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Haiti

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

In 2024, WFP, in coordination with the government, provided vital assistance to **2 million people in Haiti** through emergency response and resilience-building programmes. Of these, 56 percent received crisis response support, while 44 percent benefited from school feeding, social safety nets, and cash assistance-for-assets initiatives.

Amid escalating violence and food insecurity, WFP fostered synergies across programmes in line with the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus**. Efforts included integrating displaced populations into long-term social safety nets to promote longer-term recovery and resilience, while expanding digitalized assistance from 30 percent in 2023 to **70 percent in 2024** to enhance transparency and financial inclusion.

In 2024, the security situation in Haiti continued to deteriorate, prompting mass displacements and further destabilizing the socio-political context of the country, while food insecurity worsened, as armed groups intensified their clashes against the Haitian national police and the recently deployed troops of the non-UN multinational security support mission.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis (September 2024 - February 2025) [1] reveals that 5.4 million people in Haiti, or half of the population, are acutely food insecure (IPC3+), compared to 4.9 million people in the previous analysis, marking the worst figures since the 2010 earthquake. Of these, 2 million are in the emergency phase (IPC 4), a 42 percent increase from August 2023, with 15 regions classified as IPC 4 (up from 5 a year before). Additionally, over 1 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) in Haiti [2], and 6,000 of those living in IDPs sites are facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC 5), the first occurrence since September 2022 and only the second in the region and Haiti's history. Key drivers remained the heightened armed group violence and the ensuing disruption of the distribution of food supplies, due to blocked transport routes and limited market and food access. Climate and economic shocks were also important factors in this food security deterioration.

WFP implemented the first year of its new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028, in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals). As in 2023, WFP reached over 2 million people (50 percent women), distributing a total of 12,604 mt of food and USD 35.4 million of cash-based transfers (CBT) for emergencies, social protection and resilience activities, while mainstreaming gender sensitivity across its programmes. Additionally, WFP's assistance indirectly benefitted 739,000 people with assets, capacity and services, as well as 1.4 million people through national policies and programmes.

WFP increased the share of its digitalized assistance from 30 percent in 2023 to 70 percent in 2024, enhancing transparency, efficiency, the security of beneficiaries, and their financial inclusion. Additionally, in total, WFP also injected USD 14.4 million in the local economy through the procurement of locally sourced food for its traditional school meals, home-grown school meals and emergency programmes (including through the procurement of fresh produce for the preparation of hot meals). Finally, WFP's immediate emergency response, hot meal distributions, was scaled up to meet the needs of 180,906 IDPs in Haiti, as well as 172,779 returnees and deportees from the Dominican Republic, following a sharp increase in deportations since October 2024.

Despite the challenging operational context—including the evacuation of UN staff in March 2024 due to violent attacks by armed groups on government facilities and key infrastructure, as well as the closure of Port-au-Prince airport from March to June 2024 and again since November 2024—WFP reached 1.15 million people through its emergency programmes. This included distributing 9,009 mt of food and providing USD 16.5 million in CBT, with nutrition top-ups for vulnerable households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and/or children under 5 years old. This shock response was carried out largely alongside the Government of Haiti, particularly in collaboration with the Economic and Social Assistance Fund.

In 2024, WFP continued to expand its school meal programmes, reaching 602,713 school children, including 411,865 benefitting from the home-grown school meal programme (HGSM), which utilized locally sourced products. This marks a significant increase from 225,927 HGSM beneficiaries in 2023, reinforcing the goal of the National School Feeding Policy and Strategy to achieve 100 percent locally sourced school meals by 2030. By linking smallholder farmers to a reliable market through the schools, the programme not only enhances children's nutrition but also strengthens local agricultural economies.

WFP provided substantial support to the Ministry of Social Affairs in implementing adaptive social protection measures to enhance resilience and expand social safety nets, in alignment with the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy. Additionally, WFP continued to implement its various social safety net programmes, while simultaneously building the Ministry's capacity to sustainably manage and scale these systems independently. Although the transition was initially planned for 2024, significant progress was made in system strengthening, and WFP remains confident that the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour will be well-equipped to take over the safety nets by 2025.

Through its resilience projects, WFP assisted communities in rehabilitating critical assets, directly benefiting 19,970 households (99,850 individuals) through 4.8 million USD in conditional cash transfers. Key achievements include the rehabilitation of 31 km of roads, 16 km of irrigation channels and 19 water points, the planting of over 50,000 trees, and the construction of dry stone walls to mitigate flooding risks. These initiatives enhanced market access, boosted agricultural production, and conserved natural resources while fostering social cohesion and providing vulnerable families with sustainable income opportunities through conditional cash transfers.

WFP also continued to provide capacity-strengthening support to the government and ensured its interventions' alignment with Haiti's National Strategic Development Plan 2012-2030. WFP collaborated with the Ministries of Education, Social Affairs and Labour, Agriculture, Economy and Finance, as well as Environment (with whom a new Memorandum of Understanding has been signed to facilitate collaboration on climate financing for Haiti, among others), and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund across its interventions.

Following the escalation of violence and insecurity in Port-au-Prince in early March, WFP adapted its supply chain operations to the ever-evolving context, making use of pre-positioning across strategic locations, diversifying routes and transport modalities, reinforcing community engagement to secure access across areas controlled by armed groups and managing commodity transfers to schools accordingly.

In line with its mandate to support partner operations, WFP extended its enhanced supply chain services to the humanitarian and development community. This included chartering four international flights to import 82 MT of urgently needed medicines and supplies during airport closures, providing maritime transport services that delivered 1,442 MT of cargo to Haiti's northern and southern regions despite roadblocks in the capital, and operating 1,450 flights through adapted UNHAS routes for 157 partners, facilitating regular access to project sites. UNHAS was also particularly key for relocation and evacuation support during peak crisis periods in March and November, serving as a lifeline when the capital's airports closed.

2,038,105

Total beneficiaries in 2024



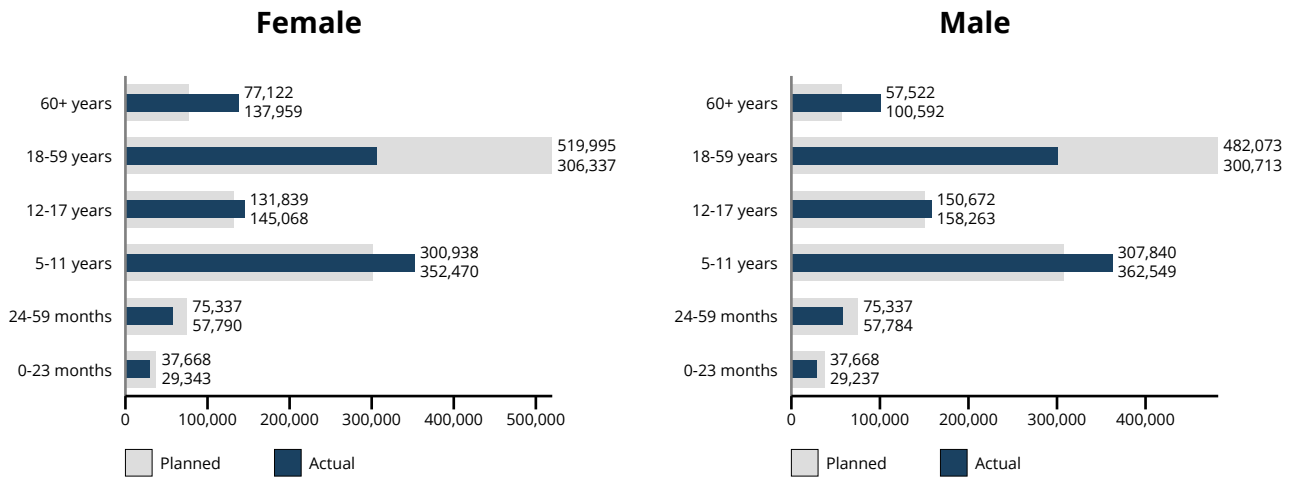
50% female



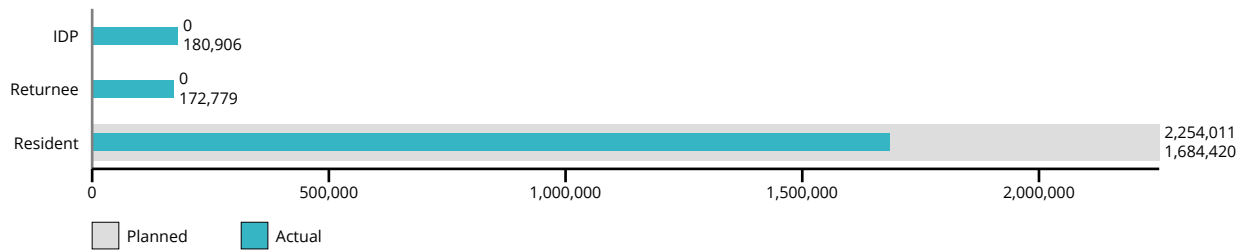
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 125,990 (51% Female, 49% Male)

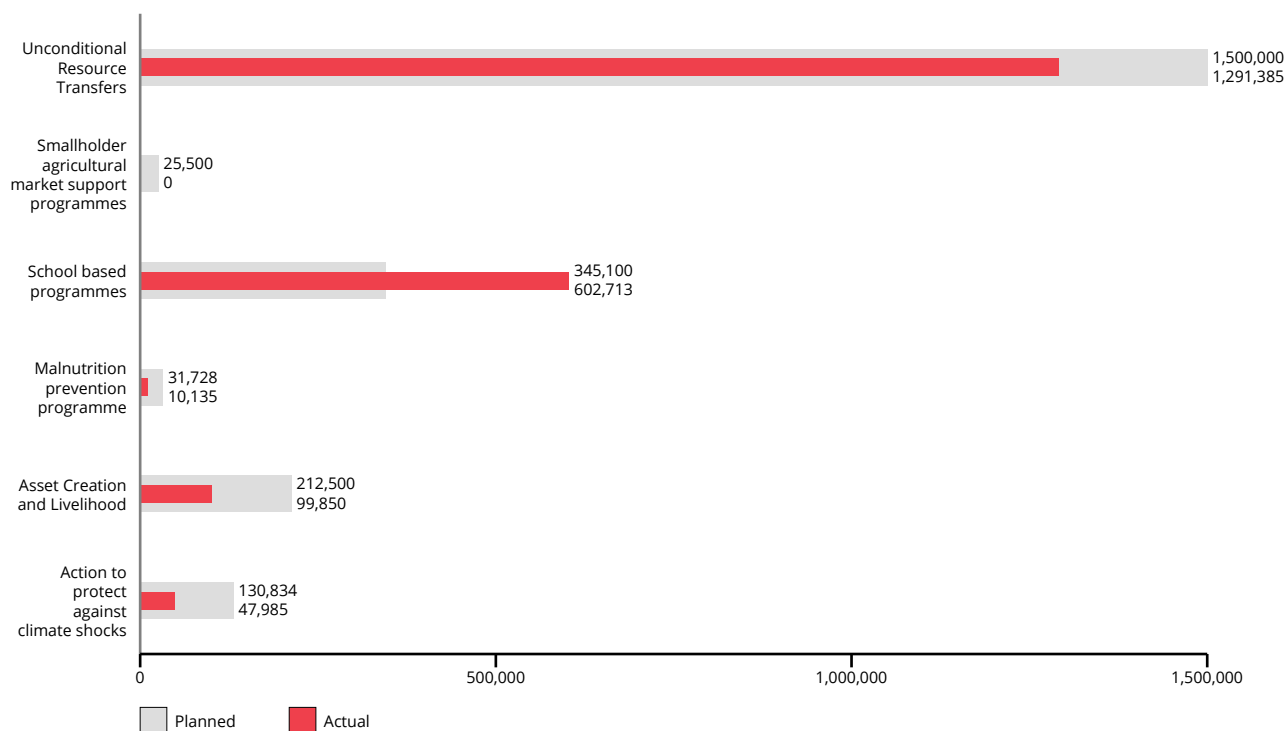
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



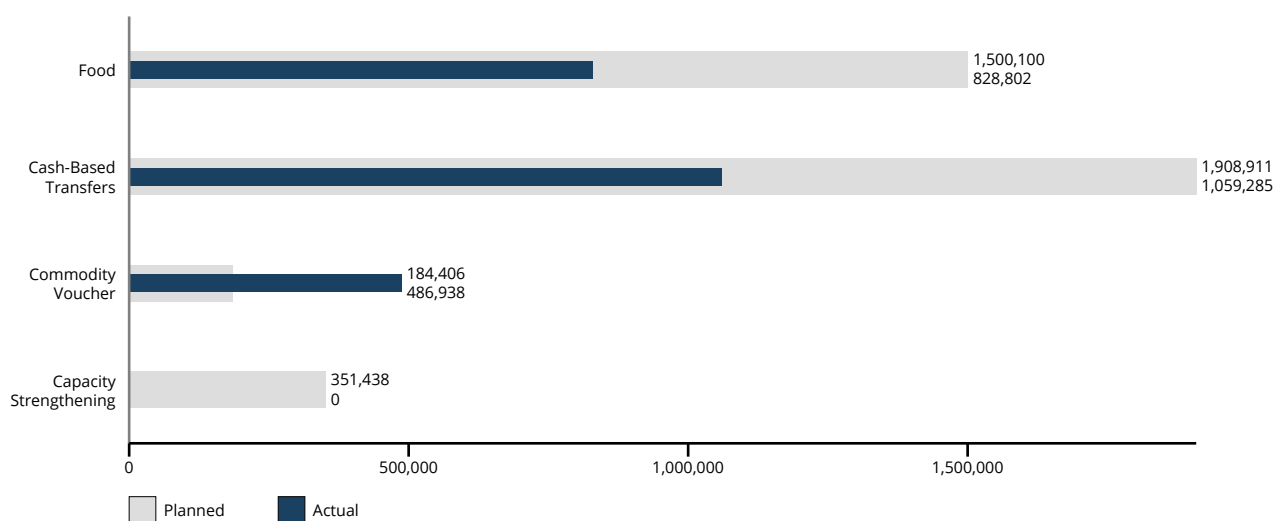
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



