Male	38	<34	<34	30	WFP survey
	Overall	36	<34	<34	31	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	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	>30	>30	89	WFP survey
	Male	81	>30	>30	92	WFP survey
	Overall	82	>30	>30	90	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	<69	<69	11	WFP survey
	Male	19	<69	<69	8	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<69	<69	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Household - Location: North-West - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	14.8	>24	>24	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	14.8	>24	>24	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	>24	>24	24.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	18	>28	>28	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	18	>28	>28	18.5	WFP survey
	Overall	18	>28	>28	18.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	29.5	>39	>39	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	>39	>39	40.7	WFP survey
	Overall	29.5	>39	>39	40.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	6.6	>16	>16	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	>16	>16	11.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	>16	>16	11.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Artibonite - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	<5	<5	12	WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<5	14	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<5	<5	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	13	>80	>80	38	WFP survey
	Male	13	>80	>80	35	WFP survey
	Overall	13	>80	>80	37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<15	<15	29	WFP survey
	Male	41	<15	<15	31	WFP survey
	Overall	38	<15	<15	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	51	<5	<5	33	WFP survey
	Male	46	<5	<5	34	WFP survey
	Overall	49	<5	<5	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>48	>48	43	WFP survey
	Male	50	>48	>48	43	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>48	>48	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	<52	<52	56	WFP survey
	Male	49	<52	<52	55	WFP survey
	Overall	49	<52	<52	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	>66	>66	74	WFP survey
	Male	69	>66	>66	72	WFP survey
	Overall	67	>66	>66	73	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<34	<34	26	WFP survey
	Male	31	<34	<34	28	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<34	<34	27	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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	>30	>30	86	WFP survey
	Male	80	>30	>30	88	WFP survey
	Overall	82	>30	>30	87	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	<69	<69	14	WFP survey
	Male	20	<69	<69	12	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<69	<69	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22	<5	<5	22	WFP survey
	Male	24	<5	<5	26	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<5	<5	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	60	<5	<5	33	WFP survey
	Male	57	<5	<5	32	WFP survey
	Overall	59	<5	<5	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16	<10	<10	18	WFP survey
	Male	15	<10	<10	17	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<10	<10	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2	>80	>80	27	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>80	25	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>80	>80	26	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1	>10	>10	1.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	24.1	>34	>34	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	25	>34	>34	20	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	>34	>34	32	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	20.7	>22	>22	17.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	>22	>22	20	WFP survey
	Overall	12.2	>22	>22	20	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20.7	>36	>36	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	35	>36	>36	40	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	>36	>36	42	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	6.9	>14	>14	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>14	>14	8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	>14	>14	10	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Centre - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	<5	<5	7	WFP survey
	Male	16	<5	<5	10	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<5	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	>48	>48	27	WFP survey
	Male	68	>48	>48	19	WFP survey
	Overall	69	>48	>48	25	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<52	<52	72	WFP survey
	Male	29	<52	<52	80	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<52	<52	74	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Overall	3	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	>66	>66	43	WFP survey
	Male	74	>66	>66	38	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>66	>66	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	<34	<34	57	WFP survey
	Male	26	<34	<34	62	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<34	<34	59	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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89	>30	>30	74	WFP survey
	Male	90	>30	>30	70	WFP survey
	Overall	89	>30	>30	73	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<69	<69	26	WFP survey
	Male	10	<69	<69	30	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<60	<60	27	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	<5	<5	8	WFP survey
	Male	15	<5	<5	15	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<5	<5	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	70	<5	<5	21	WFP survey
	Male	67	<5	<5	23	WFP survey
	Overall	69	<5	<5	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<10	<10	14	WFP survey
	Male	14	<10	<10	17	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<10	<10	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>80	>80	56	WFP survey
	Male	4	>80	>80	46	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>80	>80	53	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1.8	>10	>10	1.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	30	>39	>39	42.3	WFP survey