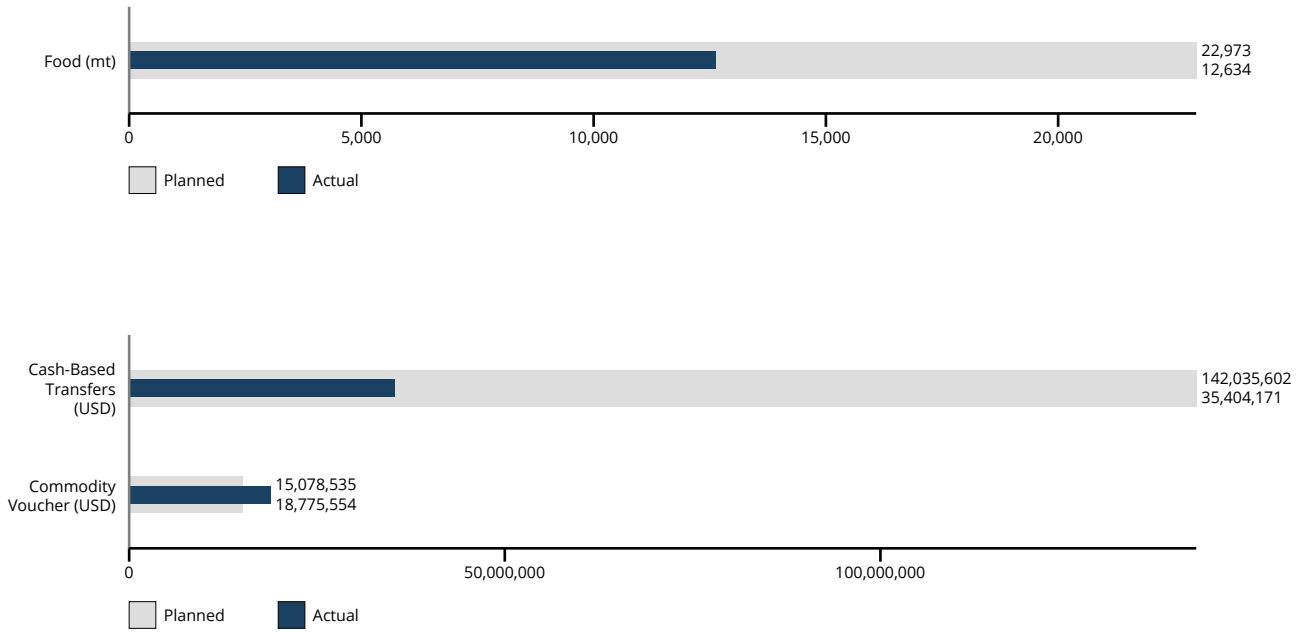
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



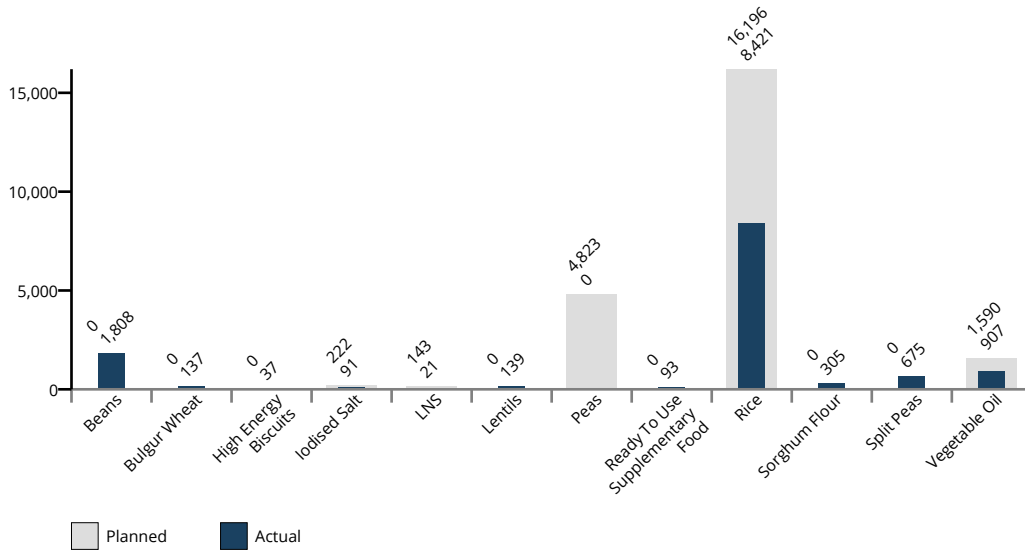
Beneficiaries by Modality



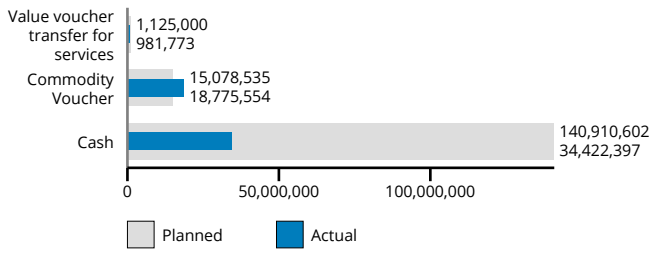
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Haiti is facing a deepening humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by escalating violence and political instability since the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021. The violence reached new heights in early 2024, as armed groups launched coordinated attacks against critical infrastructure, such as government buildings, hospitals, schools, prisons, ports and airports, intensifying their territorial control. This led to a sharp increase in civilian casualties with at least 5,600 reported murders in 2024 [1] -over 1,000 more than in 2023- and forced over 1 million people to flee their homes and livelihoods [2], more than three times the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in December 2023 [3]. The widespread violence led to prolonged closures of ports and airports and blocked roadways, severely restricting economic activity and access to essential services, while further isolating the capital from the provinces. According to the Global Peace Index [4], Haiti recorded the biggest deterioration in peacefulness in the Latin America and Caribbean region and the fifth largest deterioration globally (for the second year in a row). For the first time, it is the least peaceful country in the region.

WFP, and the other UN agencies, evacuated some of its staff in March due to this increase in armed group violence and following instability, and brought them back from May onwards as the security situation improved, to support the scale-up of its activities to respond to the sharp increase in humanitarian needs. Another evacuation and relocation were triggered by a rapid increase in insecurity in November.

The escalating violence disrupted essential services and livelihoods on an unprecedented scale. Armed groups expanded their territorial control to 85 percent [5] of Port-au-Prince, regularly displacing tens of thousands of people and leaving communities in crisis. IDPs and vulnerable communities faced acute challenges as armed group activities destabilized food systems and access to essential goods, especially in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and in the Artibonite department.

In parallel, the first non-UN multinational security support's (MSSM) troops were deployed in June 2024, and as of December 2024 over 450 troops were in Haiti to support the Haitian National Police in restoring security. The MSSM mandate was renewed for another year, until October 2025 [6]. While these deployments aimed to stabilize the security environment, armed group activity persisted in many areas, hindering access to critical infrastructure and complicating humanitarian operations.

Haiti remains the poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean and among the poorest countries in the world. The country's economic collapse in 2024 further exacerbated the crisis, with the economy estimated to have contracted

for the sixth consecutive year, by 4.2 percent [7]. Additionally, inflation peaked at 30 percent and food prices increased by 42 percent between mid-2023 and mid-2024 [8]. The cost of a basic food basket surpassed the affordability of most households, forcing families to adopt severe coping mechanisms, such as selling assets, reducing meal portions, and withdrawing children from school [9]. The closure of trade routes and the border with the Dominican Republic disrupted vital food imports and markets, leaving border communities particularly vulnerable [10]. Agricultural production also suffered significantly, with insecurity in Artibonite—the country's breadbasket—preventing farmers from accessing their land [11]. These economic pressures drove millions into deeper poverty and heightened dependency on humanitarian assistance. The sharp rise in deportations from the Dominican Republic since October 2024 also added to the strain on Haiti's fragile assistance systems [12].

Food insecurity reached historic levels in 2024, as highlighted by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses [13]. The August 2024 analysis revealed that 5.4 million people—half the population—were acutely food insecure, with 2 million in IPC Phase 4—a 42 percent increase compared to the August 2023 analysis—and 6,000 people in IPC Phase 5 (emergency levels) living on IDP sites. Acute malnutrition among children under five reached 7.2 percent [14], while stunting affected nearly a quarter of Haitian children under five.

Haiti's Human Development Index remains low, putting the country in the medium human development category—positioning it at 158 out of 193 countries [15], while remaining one of the most vulnerable countries worldwide to natural hazards (hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes), with more than 96 percent of the population being exposed to these types of shocks [7]. Additionally, women and girls living in areas under armed group control continued to face a high risk of rape and sexual exploitation [16], while 94 percent of those living in IDP camps are at increased risks of gender-based violence [17].

Throughout 2024, WFP served as a vital lifeline, responding to Haiti's worsening humanitarian crisis with life-saving assistance and resilience-building interventions. WFP's operations in Haiti were firmly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and guided by its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028. The latter is designed in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, and with Haiti's national strategic development plans [18]. Crisis response activities directly supported SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), while efforts to strengthen social protection systems and foster local food production addressed SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). WFP's gender-sensitive programming, which empowered women as key agents of change, advanced SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Through its integrated approach, WFP demonstrated its commitment to addressing the immediate needs of Haiti's populations most vulnerable to hunger, while contributing to sustainable development and resilience-building.

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 4, WFP continued to assist the Government in expanding the geographical reach of the social registry, aiming to cover 40 percent of the population by 2025, and continued the provision of school meals, in line with the National School Feeding Policy. WFP also supported the Government in building systems for anticipatory actions and early warning. Under strategic outcome 5, WFP ensured the provision of logistics, maritime, and air services to the humanitarian and development community, which were essential given the access constraints caused by escalating insecurity.

Risk management

Political instability and escalating armed group violence severely impacted humanitarian access, beneficiary and staff safety, and WFP operations. These challenges, complicated by the transitional political processes increased risks of change in national priorities. Furthermore, Haiti's centralized financial system, combined with the aerial and transport disruptions caused by armed group violence, exacerbated cash availability issues in provincial areas.

Despite this, WFP remained committed to delivering food assistance in high-risk, hard-to-reach areas. The Haiti Risk Appetite was elevated to balance operational effectiveness with staff duty of care and resource safeguarding. The country office completed the risk matrix, identifying key threats, setting acceptable risk levels, and implementing mitigation measures. All incidents were reported to the Inspector General and escalated as needed, with continuous donor engagement on operations and associated risks.

As one of 31 high-risk countries in the Global Assurance Project, Haiti's country office achieved 77 percent of the augmented assurance plan milestones, despite two evacuations/relocations in one year, with full implementation expected in early 2025.

To ensure safe access to intervention sites, WFP established a dedicated coordination cell, maintaining engagement with local communities and armed groups. Staff wellbeing remained a priority, with enhanced medical evacuation and psychosocial support in place. UNHAS also played a key role in facilitating access countrywide.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP Haiti demonstrated its dual mandate, balancing emergency response and resilience building. The Home-Grown School Meal programme, with 70 percent of meals sourced locally, stood out as a flagship model, enhancing child nutrition and attendance rates, while supporting local farmers thanks to a continued increase in WFP's share of local procurement.

Significant progress was made in digitizing cash assistance, improving efficiency and transparency. WFP also integrated access-sensitive programming and nutrition-specific interventions to address food insecurity holistically.

Security remains critical. Without improved conditions, displacement, strain on host communities, and rising food insecurity will persist, limiting WFP's impact. WFP continued to show strong leadership in humanitarian access, allowing distribution in hard-to-reach areas to take place, especially in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan zone.

Leveraging funding from International Financial Institutions allowed WFP to continue strengthening Haiti's social protection system, although the Government of Haiti is not yet ready to fully implement safety nets. Continued collaboration and capacity building are vital for sustainability.

WFP's IDP integrated response



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A child living in a site for internally displaced people with his family receives WFP's nutritious food to prevent malnutrition

Amid Haiti's escalating food security crisis, the challenges have only intensified in 2024, driving a surge in humanitarian needs. By the end of the year, over 1 million people were displaced due to violent armed groups, more than three times the number from December 2023 [1]. Children made up over half of the displaced population [2]. The latest Integrated Food Security (IPC) analysis [3] revealed that about 6,000 people in internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites were experiencing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC 5). Additionally, 75 percent of IDPs in sites faced acute food insecurity (IPC 3+). A WFP vulnerability assessment showed that 82 percent of IDPs resorted to crisis survival strategies, such as reducing meal sizes and prioritizing children's nutrition over that of adults. Moreover, 5 percent of IDP households had poor food consumption, a rate 22 percentage points higher than the metropolitan average [4]. These challenges were further aggravated by dire living conditions that worsened food insecurity.

In response, WFP launched a comprehensive approach to the crisis, expanding emergency interventions and integrating IDPs into longer-term safety net programmes. These efforts included nutritional support through partnerships with government agencies like the Directorate for Civil Protection and the Fond d'assistance économique et sociale.

In 2024, WFP distributed 2.9 million hot meals to 180,906 IDPs across 156 sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. All fresh ingredients were locally sourced, supporting the local economy and minimizing logistical costs [5], in line with WFP's 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, which emphasizes local sourcing.

WFP also focused on young children's nutritional needs. As part of the initial emergency response, approximately 297,360 hot meals tailored for children aged 6 to 24 months were provided. In addition, 14.9 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention of acute malnutrition were distributed to 2,172 children. These distributions were carried out through mobile clinics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, ensuring a simultaneous approach to acute malnutrition prevention and the management of both severe and moderate cases. The mobile clinics were complemented by nutritional screenings and the promotion of infant feeding practices, hygiene, and proper nutrition. In partnership with the Ministry of Health's community health workers, WFP conducted awareness sessions for caregivers and pregnant and breastfeeding women. 11,310 children were reached with malnutrition screening, while 42,161 parents and caregivers were given counselling and health promotion sessions [6].

One such beneficiary, Stenfeson Paul, received WFP's nutritional support. His mother, Merlindie Marthy, had been displaced in January 2024. She shared that feeding her family had been their greatest challenge since her husband's employment ended when his company shut down. However, thanks to WFP's assistance, her son received "mamba," a highly nutritious product, which helped him stay well-nourished. Merlindie expressed gratitude, saying, "I am very happy that after the malnutrition test, the results showed my child is well-nourished, thanks to the 'mamba.' He likes it and eats it regularly. I hope he continues receiving it to stay healthy."

To address ongoing food and nutrition insecurity, WFP provided three cycles of cash transfers, worth USD 120 each, to around 46,500 IDPs following hot meal distributions. This was aimed at integrating them into longer-term solutions. Additionally, 10,091 households, including pregnant women and children under five, received an extra USD 31 to facilitate access to nutrition-dense foods and prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP complemented synergies between its emergency and social protection programmes by transferring 20,235 IDPs into a temporary safety net programme, in line with its CSP, providing USD 88 monthly for six months to help families meet basic needs as they seek to relocate to more stable settings and rebuild their livelihoods.

The violence from armed groups also led to the temporary closure of schools in the capital. Of the 102 IDP sites, 38 were schools. In response, WFP adapted its school meals programme to ensure that students in relocated schools still received essential nutrition. With funding from Education Cannot Wait, WFP worked alongside UNICEF to transition students from receiving snacks to full hot meals by early 2025.

WFP's analysis following the second USD 120 cash transfer showed that its assistance helped mitigate the deterioration of food security among IDPs, especially when compared to those who had not received WFP's support. However, the situation remained critical, as territorial control of armed groups over the capital increased [7]. This continued insecurity prevented any significant improvements in IDPs' food security, leaving them vulnerable to further shocks during WFP's interventions. In response, WFP adjusted its strategy, extending the assistance to a third cycle of cash transfers and mobilizing resources to transition as many IDPs as possible to safety nets following the emergency intervention. The strategy revision was supported by various donors, including the U.S. Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Programme performance

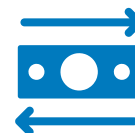
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.



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



3.2 million hot meals distributed to over **180,906 internally displaced people** and **172,779 deported/repatriated**



9,009 mt of **in-kind food assistance** and **USD 16.5 million** distributed through **cash-based transfers**

In response to the dire humanitarian crisis in Haiti, WFP strategically focused on providing essential emergency food assistance to the population facing the most vulnerable conditions. The primary objective was to address increasing food insecurity exacerbated by economic inflation, political unrest and armed violence, especially following the March and November 2024 crises, as well as internal displacements. Over 1 million people in Haiti were reported as internally displaced, with children making up more than half of this population [1], due to heightened armed group violence. Adding to these crises, deportations from the Dominican Republic surged following the government's October announcement it would expel 10,000 immigrants per week: more than 30,000 Haitians were expelled in less than a month — a 60 percent increase from the previous month [2].

The latest Integrated Food Security (IPC) analysis [3] in Haiti underscores the severity of this multifaceted emergency, with over 5.4 million Haitians -half the population- facing crisis-level food insecurity or worse (IPC3+). Limited access to essential services, deteriorating infrastructure, supply chains disruption, and significant obstacles to humanitarian assistance further compound the crisis, leaving vulnerable communities in an increasingly dire situation.

WFP emergency operations were fully funded, with funds transferred from 2023 supporting emergency activities in 2024. As in 2023, WFP had to prioritize its emergency assistance, targeting only 80 percent of households classified as IPC4+ (emergency levels of food insecurity), but security issues and late arrival of resources, among others, hindered full implementation. Despite this, WFP supported 1.15 million people through its emergency interventions, distributing 9,009 mt of in-kind food and USD 16.4 million of cash-based transfers (CBT). Hot meals also remained a key feature of WFP emergency response: they were distributed to 172,779 deported and repatriated people at two border points [4], and were often the first food they received in days, as well as to 180,906 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (for details on WFP's interventions within IDP sites, please refer to the "WFP's IDP Integrated Response" section).

WFP provided emergency food assistance to people in food-insecure areas identified by the IPC analysis. IDPs received immediate assistance due to their heightened vulnerability and urgent needs (blanket targeting [5]), while other households were selected based on specific vulnerability criteria designed to identify a cross-section of Haiti's most vulnerable populations, including those headed by women, as well as households with persons with disabilities, older people (above 60), or children under 5 years old. WFP, drawing upon the findings of the National Food Security Survey (ENSAN), identified key indicators that shed light on food security, including those related to gender and age, which served as selection criteria for targeting and prioritisation.

WFP worked through its local partners and community members to apply these criteria using a Score Card modality to optimize targeting. 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. By aligning assistance with the realities of those most in need, WFP ensured that its interventions were both impactful and socially sensitive, fostering trust and cooperation at the community level.

In targeting IPC4+ populations, WFP interventions included distributing either in-kind assistance [6], CBT, or a mixed approach (one cycle of in-kind assistance followed by two cycles of CBT). WFP's in-kind distributions were done across IPC4 communes, in particular in hard-to-reach areas thanks to significant direct community-level engagement, including in Cite Soleil, which had been re-accessed in 2022, and Croix-des-Bouquets, where 287,975 people received

2,833 mt of in-kind food. In both areas, 25 percent of the population is categorized in IPC4 [7]. Results of interventions in areas which had received such limited assistance due to access constraints were striking: in Cité Soleil, WFP's post-distribution monitoring data suggested a 14-point reduction in the number of beneficiary households experiencing poor food consumption after delivering assistance in August/September [8].

Malnutrition also continued to be a rising concern in Haiti: the IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis for December 2023-November 2024 highlighted high malnutrition levels, estimating 276,736 children under 5 experiencing wasting. WFP implemented urgent nutritional interventions in the areas classified as IPC3+ to prevent further deterioration [9], and all WFP emergency interventions, including those without nutrition-specific integrated distributions, included collaboration between WFP partners, the Ministry of Health and its community health workers, to ensure health and good nutrition promotion.

WFP launched a cash-based programme to prevent acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-24/59 months in areas facing emergency food insecurity and IDPs sites within the metropolitan area. This initiative targeted 17,109 vulnerable households, including 10,091 IDP households, where individuals had specific nutritional needs and were most at risk of malnutrition. To support access to nutritious food, these households received 3 cycles of USD 31 in additional cash assistance, on top of the USD 120 provided through general food assistance. The intervention included Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities and nutritional screening to ensure early detection and referral for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases: 17,740 children were screened, and 60,832 parents and caregivers were reached by sensitization activities.

Preliminary results from the analysis of the nutritional quality of food consumption through this intervention show positive effects on the intake of food, iron, and protein. However, further investigation is needed to determine whether these improvements specifically benefitted pregnant women and children aged 6-24 months. Results concerning the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a diet meeting the minimum standards show an increase from 44 to 62 percent, while 49 percent of women and girls of reproductive age achieved a diverse diet [10], up from 28 percent. These findings suggest progress in improving dietary diversity and adequacy [11].

WFP also implemented a community-based blanket feeding preventive programme in IPC4+ areas with higher acute malnutrition prevalence and IDPs sites. The programme provided 21.46 mt of nutritional supplements (LNS MQ), including 14.9 mt for IDPs, to 3,182 children 6-23 months, while ensuring regular child screenings, referrals for MAM and SAM treatment and malnutrition management, as well as SBCC to parents and caregivers.

Through emergency activities that did not include nutrition-specific integrated distributions, partners reached 42,583 parents and young children's caregivers with SBCC, and ensured outreach nutrition services, screening 47,806 children under 5 years old: 3,652 MAM and 773 SAM cases were referred to health centres for the provision of adequate care and nutritional support.

Additionally, WFP made the complete digitization of its assistance a priority for the purposes of stronger assurance related to identity management. To this end, targeting and registration have been integrated with the introduction of tokens and QR codes, which uniquely identify targeted recipients and enhance their traceability. At the end of targeting operations, assistance cards (SCOPE) are printed and given to beneficiaries to facilitate their identification and assistance through the systems. In addition to the cash assistance that is already managed through WFP's transfer management platform (SCOPE), all in-kind assistance started being digitized in 2024. At the end of this process, in 2025, all in-kind distributions will be made digitally, ensuring greater transparency, credibility and confidence to donors and partners.

Finally, WFP continued strengthening its alignment with the national priorities and mechanisms of the Haitian government to ensure a coordinated and effective response to the needs of vulnerable populations. This collaboration was reflected in the close cooperation with:

- The Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC) for the management and assistance of IDPs. WFP received alerts on new displacements from IOM and DGPC and subsequently deployed emergency assistance to newly displaced populations.
- The Economic Fund for Social Assistance (FAES) in identifying priority areas with IPC populations, targeting, and addressing food insecurity (four cycles of USD 100 assistance). Additionally, due to insecurity and massive IDP movements, FAES and WFP reallocated a portion of the aid to meet the urgent needs of IDPs.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's social registry (SIMAST) for beneficiary targeting, as WFP ensured the use of updated SIMAST lists where available, prioritizing the inclusion of the most vulnerable households and optimizing resources.
- The Ministry of Health for integrating nutrition preventive support in the emergency food security response, ensuring sensitization and a strong connection to health services through screening and referral of children suffering from SAM and MAM. Discussions were also ongoing for the systematic integration of people living with

HIV into emergency distributions.

- To implement its crisis response activities, WFP worked with 24 cooperating partners (15 locals and nine international non-governmental organizations) and five financial service providers.

Despite half of Haiti’s population being in acute food insecurity (IPC4+), WFP interventions contributed to a decrease in the percentage of people with poor food consumption from 86 to 74 percent, while those with a borderline food consumption score increased from 9 to 19 percent, indicating an overall improvement of crisis-affected households.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during and after emergencies	3 - Fully integrates gender

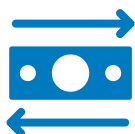
Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.



602,713 children in Haiti received food in **1,994 schools** through WFP's **school meal programmes** in 2024



This includes **411,865 children** who received **4,554 mt** of **locally procured food** through the **home-grown school meal programme**



159,760 people benefitted from WFP's **safety net programmes**, and were provided with **USD 12.9 million**



This includes **110,000** people benefitting from the **government's adaptive social protection project for increased resilience**

In 2024, WFP supported the Government of Haiti in implementing nutrition-sensitive safety nets, focusing on vulnerable populations in line with national policies, such as the new National School Feeding Policy and the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy.

In January 2024, the Government of Haiti signed the 2024-2030 National School Feeding Policy, which was the result of two years of consultations led by the National School Feeding Office with WFP's active support. This policy sets the direction for the school meal programme, outlining its vision, objectives, nutritional standards, and the roles of stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of locally sourced food for school meals, aligning with the Ministry of Education's goal to rely entirely on local products for school canteens by 2030. In August 2024, the Government of Haiti, represented by the Minister of Education, also took part in the Regional School Meals Forum in Mexico.

In 2024, WFP provided school meals to a record number of students across Haiti, reaching 602,713 students in 1,994 schools, a 34 percent increase from 2023. A notable portion of these meals was sourced locally through WFP's Home-Grown School Meal (HGSM) programme, which benefited 68 percent of the students (411,865 children), compared to 50 percent in 2023 (225,927 children). The HGSM programme procured 4,554 metric tons of food, worth USD 8.7 million, significantly increasing local procurement compared to previous years. By the end of 2024, HGSM operations expanded to three new departments, covering all ten departments across the country, while schools in five departments transitioned to receiving 100 percent locally sourced food for school meals.

This achievement was made possible through the contributions of various stakeholders, foremost among them the government of Haiti, with support from the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development. The Ministry of Agriculture, thanks to financing from the World Bank, supported over 100,000 children across nearly 400 schools in four departments since September 2023 and throughout the 2023-2024 academic year. This school meals programme is nearly entirely based on locally sourced products and continued to support these students during the 2024-2025 academic year. Additionally, with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Ministry of Education has been implementing a new school canteen project since September 2024. This initiative aims to support 30,000 children in the Nord and Nord-Est departments, providing school meals primarily sourced from local products. Thanks to the USDA funding of school meal programmes through the McGovern Dole project, WFP was able to work with the IDB to leverage the Global Partnership for Education's multiplier funding, worth USD 11 million.

The shift to HGSM remained a priority for WFP. The programme expanded from 28 percent of WFP-assisted schools using local products in the 2021-2022 school year to 50 percent in 2023-2024. WFP has already reached its goal of further increasing local sourcing to 70 percent for the 505,000 schoolchildren it aims to serve during the 2024-2025 school year. This progress supports WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2028, which aims to source 87 percent of school meals locally by 2028, in alignment with the National School Feeding Policy promoting local procurement and management.

While the activity was fully funded overall, WFP's school meal programme faced funding constraints between January and April 2024, leading to the temporary suspension of HGSM services for 40,000 children. Flexible funding allowed WFP to reintegrate these children in the final trimester of the school year and accelerate the transition from traditional school meals to HGSM. The HGSM programme demonstrated better resilience during disruptions such as port congestion and road blockages, thanks to its shortened supply chain, reinforcing its importance as a sustainable and adaptable solution [1].

In collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, WFP supported catch-up education during the summer break by providing fortified snacks to 9,748 students in the metropolitan area. This initiative aimed to improve the caloric intake of children and address malnutrition. WFP also supported schoolchildren in schools that had been converted into Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites due to the escalating violence in Port-au-Prince (please read more in "WFP's IDP integrated response" section).

To promote healthier behaviours, WFP integrated good nutrition and hygiene practices into its programmes, while also emphasizing gender equality through special courses that address gendered food taboos and the roles that girls and boys are assigned in the family, at school, and in the community. This effort was part of the LENDI project, which sought to raise awareness among 8,109 students and their families (please read more in the "progress towards gender equality" section).

WFP also rolled out the School Connect platform in over 2,000 schools in October 2024. This digital tool is designed to enhance stock monitoring, procurement, and reporting, improving the efficiency of school meal operations. The platform's successful rollout across many schools demonstrates the potential of innovative technologies in optimizing school meal programmes.

WFP's programmes yielded positive results despite challenges: the graduation rate was at 86.6 percent (89.4 percent for girls, 84 percent for boys), compared to 59 percent in 2023, and the attendance rate reached 89.5 percent (90.1 percent for girls, 88.8 percent for boys), compared to 77 percent in 2023, reflecting a robust engagement in school meal initiatives.

Throughout 2024, WFP also provided social cash assistance to 31,952 households (159,760 individuals) in 4 departments [2] through its safety net programmes, distributing USD 12.9 million through cash transfers, with women representing 82 percent of the recipients. The assistance was primarily delivered through mobile money transfers, a mechanism designed to promote economic inclusion, particularly for women. While solid funding enabled WFP to implement its safety net programmes, security challenges prevented full execution, affecting planned distributions in November and December.

Safety net programmes include the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (ASPIRE) programme, which WFP continued implementing in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) to support vulnerable households in Grand'Anse. In 2024, ASPIRE provided cash transfers of USD 40 or USD 80 per month to over 22,000 households (approximately 110,000 individuals). This initiative targeted vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, and persons with disabilities. WFP worked with MAST and the Office for National Identification to issue identification cards to over 3,000 individuals, ensuring that 76 percent of households received their entitlements via mobile money—a 9 percent increase compared to 2023. These interventions contributed to improved access to basic services, food security, and enhanced resilience to shocks. As part of ASPIRE, 9,622 children were also screened for malnutrition, with 469 cases referred to health centers and UNICEF for treatment [3].