	Male	27	>39	>39	48	WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	>39	>39	45.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	13.3	>29	>29	30.8	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	>29	>29	24	WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	>29	>29	27.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	26.7	>41	>41	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	>41	>41	40	WFP survey
	Overall	31.3	>41	>41	43.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>16	>16	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	>16	>16	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>16	>16	11.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Nippes - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	<5	<5	14	WFP survey
	Male	21	<5	<5	16	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<5	<5	15	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	20	>80	>80	23	WFP survey
	Male	20	>80	>80	17	WFP survey
	Overall	20	>80	>80	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<15	<15	39	WFP survey
	Male	21	<15	<15	40	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<15	<15	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	57	<5	<5	38	WFP survey
	Male	59	<5	<5	43	WFP survey
	Overall	58	<5	<5	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	>48	>48	45	WFP survey
	Male	54	>48	>48	47	WFP survey
	Overall	53	>48	>48	46	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	<52	<52	53	WFP survey
	Male	45	<52	<52	50	WFP survey
	Overall	45	<52	<52	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	>66	>66	68	WFP survey
	Male	71	>66	>66	65	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>66	>66	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	<34	<34	32	WFP survey
	Male	28	<34	<34	35	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<34	<34	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	>30	>30	77	WFP survey
	Male	87	>30	>30	80	WFP survey
	Overall	87	>30	>30	78	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	<69	<69	23	WFP survey
	Male	13	<69	<69	20	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<69	<69	22	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<1	<1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<5	<5	33	WFP survey
	Male	15	<5	<5	28	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<5	<5	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	65	<5	<5	41	WFP survey
	Male	68	<5	<5	40	WFP survey
	Overall	66	<5	<5	41	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16	<15	<15	26	WFP survey
	Male	12	<15	<15	29	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<15	<15	27	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3	>80	>80	1	WFP survey
	Male	6	>80	>80	1	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>80	>80	1	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	2	>10	>10	2.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	29.4	>39	>39	35	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	>39	>39	35	WFP survey
	Overall	29.4	>39	>39	35	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	14.7	>24	>24	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	14.7	>24	>24	17.5	WFP survey
	Overall	14.7	>24	>24	17.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	35.3	>45	>45	42.5	WFP survey
	Male	35.3	>45	>45	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	>45	>45	42.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.9	>12	>12	7.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	>12	>12	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	>12	>12	7.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Nord ouest - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	<5	<5	11	WFP survey
	Male	16	<5	<5	12	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<5	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14	>80	>80	25	WFP survey
	Male	13	>80	>80	20	WFP survey
	Overall	13	>80	>80	23	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	<15	<15	32	WFP survey
	Male	33	<15	<15	35	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<15	<15	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58	<5	<5	43	WFP survey
	Male	54	<5	<5	44	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<5	<5	44	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: North - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16	<5	<5	5	WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<5	4	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<5	<5	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9	>80	>80	41	WFP survey
	Male	9	>80	>80	41	WFP survey
	Overall	9	>80	>80	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	<15	<15	45	WFP survey
	Male	20	<15	<15	45	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<15	<15	45	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	71	<5	<5	14	WFP survey
	Male	71	<5	<5	14	WFP survey
	Overall	71	<5	<5	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	>13	>13	30	WFP survey
	Male	54	>13	>13	26	WFP survey
	Overall	52	>13	>13	29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	<87	<87	68	WFP survey
	Male	45	<87	<87	72	WFP survey
	Overall	45	<87	<87	69	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>44	>44	65	WFP survey
	Male	66	>44	>44	61	WFP survey
	Overall	64	>44	>44	64	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<56	<56	35	WFP survey
	Male	34	<56	<56	39	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<56	<56	36	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	>71	>71	86	WFP survey
	Male	90	>71	>71	85	WFP survey
	Overall	88	>71	>71	86	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	<29	<29	14	WFP survey
	Male	10	<29	<29	15	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<29	<29	14	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
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<5	<5	17	WFP survey
	Male	17	<5	<5	27	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<5	<5	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49	<5	<5	42	WFP survey
	Male	55	<5	<5	32	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<5	<5	39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<10	<10	28	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	30	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<10	<10	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11	>80	>80	14	WFP survey
	Male	18	>80	>80	11	WFP survey
	Overall	13	>80	>80	13	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0.7	>10	>10	1.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	27.8	>37	>37	47.6	WFP survey
	Male	27.8	>37	>37	47.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27.8	>37	>37	47.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	5.6	>15	>15	19	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	>15	>15	19	WFP survey
	Overall	5.6	>15	>15	19	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	11.1	>21	>21	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	>21	>21	38.1	WFP survey
	Overall	11.1	>21	>21	14.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>10	>10	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>10	>10	14.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>10	>10	14.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: North-East - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	57	>48	>48	12	WFP survey
	Male	59	>48	>48	19	WFP survey
	Overall	58	>48	>48	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	<52	<52	84	WFP survey
	Male	41	<52	<52	81	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<52	<52	84	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	=0	=0	4	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	=0	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>66	>66	63	WFP survey
	Male	64	>66	>66	62	WFP survey
	Overall	65	>66	>66	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	<34	<34	37	WFP survey
	Male	36	<34	<34	38	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<34	<34	37	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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86	>30	>30	87	WFP survey
	Male	89	>30	>30	90	WFP survey
	Overall	87	>30	>30	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<69	<69	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	<69	<69	10	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<69	<69	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	<5	<5	17	WFP survey
	Male	15	<5	<5	26	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<5	<5	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36	<5	<5	67	WFP survey
	Male	34	<5	<5	45	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<5	<5	62	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<10	<10	12	WFP survey
	Male	12	<10	<10	23	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<10	<10	25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	32	>80	>80	4	WFP survey
	Male	37	>80	>80	5	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>80	>80	4	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1.3	>10	>10	3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	15	>25	>25	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	15	>25	>25	14.3	WFP survey
	Overall	15	>25	>25	14.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	10	>20	>20	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	10	>20	>20	28.6	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>20	>20	28.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	40	>50	>50	57.1	WFP survey
	Male	40	>50	>50	57.1	WFP survey
	Overall	40	>50	>50	57.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5	>15	>15	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	5	>15	>15	14.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>15	>15	14.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> North-West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>30	>30	50	WFP survey
	Male	62	>30	>30	51	WFP survey
	Overall	64	>30	>30	50	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<69	<69	49	WFP survey
	Male	37	<69	<69	48	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<69	<69	48	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	2	WFP survey
	Male	2	<1	<1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>63	>63	70	WFP survey
	Male	75	>63	>63	72	WFP survey
	Overall	77	>63	>63	71	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<37	<37	30	WFP survey
	Male	25	<37	<37	28	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<37	<37	29	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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	>77	>77	87	WFP survey
	Male	92	>77	>77	87	WFP survey
	Overall	93	>71	>71	87	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<23	<23	13	WFP survey
	Male	8	<23	<23	13	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<23	<23	13	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
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	1.2	>10	>10	1.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> South - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32	<5	<5	30	WFP survey
	Male	40	<5	<5	30	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<5	<5	29	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	54	<5	<5	36	WFP survey
	Male	44	<5	<5	40	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<5	<5	38	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	<15	<15	31	WFP survey
	Male	13	<15	<15	23	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<15	<15	27	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2	>80	>80	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	>80	>80	7	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>80	>80	6	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	2.3	>10	>10	1.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	29.3	>39	>39	40.8	WFP survey
	Male	29.3	>39	>39	40.8	WFP survey
	Overall	29.3	>39	>39	40.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	17.2	>27	>27	26.3	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	>27	>27	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	>27	>27	26.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	39.7	>49	>49	30.3	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	>49	>49	30.3	WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	>49	>49	30.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	>15	>15	14.5	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	>15	>15	14.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	>15	>15	14.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16	<5	<5	18	WFP survey
	Male	16	<5	<5	16	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<5	<5	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	6	>80	>80	12	WFP survey