In April 2024, WFP handed over 30 percent of the cash operations under ASPIRE to the Government, providing technical assistance to support the transition as the Government progresses toward fully implementing its social safety nets. WFP's social cash transfers also supported 4,047 IDPs households (20,235 people) in Port-au-Prince, helping them transition out of displacement and integrate into the national social protection system (please read more in the "WFP's IDP integrated response" section).

To strengthen financial inclusion and economic resilience, WFP provided financial education to over 6,300 individuals (68 percent women) through 227 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) [4]. The training was revised to take into account gender issues, with a particular focus on empowerment processes through intra-household negotiation. The VSLAs promoted access to financial services in rural areas, helping improve livelihoods and economic stability. Many members reported using the loans to start or expand businesses, contributing to their households' economic well-being.

As part of social protection projects related to nutrition in the concerned departments, WFP partners conducted a total of 98 awareness sessions through mothers' and fathers' clubs. During these sessions, a total of 32,427 people were reached (22 percent of men, 78 percent of women). These clubs offered a platform for discussing nutrition and health practices. WFP also sensitized over 68,485 people through door-to-door visits and community meetings, raising awareness about healthy eating and hygiene. Both the VSLA and nutrition sensitization activities served as platforms

for advancing gender equality [5].

The percentage of women and girls of reproductive age who achieved a diverse diet [6] increased from 11.3 percent to 66.7 percent, showing the positive impact of nutrition-integrated interventions.

Social protection is a catalytic for other interventions, such as microinsurance [7], progress in macroinsurance, normative framework for shock responses [8] and Anticipatory Actions (AA). Given Haiti's high vulnerability to climate shocks, in 2024, WFP made significant strides in scaling up its AA readiness, expanding the geographical and beneficiary coverage to nearly 600,000 people nationwide [9].

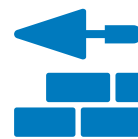
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-age children and adolescents	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 03: Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.



Under its **resilience** activities, WFP supported **99,850** people in **9** departments



Monitoring from space confirmed that **95 percent** of the 35 assets analysed were still **visible and maintained**, some since 2018



WFP worked with **247** smallholder farmers associations, comprising 23,500 members, **locally sourcing 7,111 metric tons** of food worth **USD 14.4 million**



41,985 people (8,397 households) covered by WFP's agriculture index-based **microinsurance** pilot scheme

WFP has been working to reinforce the resilience of Haitians facing frequent natural disasters, as well as socio-political and economic instability. The goal is to improve food security and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable communities through asset creation and livelihood programmes. These activities are implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development, in alignment with Haiti's Agricultural Development Plan. WFP's efforts focus on mitigating, adapting to, and recovering from seasonal shocks and recurring hazards, while also improving long-term food security, livelihoods, and overall community resilience. These activities have also contributed to the localization of WFP's supply chain. By prioritizing local production, WFP has fostered increased agricultural output, much of which has been directed toward the School Meal programme, further reinforcing the link between local production and improved community resilience.

WFP's approach includes creating community assets in five main areas:

1. **Improving access to markets and basic services**, including the rehabilitation of over 31 kilometres of roads.
2. **Boosting agricultural production**, for example, rehabilitating over 16 kilometres of irrigation channels.
3. **Facilitating access to water**, which includes constructing rainwater harvesting systems and installing infrastructure at 19 water points.
4. **Soil conservation**, including planting over 50,000 trees to reduce erosion risk.
5. **Preventing lowland flooding**, achieved through the installation of dry-stone walls in hillside ravines.

The resilience activities prioritize communes where WFP is already implementing other climate-smart solutions and school meal initiatives. For instance, in the Sud department, 1,050 households participated in rehabilitation activities through conditional cash transfers while also benefiting from a microinsurance programme. In the Nord department, participatory planning workshops helped local communities identify priorities for asset rehabilitation and other support needs, such as assistance with food processing and access to local markets. These community needs will be integrated into WFP's plans for 2025.

Activity 4, focused on livelihood and resilience, was only 35 percent funded, and WFP's efforts were affected by instability in Haiti, which impacted the implementation of some of the projects. WFP was only able to reach a portion of its target, with 19,970 people participating in rehabilitation projects and receiving USD 4.8 million benefitting them and their families (99,850 people in total), a decrease in the number of beneficiaries compared to the previous year (172,185 people in 2023). Despite these challenges, WFP managed to implement projects in nine of Haiti's ten departments and completed projects funded by Haiti's Economic Fund for Social Assistance [1]. The Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service confirmed that 95 percent of the 35 assets analysed were still visible and maintained, some since 2018 [2].

The overall outcome of these resilience-building activities showed positive results, with a 13-percentage point increase in households reporting sufficient access to food compared to the baseline. Surveys also indicated a significant improvement in food security, with fewer households experiencing insufficient food intake.

In 2024, WFP continued its commitment to supporting smallholder farmers (activity 5), particularly through its home-grown school meal programme (HGSM). The programme aimed to strengthen local agricultural value chains by purchasing food directly from farmers. This included 7,111 metric tons (mt) of food worth USD 14.4 million [3], with a significant portion being sourced from 247 farmers' associations (OPAs). These OPAs, with a focus on female membership (minimum 51 percent), were supported with technical training, onboarding, and improved practices in food safety, storage, and post-harvest management. New OPAs from three departments participated in the programme, and more than 2,000 pieces of essential equipment were distributed to improve productivity [4].

Additionally, WFP has been supporting the reconstruction of infrastructure to help strengthen agricultural value chains [5], such as the Chambellan local market, which was severely impacted by the 2021 earthquake and subsequent cyclone. This reconstruction, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, aims to restore local economic activity and improve market access for smallholder farmers. In total, 24 agricultural infrastructure projects are either underway or planned for completion at the beginning of 2025 across several departments.

As part of its climate action strategy [6], WFP integrated climate information services to support smallholder farmers supplying schools in three departments [7]. In partnership with the University of Reading and cooperating partners, WFP trained approximately 3,000 members of local OPAs in understanding local climate patterns and their impacts on agricultural production through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) tools and methodology. With the help of regular weather bulletins and seasonal forecasts, farmers can adapt their practices and increase resilience to climate change. A first assessment of ongoing activities highlighted that over 90 percent of the farmers found the PICSA tools useful/very useful for their planning and decision-making [8]. These efforts are expected to expand to other departments in 2025, based on progress and monitoring.

WFP's initiatives to promote value chain development also focused on fostering agricultural resilience and improving market access, and every intervention includes data collection and programmes on women's inclusion in agriculture. In Grand'Anse, 1,873 producers, including over 1,320 women, received technical training, materials, inputs, and livestock. They also received support in establishing village savings and loan groups, which enhance financial resilience and enable them to expand their businesses. This support helped improve organizational and governance capacities and encouraged local agricultural transformation. Furthermore, WFP is collaborating with USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture to support the cassava value chain, which benefits 1,800 cassava producers and three OPAs in communities vulnerable to climate shocks like drought. This project aims to integrate cassava-based products into school meal programmes, promoting value addition and market access for these producers.

WFP's collaboration with local communities also led to value chain analyses for key staples such as salt, rice, and sorghum, which will help inform future activities in the Artibonite department. The findings will guide food assistance for assets initiatives and smallholder agricultural market support activities over the next five years. Through these efforts, WFP is working to improve livelihoods, food security, and market sustainability for smallholder farmers.

Another key aspect of WFP's programme is strengthening market linkages. For instance, WFP partnered with the private sector company MFK to provide tailored support to 750 producers across 10 communities, offering training in good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, and essential equipment. This collaboration also supports the inclusion of locally produced peanuts in Vita Mamba snacks, which are purchased for school meal programmes, therefore improving market linkages and fostering value addition at the community level. To improve agricultural efficiency and traceability, WFP launched the Farm2GO tool. This innovative platform aims to streamline agricultural transactions by enhancing connectivity between supply and demand. Currently being tested in one department, WFP plans to scale this tool to additional areas in 2025 based on lessons learned.

Lastly, WFP continued to scale up its index-based microinsurance programme, piloted in 2022. This programme provides coverage against climate-related events like rainfall deficits or excess rainfall, offering some relief to farmers when their crops are negatively impacted. In 2024, 41,985 people [9] in Grand'Anse, Sud, and Nippes were insured under the programme, and 34,820 people received indemnity payments totalling over USD 375,000 following adverse weather events. This represents a 32 percent claims ratio, meaning nearly a third of the premiums paid by WFP to the insurance company were disbursed as claims to the insured.

While funding constraints and instability have presented challenges, the positive impacts on food security, livelihoods, and climate resilience demonstrate the value of WFP's interventions. Looking ahead to 2025, WFP plans to expand these activities, leveraging lessons learned to scale up its impact across Haiti.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food-insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSF	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.



761,131 households listed in the social registry as of 2024, the only **comprehensive social registry** in the country



WFP supported the government's **capacity strengthening** in **social protection, school meals, anticipatory action** and **shock responsiveness**

Through this strategic outcome, WFP supports national counterparts by delivering tailored technical assistance, conducting comprehensive institutional assessments, and providing targeted skills training programmes. This collaborative approach aims to strengthen government systems, enabling them to deliver essential social protection services at the national level.

This strategic outcome was fully funded, allowing WFP to expand its support to key national counterparts, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Ministry of Agriculture, the National School Feeding Programme (PNCS), the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the Economic Fund for Social Assistance (FAES), and drive transformative change in institutional capacities and operational systems with these partners.

One notable achievement was WFP's support in expanding the MAST's social registry, SIMAST, to ensure transparent and thorough household data collection. With WFP's technical assistance, an additional 134,810 households (674,050 individuals) were registered in SIMAST, bringing the total to 761,131 households (3,580,655 individuals) — representing 33 percent of the population across 92 of the country's 144 communes. This significant progress brought the government closer to its 2025 target of 40 percent coverage, up from 26 percent in 2023.

WFP also played a key role in strengthening the MAST's Management Information System (MIS), enhancing beneficiary data management for social protection programmes. Through technical assistance and capacity strengthening workshops, WFP supported the development of a secure and efficient MIS to enhance data reporting capabilities, ensuring more transparent programme delivery. Additionally, WFP supported the use and strengthening of CommCare, a digital platform that serves as an MIS for FAES, facilitating real-time data collection, beneficiary tracking, and improved coordination of social protection activities. This system, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, enhances FAES's ability to manage and monitor assistance programmes efficiently, ensuring timely and data-driven decision-making.

To ensure nationally led social protection system management, WFP remained steadfast in transferring the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Programme (ASPIRE) to the MAST in 2024, despite a complex environment marked by political instability, high insecurity, and fragile institutional capacities. WFP provided targeted technical assistance, organized 12 specialized training sessions for over 30 MAST staff on cash transfers, financial inclusion, monitoring and evaluation, and institutional oversight, and facilitated two workshops to strengthen the capacity of MAST's departmental offices. These initiatives equipped both national and local-level staff with practical skills for managing social protection programmes, enhancing community responses, and fostering government ownership of the ASPIRE programme within MAST's operational framework.

However, the changing political landscape, high insecurity levels, frequent roadblocks and airport closures significantly disrupted planned trainings and workshops and slowed down the overall transfer process. These challenges highlight the urgent need for long-term investments in institutions strengthening, adaptable technical assistance, and sustained support to ensure the successful transition of ASPIRE to achieve national ownership.

Nonetheless, at the MAST's request, WFP provided technical support to revise the Ministry's organic legislation, streamline institutional mandates, and enhance governance. Institutional assessments of key directorates identified capacity gaps, guiding tailored institutional work to update the MAST's legal framework. These assessments also informed WFP's efforts in supporting the Government to establish a legal framework for SIMAST to formalize its integration within government structures, ensuring its sustainability and alignment with national social protection policies.

Recognizing the importance of strengthening institutional capabilities in resilience-building initiatives, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and PNCS in conducting five institutional assessments and capacity needs mappings at the

departmental level. This process strengthened the ministries' ability to oversee and implement home-grown school meal programmes (HGSM), promoting food security and strengthening local economies. A gender and age analysis were included as part of these institutional diagnoses, examining the ministries' capacity to integrate gender and age-sensitive approaches in the oversight, budgets and implementation of HGSM and social protection programmes to ensure that focalization strategies adequately addressed various demographics' needs.

WFP renewed its collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) by formalizing a Memorandum of Understanding to bolster the financial sustainability of social protection systems. This partnership seeks to foster South-South and Triangular cooperation and facilitate knowledge-sharing on information systems and social registries with key regional partners. These collaborative capacity-strengthening efforts highlight the effectiveness of cross-sectoral action in systems strengthening.

As part of the development of shock-responsive social protection systems, progress was made in terms of strengthening the normative framework and the operational design. Regular meetings with key government counterparts (MAST, DGPC, UHM, among others) have been organized to discuss key topics, such as anticipatory actions and the targeting process in areas covered by the SIMAST and elsewhere. Current limitations to the expansion of shock-responsiveness include the low coverage of social protection programmes in the country, lack of national funding, and lack of data for targeting specific emergencies. Another key activity was WFP's support to a joint MAST-DGPC Simulation Exercise on the activation of shock-responsive social protection. This exercise, integral to Haiti's National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD), simulated the arrival of a cyclone to test and strengthen the procedures outlined in the national manual of operation of shock-responsive social protection, including the eventual activation of alert mechanisms and the cash transfer system [1].

As part of its climate action strategy, which embeds climate action as a cross-cutting dimension throughout all of WFP operations in Haiti to support vulnerable communities and food systems, WFP continues its close collaboration with the DGPC to disseminate early warnings and alerts in case of extreme weather events. WFP continued to act ahead of climate disasters, mainstreaming Anticipatory Actions across humanitarian operations, including strengthening capacities of various stakeholders like DGPC, UHM, and MAST, as well as civil society and humanitarian organizations, such as the Haiti Red Cross and the members of the Cash working group.

WFP supported the presence of Haiti delegations to the Global and Regional Dialogue Platforms on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action, held respectively in Germany and Colombia. Haiti's contributions included discussions on implementing anticipatory action in conflict-affected settings and coordinated frameworks for scaling efforts, as well as on integrating anticipatory action in shock-responsive social protection for stronger coordination and wider scale. Finally, lessons learned from the 2023 anticipatory action activation as part of the shock-responsive social protection programme were compiled and published in the case study "Linking Anticipatory Action and Social Protection in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings: The Case of Haiti".