	Male	9	>80	>80	16	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>80	>80	13	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	<15	<15	23	WFP survey
	Male	28	<15	<15	30	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<15	<15	25	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	76	<5	<5	65	WFP survey
	Male	63	<5	<5	54	WFP survey
	Overall	74	<5	<5	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	>28	>28	25	WFP survey
	Male	47	>28	>28	24	WFP survey
	Overall	49	>28	>28	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	<71	<71	71	WFP survey
	Male	50	<71	<71	71	WFP survey
	Overall	49	<71	<71	71	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	<1	<1	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	<1	<1	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<1	<1	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>67	>67	54	WFP survey
	Male	70	>67	>67	50	WFP survey
	Overall	61	>67	>67	49	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<33	<33	51	WFP survey
	Male	0	<33	<33	46	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<33	<33	49	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	70	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	61	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	>86	>86	62	WFP survey
	Male	76	>86	>86	68	WFP survey
	Overall	69	>86	>86	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	<14	<14	38	WFP survey
	Male	24	<14	<14	32	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<14	<14	37	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
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	<13.83	<13.83	10	WFP survey
	Male	23	<19.08	<19.08	14	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<16.89	<16.89	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	62	<51.06	<51.06	56	WFP survey
	Male	46	<46.56	<46.56	44	WFP survey
	Overall	59	<48.44	<48.44	53	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<26.6	<26.6	28	WFP survey
	Male	18	<23.66	<23.66	31	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<24.89	<24.89	29	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16	>8.51	>8.51	7	WFP survey
	Male	13	>10.69	>10.69	10	WFP survey
	Overall	15	>9.78	>9.78	7	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0.9	>10	>10	1.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	22.8	>30	>30	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	>30	>30	32.3	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	>30	>30	31	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	13.9	>22	>22	21.1	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	>22	>22	16.1	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	>22	>22	19	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	39.2	>49	>49	29.8	WFP survey
	Male	40.3	>49	>49	32.3	WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	>49	>49	31	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.5	>12	>12	8.8	WFP survey
	Male	1.5	>12	>12	12.9	WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	>12	>12	11.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Centre - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3	<80	<80	19	WFP survey
	Male	4	<80	<80	24	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<80	<80	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	>15	>15	40	WFP survey
	Male	11	>15	>15	35	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>15	>15	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	88	>5	>5	41	WFP survey
	Male	86	>5	>5	41	WFP survey
	Overall	88	>5	>5	41	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> North-West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	<5	<5	11	WFP survey
	Male	16	<5	<5	12	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<5	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5	>80	>80	47	WFP survey
	Male	5	>80	>80	37	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>80	>80	45	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27	<15	<15	37	WFP survey
	Male	24	<15	<15	45	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<15	<15	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	78	<5	<5	16	WFP survey
	Male	71	<5	<5	18	WFP survey
	Overall	76	<5	<5	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<13	<13	19	WFP survey
	Male	20	<30	<30	19	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<22	<22	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	67	<71	<71	40	WFP survey
	Male	61	<51	<51	42	WFP survey
	Overall	64	<60	<60	41	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	<14	<14	12	WFP survey
	Male	12	<14	<14	19	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<14	<14	16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	>2	>2	28	WFP survey
	Male	7	>5	>5	20	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>4	>4	24	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	11.4	>11.4	>11.4	19	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year					Root Causes	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</b>						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 04: Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment; HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female	144,473	64,934	
			Male	138,807	62,391	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>283,280</b>	<b>127,325</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	3,450	3,717	
			Male	3,315	3,573	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>7,290</b>	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		9,473	
			Male		9,102	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>18,575</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	26,400,569	10,876,035	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		351,585	
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.</b>						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 05: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	140,325	110,521	
			Male	146,052	113,831	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>286,377</b>	<b>224,352</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		19,979	
			Male		20,566	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>40,545</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,057	5,376	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,000,000		
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	539	523.91	

## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition sensitive safety nets to improve their food security and nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Individual	36,353	236,146
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	13,593	13,593

### Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: School age children receive nutritious school meals to improve their food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	93	2,044
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school school	1,231 100	2,095 54
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	% %		5.71

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	9,000	9,025
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	12,000	12,000
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	64.94
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	6.71
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	450,675	161,095

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	3	≥26	≥26	22	Secondary data
	Male	3	≥26	≥26	16	Secondary data
	Overall	3	≥26	≥26	19	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.61	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	1	WFP programme monitoring

Attendance rate	Female	92	>92	>92	76.3	WFP
	Male	92	>92	>92	77	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	76.6	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	70	>80	>80	61	WFP
	Male	64	>80	>80	58	programme monitoring
	Overall	67	>80	>80	59	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 09: School age children benefit from home grown school meals to improve their food security and nutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	115,150	112,043	
			Male	119,850	113,884	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>225,927</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	380	332.57	
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	380	166.95	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	9,652,500	7,503,916	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	29,250,000	54,584,666	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	380	275.69	



## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 07: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	95	97

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

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 08: Smallholder farmers, especially women, benefit from institutional purchases including those for the provision of diversified and nutritious school meals, to improve their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	170	170
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2

CSP Output 09: School age children benefit from home grown school meals to improve their food security and nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,137	1,011
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	795	1,391
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,900	4,900
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,100	4,900

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	67.7
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	4,340	4,340
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	6.83
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	446,807	222,668
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	398,396	382,710
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,477	1,391
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,962	2,715
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	7,868,467.68	8,362,266.69

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	990,801	>990,801	>990,801	8,068,102.05	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,657	>4,340	>4,340	4,340	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						

Attendance rate	Female	92	>92	>92	74.5	WFP
	Male	92	>92	>92	73.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	74.2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	>1	>1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	>1	>1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	>1	>1	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2	>2	>2	2.2	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.61	1	WFP survey
	Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	1	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	70	>80	>80	62	WFP
	Male	64	>80	>80	59	programme monitoring
	Overall	67	>80	>80	60	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School meals children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	3	>26	>26	22	WFP
	Male	3	>26	>26	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>26	>26	19	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						

Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	17.47	>17.47	>17.47	93	WFP programme monitoring
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<b>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</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**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**

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: Vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from conditional food assistance to maintain and strengthen their food security and nutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: Community members in risk prone areas benefit from integrated risk management and climate-resilient assets, tools and services which contribute to their food security, nutrition and resilience to shocks

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	127,500	87,814
			Male	122,500	84,371
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>172,185</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	25,500	27,469
			Male	24,500	25,356
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>52,825</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	30,000,000	8,730,687
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	900,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		649,905

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: Community members in risk prone areas benefit from integrated risk management and climate-resilient assets, tools and services which contribute to their food security, nutrition and resilience to shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	285,845	520
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,718.8	940.21
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	184.1	153.83
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	153.47	123.59
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	39.7	66.45
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	24.1	7.22
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.4: Kilometers (Km) of retention walls/hillside stabilizers/river embankments built/rehabilitated.	Food assistance for asset	Number	5.49	7.13
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.5: Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	1.8	1.2
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.6: Kilometers (km) of live fencing created/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	3.5	3
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4

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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	500	500
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	86.67	100
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	50,000	52,983
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	52,825	52,825
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 (overall)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	37,805	37,805
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	909,392.7	909,392.7
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	8,908,500	8,908,500

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	64	>64	>64	64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	15	≤5	≤5	19	WFP
	Male	15	≤5	≤5	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤5	≤5	19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12	>80	>80	16	WFP survey
	Male	20	>80	>80	21	WFP survey
	Overall	16	>80	>80	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<15	<15	44	WFP survey
	Male	33	<15	<15	39	WFP survey
	Overall	29	<15	<15	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	63	<5	<5	40	WFP survey
	Male	47	<5	<5	40	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<5	<5	40	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	>0	>0	57	WFP survey
	Male	71	>0	>0	59	WFP survey
	Overall	71	>0	>0	58	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	<0	<0	41	WFP survey
	Male	29	<0	<0	40	WFP survey
	Overall	27	<0	<0	40	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	2	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	>0	>0	49	WFP survey
	Male	48	>0	>0	60	WFP survey
	Overall	43	>0	>0	54	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<0	<0	51	WFP survey
	Male	46	<0	<0	40	WFP survey
	Overall	52	<0	<0	46	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	>0	>0	57	WFP survey
	Male	67	>0	>0	59	WFP survey
	Overall	67	>0	>0	58	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	<0	<0	41	WFP survey
	Male	33	<0	<0	40	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<0	<0	40	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	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	40.41	<4.73	<4.73	51.05	WFP survey
	Male	28.13	<4.76	<4.76	37.5	WFP survey
	Overall	34.84	<4.75	<4.75	45	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	38.86	<86.14	<86.14	35.79	WFP survey
	Male	59.38	<86.9	<86.9	45.83	WFP survey
	Overall	48.16	<86.08	<86.08	40	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.69	<10.14	<10.14	12.63	WFP survey
	Male	9.38	<6.55	<6.55	15.28	WFP survey
	Overall	15.01	<8.23	<8.23	14	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1.04	>0	>0	0.53	WFP survey
	Male	3.13	>1.79	>1.79	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1.98	>0.95	>0.95	1	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	50	>50	>50	55	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	55	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	55	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	55	>50	>50	55	WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 05: Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 12: At risk populations benefit from improved national emergency preparedness and response capacities to meet their basic needs in times of crisis					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based	Number	6	6
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	HIV/TB (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	34 55	34 55
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1

**CSP Output 13: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced institutional frameworks and systems to improve access to basic social assistance**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1

**CSP Output 14: People in Haiti benefit from increases availability of good quality, safe and nutritious foods, including fortified local products, to improve their health and nutrition**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 15: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	562,470	562,470
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	64,640	18,575

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Country Wide - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.75	>2.75	>2.75		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government and partners - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Cash Transfer Services						
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National Entity - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>2	>2	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School age children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1	1	Secondary data
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<b>Strategic Outcome 06: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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<b>Other Output</b>
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<b>Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors</b>
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Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 16: People in Haiti benefit from enhanced assistance provided by humanitarian and development actors to meet their basic needs all year

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Other Services	Number	1	1
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.4: UNHAS operations established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Service Delivery	%	90	91
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	4,000	4,463

<b>Outcome Results</b>
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<b>Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors</b>
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Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Humanitarian Partners - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	84.6	>90	>90	89	WFP survey
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**Target Group:** National policies - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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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	
Other Output						
Activity 09: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 17: Crisis affected populations benefit from logistics, infrastructure and supply chain services supporting humanitarian partners' effective and timely intervention in affected areas						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	1	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Service Delivery	Number	35	35	
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.1: Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 18: Crisis affected populations benefit from air services to humanitarian partners which support a rapid analysis and response to needs in crisis periods						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Common Air Transport Services	Number	1	1	
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Common Air Transport Services	%	95	95	
H.12: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.12.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	Common Air Transport Services	%	95	95	

H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	140	140
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Common Air Transport Services	Number	6	6
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	2,800	128,983
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	14,300	16,146

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> WFP partners - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	84.61	>90	>90	86	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	55	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	55	>80	>80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	>80	>80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	>80	>80		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School aged children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						



Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	60	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	=100		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** School aged children - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	60	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	=100		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	60	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> crisis-affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	3.64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>0	>0	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School age children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	30.43	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers access to market - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		>0	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School-aged children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	28.57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households in communities exposed to climate risks - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	36.36	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> SC/Other Services						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 08: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Governors, humanitarian and humanitarian actors - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	43.02	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	33	>31	>31	28	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	10	<16	<16	12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	57	>50	>50	60	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20	≥40	≥40	40	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	36	≥17	≥17	17	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	44	≥43	≥43	43	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	36	>60	>60	36	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	24	<20	<20	21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	40	>20	>20	43	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	21,093	>21093	>21,093	55,803	WFP
	Male	20,264	>20264	>20,264	53,614	programme monitoring
	Overall	41,357	>41357	>41,357	109,417	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	61	>90	>90	87.82	WFP
	Male	60	>90	>90	89.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	>90	>90	88.47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	99.28	WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	99.2	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.25	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.7	>96.7	>96.7	96.7	WFP
	Male	97.34	>97.34	>97.34	97.34	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.93	>96.93	>96.93	96.93	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SafetyNet Beneficiary - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95	>95	>95	91.05	WFP
	Male	95	>95	>95	91.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>95	>95	91.33	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.9	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.93	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						



Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.36	>80	>80	87.36	WFP
	Male	87.18	>80	>80	87.18	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.3	>80	>80	87.3	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.72	>90	>90	90.26	WFP
	Male	98.72	>90	>90	93.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.69	>90	>90	91.59	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	90.77	WFP
	Male	97	=100	=100	92.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	91.59	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.87	=80	=80	94.87	WFP
	Male	84.67	=80	=80	84.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	90.43	=80	=80	90.43	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	14	>95	>95	36	WFP survey
	Male	14	>95	>95	36	WFP survey
	Overall	14	>95	>95	36	WFP survey