WFP's efforts on climate action are also reflected in the continuous support to Haiti's Hydro-meteorology Unit. In 2024, WFP rehabilitated the weather station at Cap Haitien airport, contributing to strengthening the national network of weather observations and continuing to build capacities for the institutions to play a stronger role in the anticipatory action and climate information service programmes.

In 2024, WFP Haiti kickstarted efforts to support the Government's disaster risk financing (DRF) Strategy, with a focus on integrating macroinsurance into the shock-responsive social protection framework. Building on Haiti's long-standing engagement with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the MAST to explore synergies between macroinsurance and social protection systems. Key milestones included securing a government green light for a proposed cyclone policy top-up starting in 2025. While progress remains in its early stages, these efforts establish a strong foundation for advancing DRF integration and developing sustainable funding pathways for Haiti's social protection systems in the years ahead.

In a year marked by heightened insecurity, political instability, and constrained public budgets, WFP demonstrated an unwavering commitment to strengthening national systems. Building trusted relationships with government counterparts proved essential for ensuring policy ownership and sustaining capacity development. However, fragile institutional capacities exacerbated by high levels of insecurity posed significant challenges to programme implementation and institutionalization. These experiences underscore the importance of long-term investments in system strengthening, training, and technical assistance to sustain development efforts in complex and unstable environments.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.



In 2024, UNHAS performed **1,450 flights** to 20 locations, transporting **11,490 people** and **53 mt of cargo** to support **157 organizations** in Haiti



55 on-demand services completed and logistics solutions provided to **23 partners**, including transport, fuel provision, storage and logistical support



WFP's leadership of the **Logistics Sector** facilitated the delivery of humanitarian aid, including through an **airbridge** during seaport & airport closure

In 2024, WFP continued to play a pivotal role in Haiti's humanitarian efforts, especially through its logistics services, which ensured that humanitarian actors could operate efficiently amidst escalating security challenges and growing needs. WFP's logistics and aviation operations were essential in maintaining access to critical services, ensuring reliable transportation routes, and fostering partnerships that sustained emergency responses across the country.

A key service was provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which proved indispensable in ensuring the transportation of passengers and cargo to hard-to-reach areas. Despite escalating security concerns and the deterioration of infrastructure, UNHAS managed to deliver vital supplies, including food aid and medical provisions. The service transported essential cargo and personnel, helping to mitigate the impacts of blocked roads and violence from armed groups. To address these challenges, UNHAS adapted its operations, relocating a key base to Cap-Haïtien in February 2024 to continue operations despite violence in Port-au-Prince. This strategic relocation ensured that UNHAS could support humanitarian organizations with flights to and from difficult areas.

In June, UNHAS expanded its fleet with a fixed-wing aircraft to better accommodate the increasing demand for air transport. This expansion allowed UNHAS to further assist in the delivery of essential commodities and medical supplies to communities facing isolation due to security threats. However, operational difficulties persisted. In November 2024, the Port-au-Prince's airport closed due to attacks on aircrafts. In response, WFP established a helicopter route between Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. UNHAS transported 926 people over two weeks, ensuring critical personnel could be relocated. This service was crucial in maintaining the continuity of humanitarian efforts despite the heightened risks.

WFP's leadership in the Logistics Sector was crucial in delivering humanitarian supplies across the country. WFP and its partners managed the delivery of significant amounts of humanitarian cargo, ensuring that aid reached those in need. The partnerships extended to organizing regular coordination meetings, which brought together over 100 humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and governmental bodies. These meetings facilitated the sharing of operational updates, harmonization of efforts, and the resolution of emerging challenges.

Moreover, by producing and distributing tools like access maps and transport availability matrices, WFP helped partners plan logistics operations more effectively, avoid redundancy, and allocate resources where they were most needed.

As security concerns disrupted land-based routes, WFP expanded its domestic maritime transport services, contracting a local maritime company to deliver humanitarian supplies to areas in northern and southern Haiti. Through 21 voyages, over 1,400 metric tons of aid, including food, medical equipment, and shelter materials, reached communities that were otherwise cut off from land-based supply chains. WFP also established an airbridge programme to address the impacts of airport closures, bringing in 82 metric tons of critical medical supplies through charter flights between May and June.

This innovation demonstrated WFP's ability to adapt to evolving challenges and reinforced its role as a strategic partner in Haiti's humanitarian response.

In addition to supporting logistics in Haiti, WFP's partnerships contributed to strengthening the country's disaster preparedness and logistics infrastructure. WFP worked closely with Haiti's Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC) to enhance its national disaster response capacities. By equipping Haitian institutions with the necessary tools and knowledge, WFP aimed to ensure that the country's logistics and emergency response systems were more resilient in

future crises. WFP's collaboration with DGPC also focused on improving emergency preparedness through strengthened infrastructure and procedures.

Beyond immediate emergency responses, WFP also supported Haiti's long-term recovery efforts. Through a partnership with the Global Fund, the Ministry of Public Health, and the World Bank, WFP helped launch a project to construct temperature-controlled warehouses in Port-de-Paix and Fort-Liberté. These facilities will address gaps in the northern regions, ensuring that essential medicines can be stored and distributed without delays. This project was part of a broader national health supply chain strategy aimed at improving the availability and timely delivery of health commodities.

WFP's on-demand services continued to support over 23 partner organizations across Haiti, ensuring that humanitarian and development agencies could deliver essential aid to vulnerable populations. WFP processed 55 requests for on-demand services, which included providing transport, storage, fuel, and specialized logistical support. Fuel distribution remained a key component, with WFP distributing over 155,000 litres to 13 partners in 2024. This fuel was crucial in maintaining operations in areas where fuel shortages and limited access to resources were common.

WFP's infrastructure in Haiti played a central role in enabling these operations. With four strategically located warehouses in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, and Miragoâne, WFP offered a total storage capacity of 22,500 metric tons. These warehouses ensured that humanitarian partners had access to the storage capacity they needed to preposition supplies for quick distribution. Additionally, WFP expanded its logistics operations in Cap-Haïtien, increasing storage capacity by 2,500 metric tons to address rising demands. Mobile storage units were also made available for rapid deployment in emergencies, ensuring that partners could respond to urgent needs promptly.

In the face of persistent security challenges, WFP adopted an agile supply chain strategy that prioritized prepositioning supplies at key locations, diversifying transport methods, and collaborating with other logistics providers. By increasing local procurement, WFP reduced its dependence on international imports and strengthened the resilience of local supply chains. This approach helped ensure the timely delivery of essential items, such as food and medical supplies, to hard-to-reach areas.

Through its strategic leadership, collaborations, and innovative logistical solutions, WFP reinforced its role as a critical enabler of humanitarian action in Haiti and ensured that its services were both context-specific and forward-looking, addressing immediate humanitarian needs while building long-term resilience in Haiti's logistics capacity. By strengthening the capacity of national institutions, coordinating efforts across sectors, and providing tailored logistics services, WFP ensured that the humanitarian community could continue delivering life-saving assistance to those most in need. The partnerships that WFP fostered throughout the year, as well as its leadership within the Logistics Sector, were essential to maintaining the effectiveness and reach of humanitarian efforts, and WFP's commitment to enhancing Haiti's logistical resilience paved the way for more sustainable responses in the future.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti	N/A
Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	N/A
Provide coordination and leadership to the emergency telecommunications sector in Haiti.	N/A
Provide on-demand 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 equality remains a significant challenge in Haiti, rooted in deeply entrenched social norms and compounded by ongoing violence and insecurity. The presence of armed groups and the use of gender-based violence (GBV) as a weapon of control have created an environment where women and girls are disproportionately vulnerable. Structural barriers, including limited economic opportunities and restricted productive resources, exacerbate these challenges. Traditional gender roles often confine women to caregiving responsibilities, limiting their participation in both the economic and public spheres [1]. Addressing these systemic barriers is critical for fostering equitable development and ensuring that women can fully contribute to, and benefit from, Haiti's growth.

Promoting gender equality and empowering women remain key priorities for WFP in Haiti. The country ranks 158th out of 193 countries in the Gender Development Index [2], reflecting the significant disparities that continue to hinder equitable development. Persistent social barriers, limited access to education, and escalating GBV further deepen the vulnerabilities faced by Haitian women and girls. In response to these challenges, WFP has undertaken a series of actions to promote gender equality, combat GBV, and ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in our operations. WFP organized comprehensive trainings on gender and GBV for all implementing partners, equipping them with the knowledge and tools necessary to address these issues within their programmes. These trainings enhanced partners' capacity to manage sensitive cases and integrate protection measures into all activities.

Additionally, focus groups were conducted in four regions where WFP operates, allowing for direct engagement with communities, gathering feedback on gender dynamics, and identifying potential protection risks affecting beneficiaries, particularly women and vulnerable groups. To strengthen gender mainstreaming in WFP operations, gender specialists' presence on the ground was increased, particularly during distributions. This ensured that gender-sensitive approaches were consistently applied during the delivery of food assistance and other interventions, fostering a more accessible and safer environment for beneficiaries.

WFP also prioritized the integration of gender considerations into Field Level Agreements with implementing partners. These agreements now include specific gender-responsive measures and actions aimed at addressing gender inequalities and protection concerns. WFP actively participated in Haiti's gender network, led by UN Women, which serves as an important platform for collaboration and exchange of best practices. Through this network, WFP Haiti worked alongside other organizations and stakeholders to align strategies and enhance our collective impact on gender issues in Haiti.

WFP's gender-focused activities in Haiti showed strong progress across various sectors:

The LENDI project was informed by a comprehensive gender and age analysis, which identified disparities in access to nutrition, hygiene education, and participation opportunities between boys and girls in WFP-supported schools. This analysis revealed that girls often faced greater barriers due to traditional gender roles, such as being responsible for household chores, while boys were less engaged in hygiene-related activities. To address these issues, the project integrated gender-sensitive approaches into its Social Behavior Change Communication strategy, ensuring that activities were tailored to the specific needs and realities of both boys and girls. For example, the project promoted equal participation in school hygiene clubs, challenged stereotypes through awareness campaigns, and engaged families to support equitable roles for children at home.

The LENDI project achieved significant outcomes: girls' participation in school activities increased by 40 percent, and both boys and girls demonstrated improved knowledge and adoption of nutrition and hygiene practices. Teachers and families reported a shift in attitudes toward gender roles, with greater support for girls' education and boys' involvement in hygiene tasks. These changes not only improved health outcomes but also fostered a more inclusive and equitable school environment, contributing to the project's broader goals of sustainability and social cohesion.

The Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Programme (ASPIRE) project has a strong gender component. Under its nutrition focus, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health and local health authorities to create a

module on GBV to enhance the referral of cases by community health workers (ASCP). The initiative involved training 85 ASCPs using a module designed to help them identify and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as well as GBV. This training went beyond raising awareness of these critical protection issues by offering practical guidance on effectively utilizing the referral mechanisms mapped by UNFPA in Grande'Anse, ensuring survivors can access appropriate support and services. Under financial inclusion programming, two training sessions on gender and disability inclusion were conducted for the field staff of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's programme management unit, equipping them to provide gender-sensitive financial inclusion support to beneficiaries, with a focus on intra-household negotiation skills. Additionally, women are the principal recipients of cash assistance, representing 82 percent of beneficiaries. The creation of 227 Village Savings and Loan Associations resulted in savings exceeding the equivalent of USD 328,000 in local currency, with 68 percent of the members being women. These initiatives underline the commitment to gender equality and empowerment in Haiti's social protection programmes.

The Government's Resilient Agriculture Project for Food Security (PARSA) also focuses on promoting women's inclusion in the governance and decision-making processes within agricultural producer organizations. Approximately 98 percent of these organizations encourage women's participation, and most committees include female members. Women actively engage in decision-making processes, though access to capacity-strengthening programmes varies across regions, with lower participation rates in some areas. These efforts reflect a common commitment to advancing gender equality in agricultural development.

Looking ahead, there are plans to reinforce WFP gender team in the field to address growing demands. The I-CARA (Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment) analysis will be conducted by the end of March 2025 to better understand and navigate the complexities of the operating environment, with a focus on gender, protection, and conflict sensitivity. Lastly, the development of the gender strategy for the country office is a key focus for the coming period. This strategy will outline clear objectives, actions, and accountability measures to ensure the integration of gender equality across WFP operations and programming, serving as a comprehensive roadmap for systematically considering gender in all future interventions and activities.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The protection situation in Haiti remains dire, exacerbated by escalating violence from armed groups and the ongoing humanitarian crisis. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), in 2024 armed groups-related violence continued to claim thousands of lives, with over 5,350 people reported killed and 2,155 injured, bringing the total number of casualties over 17,000 since 2022 [1]. This includes significant losses among vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Armed groups control vast areas, especially in the capital Port-au-Prince, where violence and instability are preventing humanitarian access.

Additionally, the country is experiencing a severe displacement crisis. At the end of 2024, over 1 million people were reported internally displaced (IDP) due to armed group violence, more than a threefold increase compared to December 2023, and 53 percent of the IDPs are children [2]. This number has continued to increase as people flee renewed clashes, with armed groups now controlling 85 percent of Port-au-Prince. Many of these IDPs are living in overcrowded and unsafe conditions, often within host communities, facing food and water shortages, limited access to medical care, and heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV).

In response to this alarming situation, WFP Haiti significantly strengthened its protection efforts by integrating protection, accountability, and gender-sensitive approaches into its programming, especially at distribution sites. Specific activities include establishing safe and accessible distribution sites with separate queues for women and men, training staff and partners on protection principles, and setting up confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms to address concerns. Additionally, WFP has implemented community-led monitoring systems to ensure dignified treatment and reduce risks of exploitation or violence, while collaborating with local actors to provide referral pathways for GBV survivors. Furthermore, training on protection, GBV and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) has been provided to local partners to ensure they are equipped to manage sensitive cases. The referral system for GBV survivors, led by UNFPA, is currently in place but remains not fully functional due to the dire security situation, which hinders access and operational capacity. WFP is committed to collaborating with UNFPA and the GBV Sub-Cluster to reinforce and adapt the system, ensuring it is more accessible, efficient, and widely known to those in need. By strengthening partnerships and improving coordination, WFP aims to enhance the system's reach and effectiveness, even in challenging environments. This effort is critical to providing timely and safe support to survivors while addressing the barriers posed by instability.

In 2024, the country office prioritized enhancing and adapting its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to better align with local contexts and escalating humanitarian needs. Significant strides were made to reinforce the implementation of WFP's accountability to affected populations (AAP) principles in Haiti. In total, 22,411 cases were received across all programmes, with 57 percent of feedback submitted by women and 43 percent by men. A significant 39 percent of responses reflected positive feedback on WFP's programmes. Key areas of concern highlighted by beneficiaries included technical issues related to cash-based transfers, assistance requests and information requests. In total, 96 percent of the cases received have been closed, while 4 percent remain under ongoing follow-up.

Additionally, building on WFP's CFM, the United Nations PSEA network selected WFP's hotline for managing PSEA-related cases, underscoring WFP's commitment to accountability and protection. WFP also expanded its CFM to include other agencies, such as UNICEF, through a service provision agreement. This partnership grants full access for beneficiaries to call the 8811 hotline and report any concerns, including cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. These cases are subsequently handled by dedicated focal points appointed within each participating agency. This collaborative approach has significantly increased the visibility of the WFP hotline within communities, enhancing the efficiency and provision of responses to communities' concerns.

Finally, under a formal partnership with UNHCR, the WFP CFM platform was extended to 12 national and international NGOs, and UNHCR itself. During the last quarter of 2024, efforts were concentrated on adapting the CFM platform to address collective requirements. By February 2025, the system is expected to be fully operational.

In 2024, an increase in the number of operators and in hotline access hours led to a rise in the number of calls (around 1,500 per month). However, despite these efforts, the hotline number is often unknown to beneficiaries, and many are reluctant to report cases of violence. WFP is currently developing a communication strategy for the CFM to remedy this.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

WFP continued training its Programme teams at the country and sub-office levels, along with cooperating partners, on environmental and social safeguards (ESS). It also ensured the screening of 80 percent of active Field Level Agreements (FLAs) across all activities. Among the 43 screened FLAs, 22 were signed with national NGOs and the remainder with international NGOs. The majority of agreements were classified as low risk, with only a small percentage identified as medium risk.

Stronger focus was given to training field office staff to ensure a stronger screening and monitoring of the partners' activities - thanks to a joint effort and missions of the country office and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean throughout the year. The country office's capacities and awareness of safeguards were increased. The cooperating partner management's team, in coordination with other units, particularly Programme, now ensures the mainstreaming of the safeguards' screenings for all new FLAs, which contributed to the significant improvement of performance on this indicator.

Continuous follow-up on the capacity-building process with cooperating partners (CPs) remains essential to reinforce their responsibility and ownership in screening and reporting safeguards. Additionally, CPs will be instrumental in integrating ESS more effectively by providing feedback on their interventions.

As part of WFP's efforts to reduce the use of wood and charcoal, WFP also continued the distribution of heat retention bags, as well as gas kits (stoves and gas) to the schools under the school feeding programme across the country.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP started the implementation of its environmental management system following the start of its new country strategic plan 2024-2028, to reduce the impacts of its operations. As part of these efforts, WFP continued to shift to solar energy in multiple locations to limit carbon emissions, and is implementing a circular economy approach to assets, waste management and recycling or reuse. Additionally, WFP works to strengthen the capacity of, and coordination with, implementing partners to ensure full compliance with national policies on environmental protection and the use of less polluting materials (like the use of cardboard for the distribution of hot meals).

Haiti formulated a comprehensive plan to transition its operations from relying heavily on fuel generators to embracing green energy, and the project received support and endorsement from WFP's headquarters. The assessment and evaluation phase were completed, and the procurement process was nearing the final stage of contracting in late 2024. The construction will start at the beginning of 2025.

As part of this strategy, the country office aims to shift 70 percent of the energy used in WFP's warehouses and sub-offices to solar power. This decision is based on both the country's own energy needs and strategic guidance from HQ and the Regional Bureau.

While presently the offices and warehouses in Cap Haitian, Miragoane, Les Cayes, Jeremie, and the warehouse of Port au Prince (AIP Tabarre) are powered by generators, with one for daytime use and another for nighttime use (fuel consumption), Haiti's first steps to implement this approach is to gradually reduce the reliance on nighttime generators throughout the country, leading to significant fuel savings of up to 70 percent. This transition not only results in considerable financial benefits but also contributes to reducing carbon emissions, making it a crucial step towards sustainability. Moreover, by decreasing fuel consumption, this strategy addresses a major security concern in Haiti's volatile environment, where periodic fuel shortages in the local market impact WFP projects and its ability to operate. The most recent fuel crisis lasted 3 to 4 months at the end of 2022, during which fuel was entirely unavailable in the

local markets.

In summary, Haiti's commitment to embracing green energy not only saves costs but also fosters environmental responsibility and mitigates security risks associated with fuel dependency.

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

WFP is committed to addressing the ongoing malnutrition crisis in Haiti, highlighted by the stagnant rate of acute malnutrition, reported at 7.2 percent in the 2023 SMART survey. In some municipalities, malnutrition rates range from 20 to 30 percent. The IPC Acute Malnutrition assessment estimates that nearly 277,000 children between 6-59 months experienced acute malnutrition from December 2023 to November 2024, including 125,000 facing severe acute malnutrition. Additionally, the number of people requiring nutritional support has risen by 7 percent compared to 2024, reaching 1.17 million, according to the 2025 Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan [1]. In response, WFP has been integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches and specific activities into its broader humanitarian efforts.

In response to the ongoing crisis, WFP and UNICEF developed a joint emergency nutrition plan in 2023, which was implemented in 2024 in commonly selected areas. The plan aims to prevent and address acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations, particularly children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). It also focuses on strengthening the nutrition information system and conducting surveys to ensure data availability, while enhancing coordination, joint advocacy, and communication efforts.

In this framework, to enhance food security and prevent acute malnutrition among PBWG and children 6-24 months (up to 59 in internally displaced persons (IDPs) settings), WFP launched a targeted cash assistance programme to complement general food aid and prevent malnutrition for vulnerable households in areas facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC4+), including 10,091 internally displaced households. Through this emergency intervention, over 17,109 households with the mentioned nutrition beneficiaries were reached. This initiative, supported by Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and nutritional screening for early detection and referral, promoted access to diverse and nutritious diets. WFP is implementing this programme in coordination with the Ministry of Health and its partners.

Preliminary results from the analysis of the nutritional quality of food consumption through this intervention show positive effects on the intake of food, iron, and protein. However, further investigation is needed to determine whether these improvements specifically benefitted pregnant women and children aged 6-24 months. Results concerning the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a diet meeting the minimum standards show an increase from 44 to 62 percent, while 49 percent of women and girls of reproductive age achieved a diverse diet [2], up from 28 percent. These findings suggest progress in improving dietary diversity and adequacy. A more detailed analysis will be conducted during the end-line assessment to evaluate the specific benefits for the target groups.

In the most severe malnutrition hotspots, the preferred approach to acute malnutrition prevention remained the use of specialized nutritious foods (SNF). An emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme has also been launched within the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, including in IDPs sites, and will continue in other targeted municipalities of the country. This programme provides SNF, nutrition counselling, and health promotion activities, along with screening and referral for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In IDP sites, often far from functional health facilities, these preventive activities were carried out through mobile clinics supported by WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and IOM. By working with the same partners, it was ensured that malnutrition prevention, treatment and primary healthcare services were accessible simultaneously and in the same locations. At the end of the year, 3,182 children were reached and 21.46 metric tons of SNF (LNS MQ, a specialized formulated food to prevent acute malnutrition), were distributed, including 14.9 for IDPs.

In addition, as part of the emergency response in IDPs settings, 297,360 hot meals adapted for complementary feeding of children 6-23 months have been distributed to ensure that young children are able to receive nutritious and age-appropriate meals in the first onset of the emergency phase, followed by the provision of cash assistance for nutrition and/or distributions of SNF as described in the precedent paragraphs.

Nutrition-sensitive activities were also integrated into WFP non-emergency operations. The social protection programme ASPIRE, and other safety net programmes implemented in partnership with the government also include a nutrition, health, and hygiene SBCC strategy. ASPIRE and other safety nets engaged PBWG and caregivers of children under 5 in community-based activities, including over 35,900 home visits, 890 community gatherings and 32,427 parents club participatory training. One of the safety net integrated cash transfers for preventive health and nutrition activities benefited 1,783 households with children aged 6-24 months and PBWG through soft conditionality measures

related to health and nutrition.

Additionally, WFP is integrating nutrition into its school feeding programmes, ensuring that school meals cover at least 38 percent of the daily required energy and key nutrients. Through the LENDI project, a SBCC programme operational in 50 schools in Artibonite and involving 8,109 students and 2,500 parents, and the community, WFP promotes good hygiene, nutrition, and gender equality. These interventions are part of the WFP-UNICEF Joint Plan, supporting the Ministry of Health and Population to comprehensively address the nutrition crisis in Haiti.

Across these activities, Community Health Workers also screened 85,821 children under 5 years old and referred 6,874 MAM and 1,912 SAM for malnutrition management. They raised awareness and conducted SBCC activities reaching 206,631 PBWG, parents and caregivers of infants and young children about nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and hygiene and diseases transmitted via the fecal-oral route.

To allow the realization of these interventions, selected community health workers (ASCPs) of the Ministry of Health received financial support and technical training in nutrition to strengthen their knowledge and improve the implementation of activities, after the signature of a memorandum of understanding with the sanitary directions of each department, that were also engaged in joint supervision of field activities.

WFP continues to advance research and development efforts, including technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health for the updating process of the Haiti National Guidelines for Food and Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV in close collaboration with UNAIDS.

WFP also supported the update of the national protocol for preventing and treating acute malnutrition in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO, and other partners, aligning with the global action plan on child wasting and the new WHO guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under 5 years.

Partnerships

Amid declining global funding trends, the WFP Haiti country office maintained a remarkable upward trajectory in resource mobilization, securing nearly USD 169 million in contributions for 2024. This marks the highest amount ever raised for Haiti in a single year and represents a 191 percent increase compared to the first year of the previous CSP (2019-2023). Notably, each of the past three years set a new fundraising record, underscoring the Office's effective resource mobilization and strong partner engagement. This achievement established Haiti as the best-funded country office within the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Key to this sustained success in recent years has been a robust partnership with the Haitian government, bolstered by support from international financial institutions like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as continued support from government donors, and private sector. In 2024 in particular, a standout accomplishment was the country office's capacity to adapt to a changing landscape, mobilizing record contributions from non-government donors, combined with a renewed engagement from traditional humanitarian partners, including the exceptional support received from the Government of the United States, which alone contributed over USD 90 million—accounting for 53 percent of the total funds raised by Haiti country office this year. This substantial increase in contributions from the United States not only expanded activities beyond those funded in previous grants but also played a key role in strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. It facilitated early recovery assistance for internally displaced people (IDPs) through safety net mechanisms while prioritizing cash-based programmes to improve nutrition for households with pregnant and nursing women, as well as young children.

Despite these impressive results, the stark deterioration of security and economic conditions in the country continues to drive escalating needs. These growing demands for sustained—and even expanded—operations are increasingly outpacing the resources available, underscoring the importance of sustained advocacy and expanded donor engagement.

In 2024, approximately 50 percent of mobilized resources were earmarked by partners for crisis response, a small increase compared to the previous year. This shift reflects the rapid deterioration of Haiti's security and humanitarian conditions and includes contributions to logistical services, such as the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, which provides critical support across multiple operational priorities. Despite overall increased funding, earmarking in the context of rapidly surging and evolving needs, such as rising food insecurity (higher Integrated Food Security Phase Classification levels), the influx of new IDPs and deportees at the border with the Dominican Republic, affected WFP's ability to respond.

In parallel, partners continued to support longer-term resilience initiatives, or the "changing lives" agenda, which accounted for 40 percent of total funding. While the Haiti country office relied heavily on its established network of partners—including Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, UN CERF, Education Cannot Wait as well as the Government of Haiti—it also secured new contributions from the Education branch of the Inter-American Development Bank for the first time, as well as from Colombia, Slovenia, Jersey Overseas Aid (UK) and the Zurich Foundation. Additionally, WFP Haiti reached a significant milestone by increasing private sector contributions by over 315 percent compared to the previous year. This achievement was driven by sustained efforts by WFP USA, as well as thanks to the renewed partnership with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints towards Home-Grown School feeding.

In 2024, the Government of Haiti continued its crucial support through financing from International Financial Institutions. While the total funding was lower than in 2023, this reflects the country office's ongoing implementation of significant grants received the previous year. Meanwhile, the WFP Haiti is actively collaborating with various ministries (e.g. the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment and the Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale) as well as related IFIs (e.g. the World Bank and the IDB) to formalize agreements for new critical funding. This anticipated support will encompass crisis response, particularly for IDPs, as well as home-grown school feeding programs and social protection initiatives.

While the renewed support for emergency response was essential in addressing the worsening situation in 2024, WFP remains committed to balancing its "saving lives" and "changing lives" agendas. This includes fostering long-term responses and promoting integrated approaches across its activities. Notable examples include the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, which supports smallholder farmers, and the integration of climate services with social protection initiatives to enhance resilience and sustainability. In the context of the displacement crisis, WFP also adapted its response to provide emergency assistance while supporting the transition towards longer-term social protection support.

Focus on localization

Partnerships with non-governmental organizations were crucial enablers to implement programmes across the country and further promote localization. Overall, in 2024, WFP signed 62 field-level agreements with partners, 33 of which were with local NGOs, achieving approximately 50 percent localisation for the Haiti country office. In line with the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, WFP aims to increase partnerships with local NGOs to reach 75 percent of distributions implemented by them, up from a current 50 percent. WFP also collaborated with six financial service providers: Kespam, Le Levier, Digicel, Haiti Pay, Western Union and ZINLI. Additionally, WFP is in the contractualization phase with another financial service provider, Sogebank, which is expected to formalize the partnership in 2025.

Finally, it is important to highlight that for the 2024-2025 school year, 70 percent of students will benefit from locally grown meals as part of the school meal programme—an increase from just 54 percent in the previous year. This achievement was made possible through the establishment of a robust network of local farmers' associations and capacity-strengthening initiatives aimed at enhancing the procurement of local goods.

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 IDP 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 2023, WFP worked with UNICEF to tackle malnutrition, specifically focusing on 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, as well as through the First Emergency Response envelope to support schools in the capital's metropolitan area in the context of the displacement crisis.