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14	=100	=100	99.23	WFP
	Male	14	=100	=100	98.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	=100	=100	98.87	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Grande'Anse - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	>100	>100	85.37	WFP
	Male	0	>100	>100	85.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>100	>100	85.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	=100	=100	94.69	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.49	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	94.59	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.59	=100	=100	88.59	WFP
	Male	88.65	=100	=100	88.65	programme monitoring
	Overall	88.7	=100	=100	88.7	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Haiti - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14	=100	=100	92.31	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	=100	=100	86	
	Overall	14	=100	=100	94.78	

Cover page photo © WFP/Luc Junior Segur

Children benefitting from home-grown produce under WFP's school feeding programme in Jeremie town

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

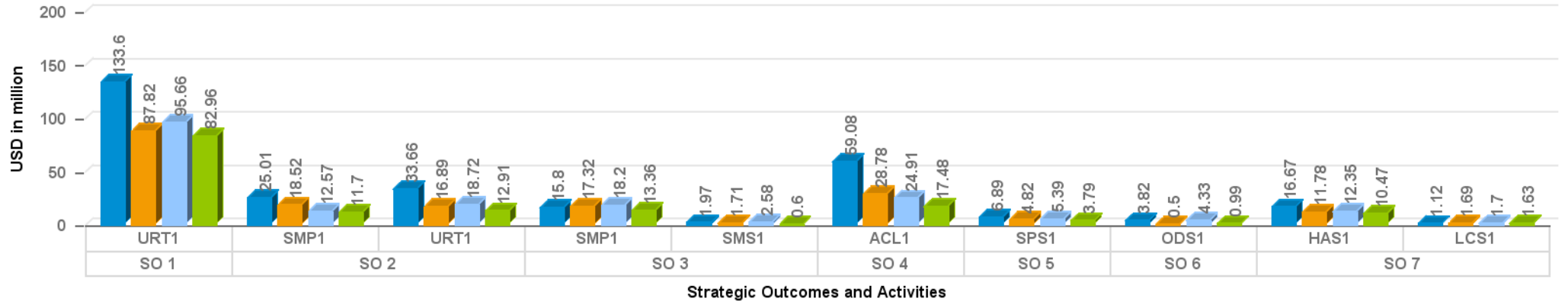
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.
SO 2	URT1	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
SO 3	SMP1	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.
SO 3	SMS1	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.
SO 4	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
SO 5	SPS1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors
SO 7	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
SO 7	LCS1	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	133,596,011	87,823,896	95,663,328	82,956,051
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	8	0
	Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations	33,656,227	16,887,454	18,718,316	12,907,530
		Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	25,010,257	18,515,623	12,574,730	11,698,282
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			96	
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>192,262,495</b>	<b>123,226,973</b>	<b>126,956,477</b>	<b>107,561,863</b>



# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.	1,970,464	1,708,958	2,576,095	596,998
		Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	15,801,575	17,323,330	18,195,504	13,356,727
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>17,772,039</b>	<b>19,032,288</b>	<b>20,771,599</b>	<b>13,953,725</b>
2.4	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	59,079,766	28,775,042	24,910,976	17,482,316
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>59,079,766</b>	<b>28,775,042</b>	<b>24,910,976</b>	<b>17,482,316</b>

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	6,889,442	4,816,593	5,388,765	3,793,819
		Non Activity Specific			261,297	
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,889,442</b>	<b>4,816,593</b>	<b>5,650,061</b>	<b>3,793,819</b>
17.16	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	3,821,185	498,263	4,331,171	988,510
	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	16,674,902	11,779,664	12,346,947	10,472,194
		Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	1,120,053	1,692,691	1,703,672	1,631,596
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>21,616,139</b>	<b>13,970,618</b>	<b>18,381,790</b>	<b>13,092,300</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,821,372	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,821,372</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>297,619,881</b>	<b>189,821,513</b>	<b>200,492,276</b>	<b>155,884,024</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			12,297,442	9,908,500	15,038,467	11,001,265
			309,917,324	199,730,013	215,530,743	166,885,289
			19,885,986	12,948,373	3,837,567	3,837,567
			329,803,310	212,678,386	219,368,310	170,722,856