WFP and FAO continued to co-lead the Food Security Sector and supported the government to undertake the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and general support on food security analysis in the country, which informed food security-related interventions. WFP is also exploring a joint Peace-Building Fund application with ILO. 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 key coordination mechanisms, such as the Cash Working Group [1] and the food security and logistics sectors [2], supporting the National Coordination for Food Security and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, respectively. As such, WFP supported the coordination of 54 members of the food security sector by facilitating partners in the preparation of country-level Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Humanitarian Response Plans, while providing necessary information to the lead agencies to be appropriately represented at the Haiti Country Team's meeting [3].

Financial Overview

2024 was the first year of WFP Haiti's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, with a total approved budget of USD 1.5 billion. In 2024, WFP's annual funding requirement of USD 327.9 million was fully met, with total resources reaching USD 352.7 million (107 percent of the requirement). This marks a significant improvement compared to 2023, when only 67 percent (USD 329.8 million) of the required funding was secured.

The funding was composed of flexible contributions that enabled WFP to adapt to the rapidly changing operational environment, while advanced financing from WFP's internal funding mechanisms helped prevent disruption of food assistance amid the growing internally displaced people (IDPs) crisis. WFP also utilized resources transferred from the previous and closed Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

The positive funding situation enabled WFP to mitigate the impact of inflation on food assistance costs and respond to the growing number of people in need. Rising insecurity, among other factors, exacerbated food insecurity and an IDPs crisis in the country.

Emergency activities (Strategic Outcome-SO 1) were fully funded. However, operational challenges, including access and security issues, delayed resource transfers, and late confirmation of some contributions, led to expenditures reaching only 46.8 percent of available resources. Some food commodities could not be used in 2024—partly because they were tied to contingency stocks to be released only in case of an emergency during the hurricane season (June to December) and with donor approval, and partly because some shipments did not reach Haiti in 2024 as planned, despite initial distributions set for September.. Additionally, a significant portion of SO1 funding was intended as emergency cash transfers to be implemented in support of the Economic Fund for Social Assistance's (FAES) operations, funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). One key goal of WFP in this tripartite initiative (FAES, IDB, WFP) was to build FAES's capacity, but the development of new software for beneficiary registration faced challenges, causing delays in a project worth approximately USD 20 million. While this delay affected WFP's internal performance in 2024, it did not impact the long-term project or donor confidence in WFP's ability to deliver. Finally, a highly challenging security context, including government changes, UN evacuations, and extended port and airport closures, further hindered WFP's ability to deliver at full capacity across its activities.

Activities supporting school meals (Activity 2) and safety nets (Activity 3) under Strategic Outcome 2 were both fully funded, enabling WFP to implement its plans. Under Activity 2, WFP increased the proportion of school children receiving meals made from locally produced food through the home-grown school feeding programme, aligning with both its strategy and government policies. Activity 3 focused on providing social protection solutions, including the handover of part of the cash operations to the government. Despite the funding, both activities faced implementation challenges due to insecurity and armed group violence throughout the year, and the country office could only implement 42 percent of the available resources.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 4 focused on resilience and livelihood support for smallholder farmers, and was funded at 36 percent, preventing WFP from fully implementing its operations. Activity 5, which aimed to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets, was funded at 87 percent. Insecurity affected WFP's operational capacity for both activities, leading to expenditures reaching 46 and 34 percent of available resources, respectively. Moreover, most funding under activity 5 is multi-year and will be spent over several years. Despite these challenges, WFP implemented projects in nine of Haiti's ten departments under Activity 4 and extended support to farmers in three additional departments compared to 2023 under Activity 5.

Strategic outcome 4, which was fully funded, received contributions from the Haitian government through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, as well as from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and France. However, expenditures reached 34 percent of available resources due to insecurity and airport closures disrupting planned activities. This strategic outcome focuses on capacity strengthening and support of delivery systems for national stakeholders. WFP continued to collaborate with several key partner ministries throughout the year, with one key achievement being the ongoing support to the expansion of the government's social registry, in line with the government's objectives.

Strategic outcome 5, which focuses on on-demand service provision, includes on-demand supply chain and logistics services, logistics coordination and air transportation for humanitarian actors through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). While this strategic outcome was fully funded overall and expenditures reached 68 percent of funding available, activity 7 (related to UNHAS) was only 88 percent funded. WFP provided essential supply chain and logistics support to partners, including warehousing, land and air transport, and fuel supply from its strategic reserve. These services were particularly crucial during the intensification of the security crisis in March and November 2024, ensuring operational continuity for the humanitarian community.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	269,415,241	122,991,243	274,407,499	122,060,975
SO01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.	137,236,321	58,388,950	136,744,557	64,036,020
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.	137,236,321	58,388,950	136,744,557	64,036,020
SO02: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.	71,160,522	45,149,060	109,910,775	46,192,803
Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.	42,640,192	37,304,339	78,199,051	31,279,677
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	28,520,329	7,844,720	31,711,456	14,913,127
Non-activity specific	0	0	268	0
SO03: Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.	61,018,399	19,453,233	27,752,167	11,832,152

Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.	49,485,257	13,265,697	17,723,387	8,134,911
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSE.	11,533,142	6,187,536	10,028,780	3,697,241
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	25,673,606	21,198,880	29,322,177	17,671,460
SO04: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.	4,597,794	3,938,599	6,452,628	2,172,174
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.	4,597,794	3,938,599	6,452,628	2,172,174
SO05: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.	21,075,812	17,260,281	22,869,550	15,499,287
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	16,593,549	14,262,074	14,581,647	12,770,541
Activity 08: Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	1,227,637	532,312	2,054,035	1,369,545
Activity 09: Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.	1,153,190	803,102	0	0

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.	 2,101,436	 1,662,792	 6,233,867	 1,359,200
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 16,920,747	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 295,088,847	 144,190,123	 320,650,423	 139,732,436
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 12,938,937	 12,259,689	 19,889,066	 11,726,404
Total Direct Costs	 308,027,785	 156,449,811	 340,539,489	 151,458,839
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 19,879,223	 10,051,967	 12,189,414	 12,189,414
Grand Total	 327,907,008	 166,501,778	 352,728,903	 163,648,253

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2024 - February 2025 and Projection for March - June 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- [2] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti, January 2025. [Haïti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne en Haïti — Round 9 \(Décembre 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

Operational context

- [1] UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) flash report, December 2023: [Haiti flash report \(23 December 2024\): 207 people executed by the wharf Jérémie gang \(Port-au-Prince\) - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)
- [2] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti, January 2025. [Haïti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne en Haïti — Round 9 \(Décembre 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)<https://www.iom.int/news/over-700000-displaced-haiti-half-are-children-humanitarian-crisis-worsens>
- [3] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti in 2023, January 2024 : [Haiti: More than 60% of forced displacements happened in 2023, a | IOM Haiti](#)
- [4] [Global Peace Index - Institute for Economics & Peace](#)
- [5] UN News: [Violence in Haiti rises as gangs extend control over Port-au-Prince, UN reports alarming surge in killings and police abuse](#)
- [6] Security Council resolution 2751 (2024) [on the extension of the mandate of the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti (MSS) until 2 October 2025]
- [7] World Bank overview on Haiti: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview> (accessed in January 2025)
- [8] Bank of the Republic of Haiti, inflation rates for the month of July 2024: [Variation de l'indice des prix à la consommation par groupe de dépenses Juillet 2024 | BRH](#)
- [9] WFP's various market and food security analyses published on Reliefweb demonstrate this trend. At its worst, the price of a basic food basket for a family of five increased by 27 percent between January and May 2024. Please see three examples of analysis at those links: [Haiti: Market and food security - Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area \(May 2024\) - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#); [The impact of the security situation in mid-November on household food security - Haiti: Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince \(Nov. 2024\) - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#); [Haiti: WFP VAM Bulletin - Food Security Analysis, November 2024 - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)
- [10] [Haiti: WFP VAM Bulletin - Food Security Analysis, July 2024 - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)
- [11] [Haiti: WFP VAM Bulletin - Food security analysis, February 2024 - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)
- [12] [Dominican Republic deported more than 276,000 Haitians in 2024 | CNN](#)
- [13] [Haiti: Acute Food Security Situation Projection Update for March - June 2024 /; Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2024 - February 2025 and Projection for March - June 2025](#)
- [14] [with localized peaks exceeding 31 percent. Haiti: Acute Malnutrition Situation for December 2023 - May 2024 and Projection for June - November 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)
- [15] UNDP's Human Development Report 2023-2024, published in March 2024: <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>
- [16] Quarterly report on the human rights situation in Haiti, for April-June 2024 and October-December 2024, by the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti: [quarterly_report_on_the_human_rights_situation_in_haiti.pdf](#); [human_rights_quarterly_report_-_october-december_2024_-_en.pdf](#)
- [17] United Nations Population Fund: [Haiti Situation Report #7 - September 2024](#)
- [18] Haiti's national strategic development plans include the country's strategy for gender equality, national school feeding strategy, strategic plan for social protection and promotion, food sovereignty and food and nutrition security strategy, among others.
- [19] Other examples include security assessment combined with flexible mission planning and enhanced security clearance.
- [20] Through reconciliations, data analysis and concerns raised through its Community Feedback Mechanism.
- [21] The objective of the Global Assurance Project is to ensure that the right people receive the assistance they need, safely, in full, and without interference. The project has 3 components : the WFP Assurance Framework, the Focus Area Enhancements and the Country Office Augmented Assurance Plans. The Augmented Assurance Plans are elaborated in high-risk operations to identify areas that require improvement and include these in their 2024 implementation costs.

WFP's IDP integrated response

- [1] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti in 2023, January 2024 : [Haiti: More than 60% of forced displacements happened in 2023, a | IOM Haiti](#)
- [2] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti, January 2025. [Haïti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne en Haïti — Round 9 \(Décembre 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
- [3] [Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2024 - February 2025 and Projection for March - June 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)
- [4] Furthermore, 95 percent experienced economic activity cessation, 75 percent of displaced children were out of school, and 29 percent reported severe water, hygiene, and sanitation issues. [The impact of the security situation in mid-November on household food security - Haiti: Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince \(Nov. 2024\) - Haiti | ReliefWeb](#)
- [5] WFP provided local partners with commodity vouchers to cover meal costs or dry rations supplemented with vouchers for complementary ingredients when meals were prepared in local kitchens.
- [6] out of the 11,310 children screened, 14 percent were found to have moderate acute malnutrition and 3 percent suffered from severe acute malnutrition. All were treated on-site by the partner. In addition, out of the 42,161 people who participated in the awareness-raising sessions, 13,020 were men and 28,710 were women.
- [7] Final report of the Panel of Experts on Haiti, 30 September 2024 (published on 29 October 2024) [s-2024-704_panel_of_experts_report.pdf](#)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti, January 2025. [Haïti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne en Haïti — Round 9 \(Décembre 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

[2] In 2024, over 276,000 people were deported from the Dominican Republic to Haiti, including 94,000 between October and December alone.

[3] [Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2024 - February 2025 and Projection for March - June 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

[4] in the Centre and Nord-Est departments.

[5] Blanket assistance for IDPs is used for two reasons : (i) Immediate Relief; IDPs are typically displaced due to sudden crises like conflict or natural disasters, leaving them without access to food, shelter, or basic necessities. Blanket assistance ensures that urgent food needs are met without delays caused by time-consuming targeting processes. (ii) High Vulnerability; IDPs are generally considered a highly vulnerable group as they have lost their homes, livelihoods, and access to resources, making targeted differentiation less critical in the short term.

[6] WFP emergency assistance consists of 50 kg of rice, 12.5 kg of peas, and 3.67 kg of oil.

[7] [Acute Food Insecurity Situation for August 2024-February 2025 French report IPC_Haiti_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Aug2024_Jun2025_Report_French.pdf](#)

[8] Based on WFP's post-distribution monitoring analysis produced in October 2024, "Food assistance in cite-soleil, WFP, 2024".

[9] Initially, Croix-des-Bouquets was in IPC Phase 4, and three municipalities were in Phase 3. The projected analysis showed 11 municipalities and one department moving to Phase 3, while Croix-des-Bouquets remained in Phase 4. [Haiti: Acute Malnutrition Situation for December 2023 - May 2024 and Projection for June - November 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.](#)

[10] Based on the Minimum Acceptable Diet for children 6-23 months and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicators.

[11] A more detailed analysis will be conducted during the endline assessment to specifically evaluate the benefits for the target groups.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

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): Nutrition was planned under activity 3 then integrated with emergency response activities.

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes: Idem as A.1.2

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher): Idem as A.1.2

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance: Idem as A.1.2

A.3.1 (CSP Output 03) Total value of cash transferred to people: Idem as A.1.2

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: Forecast-based anticipatory actions implemented under this output.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The food purchased as part of the HGSM is bought in the region where the programme is being implemented.

[2] Grand'Anse, Artibonite, Sud-Est, and Ouest

[3] The overall rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was recorded at 7.2 percent in Haiti.

[4] Collectively, the VSLAs reportedly saved the equivalent of USD 328,000, with approximately USD 29,000 accessed as loans.

[5] Key efforts included promoting collaborative and respectful forms of masculinity, particularly in childcare, decision-making, and preventing and responding to gender-based violence. These efforts also emphasized the inclusion of persons with disabilities, ensuring no one is left behind.

[6] Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicator

[7] As part of its microinsurance programme, WFP provided climate-index microinsurance coverage to 1,200 households in Grand'Anse department who were also part of WFP's social cash assistance programme. The coverage protects farming households from rainfall deficits and from cyclonic winds; the goal is to provide some relief to farmers in the event that their crops are adversely affected. The programme relies on a 5-tiered payout scheme, with select values pegged against different thresholds based on an analysis of historical trends. The threshold for triggering insurance payouts was reached in the commune of Bonbon in the spring of 2024, as a result of below average rainfall. A total of USD 11,420 was paid out to the 571 farming households in Bonbon. In this case, the lowest of the 5-tiered thresholds was reached. Please read more about microinsurance under the Strategic Outcome 3 narrative.

[8] please read more about macro insurance and shock responses under the Strategic Outcome 4 narrative.

[9] This progress enables communities to better protect themselves with anticipatory cash transfers and early warning systems ahead of hurricanes or floods. WFP worked with OCHA, UNICEF, IOM, government partners, and civil society to design a collective framework for anticipatory action against storms. This collaboration addressed critical funding gaps, securing USD 4 million for anticipatory action, including USD 2 million for WFP. The framework fostered a coordinated, multi-partner approach to addressing climate risks, ensuring readiness to deliver timely and scalable early warnings and cash transfers for vulnerable populations. Please read more about Anticipatory Actions under the Strategic Outcome 4 narrative.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

A.1.3 same indicator: beneficiary group is students (primary schools) rather than Children (pre-primary)

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate the ability to read and understand grade-level text: Follow-up values will be available with the next EGRA evaluation in 2026

The endlines surveys relating to the food consumption scores will be conducted and the results shared in 2025.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] in Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Nord-Ouest.

[2] An in depth analysis found 23/35 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation condition, and 9/35 were maintained.

[3] The total 7,111 mt include 4,554 MT worth USD 8.7 million procured for the home-grown school meal programme, 1,013 MT worth USD 1.7 million procured for the traditional school meal programme, and 1,544 MT worth USD 4 million procured for the emergency programmes. The country office used the procurement figures on purchases from smallholder farmers to get these totals. Indicator category H including indicator total tonnage of food procured does not exist in the current version of the logframe, but will be included in the next version after revision.

[4] The new OPAs were based in Sud-Est, Nord-Est, and Nord-Ouest. The pieces of essential equipment distributed were pallets and moisture meters for essential items, and 15 agricultural and transport tools to improve productivity, including cultivators and solar irrigation systems, to enhance production and logistics capacities.

[5] Among infrastructure reconstructed were processing centers, aggregation hubs, and warehouses.

[6] WFP Climate Action Strategy embeds climate action as a cross-cutting dimension throughout all of WFP operations in Haiti to support vulnerable communities and food systems.

[7] Grand'Anse, Sud and Nord

[8] The survey also shows that almost all of the farmers surveyed reported receiving training on six PICSA tools, and understanding them well, with less than 10 percent disagreed on their comprehension.

[9] WFP suspended the microinsurance coverage in the Artibonite department, which reduced the caseload in 2024 compared to the year before (10,565 households, or 52,825 individuals). Based on feedback from beneficiaries in Artibonite, WFP and its partners decided to re-design the microinsurance product.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

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: activity implemented under activity 5

A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against climate shocks: Refer to data note A.1.8

A.3.1 & A.4.1: A.3.1 actual value reported under A.4.1 due to change of modality (value voucher for service instead of cash)

Strategic outcome 04

[1] In 2024, a potential vertical expansion of the social protection safety net in case of shock could reach more than 110,000 beneficiaries, including more than 87,000 through anticipatory action. Forty representatives of national institutions, donor community and civil society participated in the exercise.

Strategic outcome 05

The emergency telecommunication cluster is not currently activated in Haiti.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Bank Group, "Haiti's unexploited potential : an evaluation of obstacles to gender equality", 2023 -French-Haiti-Gender-Assessment-R-sum-analytique.pdf ; Plan International, "rapid gender analysis in Haiti", March 2023. Rapid-Gender-Analysis-Haiti-Full-Report-FRA.pdf ; World Bank Group, "Haiti tables on gender", 2023.

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099954406072313047/pdf/IDU0a975f8a4004f2046a10aaf403fef29f73da5.pdf>

[2] UNDP Gender Development Index https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads/HDR23-24_Statistical_Annex_GDI_Table.xlsx ; consulted on 13 January 2025

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR) flash report, December 2023: Haiti flash report (23 december 2024): 207 people executed by the wharf Jérémie gang (Port-au-Prince) - Haiti | ReliefWeb

[2] International Organization for Migration report on internal displacements in Haiti, January 2025. Haiti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne en Haiti — Round 9 (Décembre 2024) | Displacement Tracking Matrix

Nutrition integration

[1] Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan 2025 : Haiti Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2025 | Humanitarian Action

[2] Based on the Minimum Acceptable Diet for children 6-23 months and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicators

Partnerships

[1] In 2024, WFP Haiti strengthened its position as co-lead of the cash-working group (CWG) alongside OCHA-Haiti, fostering inter-agency collaboration and driving coordination and technical exchange among 40 cash transfer actors, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and government counterparts. Through its co-leadership of the CWG, WFP and OCHA-Haiti established a vital platform for harmonizing cash interventions, enhancing response quality, and promoting training, advocacy, and coherence among humanitarian actors. At the request of the General Directorate of Civil Protection, the CWG played a critical role in coordinating cash responses towards IDPs, aligning the efforts of 20 cash actors to ensure an effective and unified approach.

[2] The Logistics Sector actively participated in OCHA-led coordination forums and Inter-Cluster Coordination (ICC) meetings, ensuring logistics considerations were integrated into the broader humanitarian response strategy and plan. The Logistics Sector and other clusters jointly assessed needs and prioritized regions and humanitarian needs requiring urgent interventions. Based on this, to address the closure of the ports and airports, WFP established an airbridge programme in April to bring in urgent humanitarian cargos. OCHA's advocacy efforts benefited from the Logistics Sector's evidence-based inputs on access constraints, transport costs, and urgent resource needs. In collaboration with OCHA and all clusters, the Logistics Sector supported national authorities in refining contingency plans and emergency preparedness frameworks. Joint simulations and workshops ensured that logistics strategies were coordinated with overall humanitarian plans, strengthening readiness and response capacity.

[3] WFP helped ensure a high and consistent level of intervention, identifying gaps and addressing them with partners thanks to enhanced coordination through information management (including response dashboard, mapping, situation reports), capacity development, communication and advocacy efforts as well as guidance pieces as required.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,111,112	1,009,138	91%
	female	1,142,899	1,028,967	90%
	total	2,254,011	2,038,105	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	37,668	29,237	78%
	female	37,668	29,343	78%
	total	75,336	58,580	78%
24-59 months	male	75,337	57,784	77%
	female	75,337	57,790	77%
	total	150,674	115,574	77%
5-11 years	male	307,840	362,549	118%
	female	300,938	352,470	117%
	total	608,778	715,019	117%
12-17 years	male	150,672	158,263	105%
	female	131,839	145,068	110%
	total	282,511	303,331	107%
18-59 years	male	482,073	300,713	62%
	female	519,995	306,337	59%
	total	1,002,068	607,050	61%
60+ years	male	57,522	100,592	175%
	female	77,122	137,959	179%
	total	134,644	238,551	177%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,254,011	1,684,420	75%
Returnee	0	172,779	-
IDP	0	180,906	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	130,834	47,985	36%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	212,500	99,850	46%
Malnutrition prevention programme	31,728	10,135	31%
School based programmes	345,100	602,713	174%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	25,500	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,500,000	1,291,385	86%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,170	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	37	-
LNS	143	21	15%
Peas	2,887	0	0%
Rice	11,550	6,646	58%
Sorghum Flour	0	67	-
Split Peas	0	574	-
Vegetable Oil	850	532	63%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	639	-
Bulgur Wheat	0	137	-
Iodised Salt	222	91	41%
Lentils	0	139	-
Peas	1,936	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	93	-
Rice	4,646	1,776	38%
Sorghum Flour	0	238	-
Split Peas	0	101	-
Vegetable Oil	740	375	51%

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	80,640,000	16,680,218	21%
Commodity Voucher	0	10,066,348	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	15,078,535	8,709,206	58%
Cash	18,997,313	12,906,413	68%
Value voucher transfer for services	1,125,000	52,160	5%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	41,273,288	4,835,767	12%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	929,613	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.					
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: (1.1) Crisis-affected food-insecure women, men, girls, boys and disadvantaged individuals equitably receive unconditional assistance that meets their emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during, and after emergencies.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		1,142
			Male		1,030
			Total		2,172
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	765,000	587,446
			Male	735,000	564,414
			Total	1,500,000	1,151,860
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	15,288	9,039.36
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		14.91
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	80,280,000	16,471,204
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		10,066,348
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	135,000,000	74,808,393
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		297,360
CSP Output 03: (1.3) Communities affected by shocks benefit from improved emergency preparedness services and tools that mitigate the impact of shocks and improve their ability to quickly recover from sudden onset disasters.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	7,650	
			Male	7,350	
			Total	15,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	360,000	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Crisis-affected people with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food.					

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	15,547	1,680
			Male	16,181	1,749
			Total	31,728	3,429
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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		3,832
			Male		702
			Total		4,534
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	143	6.53
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		209,015
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	143	6.53

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Crisis-affected people with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food.

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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	150,000	142,649

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18	≤18	≤18	18		WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	20		WFP survey
	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	18		WFP survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	21	>21	>21	33	WFP survey
	Male	20	>20	>20	48	WFP survey
	Overall	21	>21	>21	37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4	>40	>40	7	WFP survey
	Male	6	>34	>34	7	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>38	>38	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	<35	<35	12	WFP survey
	Male	18	<36	<36	23	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<36	<36	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	89	<24	<24	82	WFP survey
	Male	76	<30	<30	71	WFP survey
	Overall	86	<27	<27	84	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	>1	>1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	<24	<24	51	WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	<25	46	WFP survey
	Overall	25	<25	<25	48	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	<75	<75	49	WFP survey
	Male	75	<75	<75	52	WFP survey
	Overall	75	<75	<75	51	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	>7	>7	15	WFP survey
	Male	6	>6	>6	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>6	>6	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	<45	<45	66	WFP survey
	Male	39	<39	<39	59	WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41	61	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	<48	<48	19	WFP survey
	Male	55	<55	<55	29	WFP survey
	Overall	53	<53	<53	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	>8	>8	15	WFP survey
	Male	9	>9	>9	10	WFP survey
	Overall	8	>8	>8	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<47	<47	60	WFP survey
	Male	43	<43	<43	58	WFP survey
	Overall	45	<45	<45	59	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	<45	<45	25	WFP survey
	Male	48	<48	<48	32	WFP survey
	Overall	47	<47	<47	30	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<10	8	WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	<8	15	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<10	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15	8	WFP survey
	Male	11	<11	<11	12	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	<14	10	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<10	8	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	11	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	<9	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	65	>65	>65	76	WFP survey
	Male	74	>74	>74	63	WFP survey
	Overall	67	>67	>67	70	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	<12	<12	14	WFP survey
	Male	18	<18	<18	11	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	<16	13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	57	<57	<57	45	WFP survey
	Male	55	<55	<55	48	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<56	<56	46	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16	<16	<16	18	WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	<16	21	WFP survey
	Overall	16	<16	<16	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	>15	>15	23	WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>11	20	WFP survey
	Overall	14	>14	>14	22	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	28	>28	>28	49	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	38	>38	>38	69	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	59	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>44	>44	62	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	31	>31	>31	16	WFP survey
	Male	21	>21	>21	34	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>26	>26	28	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	21	>21	>21	10	WFP survey
	Male	14	>14	>14	28	WFP survey
	Overall	18	>18	>18	22	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	7	>7	>7	13	WFP survey
	Male	18	>18	>18	26	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>12	>12	22	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.

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

CSP Output 04: (2.1) School-aged girls, boys, and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes.

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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	169,099	
			Male	176,001	
			Total	345,100	
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		296,886
			Male		305,827
			Total		602,713
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,543	3,587.93
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	13,953,535	8,709,206
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	961	660.39

Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.

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 05: (3.1) Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance to meet essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty, and contribute to national social protection systems-building.

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 Mitigation & Safety Nets; Micro / Meso Insurance; General Distribution	Female	87,165	81,478
			Male	83,746	78,282
			Total	170,911	159,760
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	10,200	3,060
			Male	9,800	2,940
			Total	20,000	6,000
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	18,997,313	12,906,413
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,250,000	52,160

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.

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

CSP Output 04: (2.1) School-aged girls, boys, and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	2,000	1,994
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	10,000	39,437
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	80
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	7,000	4,554.22
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)	%	100	87
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150,000	70,000
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100,000	53,500
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	400,000	411,865
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,500	1,336
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\$	9,000,000	8,709,206

Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.

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 05: (3.1) Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance to meet essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty, and contribute to national social protection systems-building.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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) (Overall)	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Individual	200,000	23,610
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	6,000	6,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	0	2,665
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	11,420
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\$	52,160	52,160
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\$	480,000	480,000

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Schoolchild - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	>0	1		WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	≥4	2		WFP survey

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	>4	2		WFP survey
Target Group: Schoolchild - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	22	>26	>26			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	>26	>26			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	>26	>26			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Schoolchild - Location: Haiti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.61	>5.61	>5.61	7.4		WFP survey
	Male	8.12	>8.12	>8.12	9.2		WFP survey
	Overall	6.86	>6.86	>6.86	8.3		WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	92	>92	>92	90.1		WFP survey
	Male	92	>92	>92	88.8		WFP survey
	Overall	92	>92	>92	89.5		WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	70	>64	>64	89.4		WFP survey
	Male	64	>70	>70	84		WFP survey
	Overall	67	>67	>67	86.6		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95	>95	>95	90.8		WFP survey
	Male	94.5	>94.5	>94.5	92.1		WFP survey
	Overall	94.8	>94.8	>94.8	91.5		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.2	>0.2	>0.2			WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>0.3	>0.3			WFP survey
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.3			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.9	<25.9	<25.9			WFP survey
	Male	20.5	<20.5	<20.5			WFP survey
	Overall	23.9	<23.9	<23.9			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.9	<73.9	<73.9			WFP survey
	Male	79.1	<79.1	<79.1			WFP survey
	Overall	75.8	<75.8	<75.8			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.1	>3.1	>3.1			WFP survey
	Male	8.1	>8.1	>8.1			WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>4.9			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.1	<54.1	<54.1			WFP survey
	Male	66.7	<66.7	<66.7			WFP survey
	Overall	58.7	<58.7	<58.7			WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	<42.9	<42.9		WFP survey
	Male	25.3	<25.3	<25.3		WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	<36.4	<36.4		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.2	>10.2	>10.2		WFP survey
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>9.1		WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	>9.8	>9.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.4	<54.4	<54.4		WFP survey
	Male	52.2	<52.2	<52.2		WFP survey
	Overall	53.6	<53.6	<53.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.3	<35.3	<35.3		WFP survey
	Male	38.7	<38.7	<38.7		WFP survey
	Overall	36.6	<36.6	<36.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Women and girls of reproductive age - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	11.3	>11.3	>11.3		WFP survey
Target Group: children 6-23 months of age - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.7	>33.7	>33.7		WFP survey
	Male	33.3	>33.3	>33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	>33.6	>33.6		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	17.4	>17.4	>17.4		WFP survey
	Male	29.2	>29.2	>29.2		WFP survey
	Overall	20	>20	>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	5.8	>8.3	>8.3		WFP survey
	Male	8.3	>5.8