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

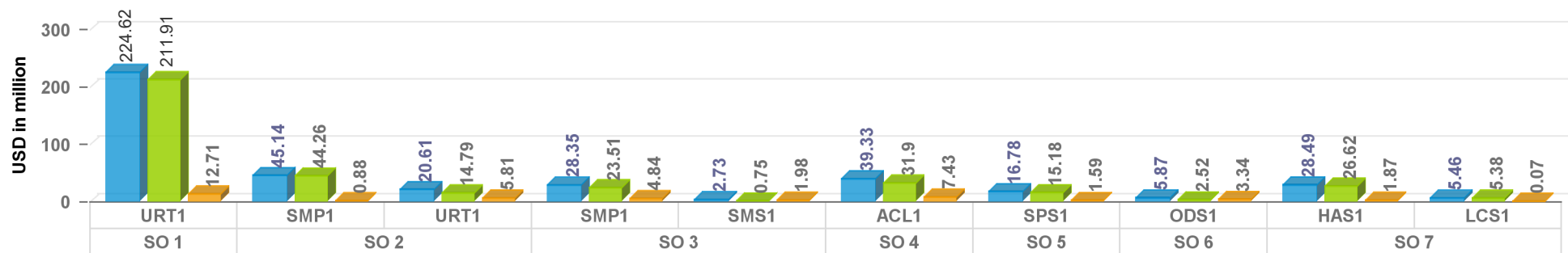
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.
SO 2	URT1	Design, implement and strengthen nutrition sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
SO 3	SMP1	Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.
SO 3	SMS1	Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.
SO 4	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
SO 5	SPS1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in the areas of social protection, disaster risk management, fortification and local production
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors
SO 7	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to partners
SO 7	LCS1	Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	398,863,304	208,916,812	15,698,676	224,615,488	211,908,212	12,707,276
		Non Activity Specific	0	8	0	8	0	8
	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	53,965,961	20,605,164	0	20,605,164	14,794,378	5,810,786
		Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities.	76,897,260	45,140,079	0	45,140,079	44,263,632	876,447
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	96	0	96	0	96
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>529,726,525</b>	<b>274,662,160</b>	<b>15,698,676</b>	<b>290,360,836</b>	<b>270,966,222</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	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.	4,677,351	2,730,334	0	2,730,334	751,237	1,979,097
		Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools.	31,149,259	28,347,013	0	28,347,013	23,508,236	4,838,777
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>35,826,610</b>	<b>31,077,347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,077,347</b>	<b>24,259,473</b>	<b>6,817,874</b>
2.4	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	107,781,429	39,328,023	0	39,328,023	31,899,363	7,428,660
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>107,781,429</b>	<b>39,328,023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,328,023</b>	<b>31,899,363</b>	<b>7,428,660</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	21,396,796	16,778,128	0	16,778,128	15,183,182	1,594,945
		Non Activity Specific	0	261,297	0	261,297	0	261,297
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>21,396,796</b>	<b>17,039,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,039,424</b>	<b>15,183,182</b>	<b>1,856,242</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	6,950,215	5,866,904	0	5,866,904	2,524,243	3,342,661
	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	34,077,515	28,490,956	0	28,490,956	26,616,204	1,874,753
		Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners	5,574,525	5,455,378	0	5,455,378	5,383,302	72,077
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>46,602,254</b>	<b>39,813,239</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,813,239</b>	<b>34,523,748</b>	<b>5,289,491</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,821,372	0	3,821,372	0	3,821,372
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,821,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,821,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,821,372</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>741,333,614</b>	<b>405,741,564</b>	<b>15,698,676</b>	<b>421,440,240</b>	<b>376,831,988</b>	<b>44,608,252</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>38,480,413</b>	<b>31,303,095</b>	<b>1,753,942</b>	<b>33,057,037</b>	<b>29,019,835</b>	<b>4,037,202</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>779,814,027</b>	<b>437,044,659</b>	<b>17,452,618</b>	<b>454,497,277</b>	<b>405,851,823</b>	<b>48,645,454</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>50,210,489</b>	<b>23,732,126</b>		<b>23,732,126</b>	<b>23,732,126</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			830,024,515	460,776,785	17,452,618	478,229,402	429,583,948	48,645,454

This donor financial report is interim



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Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures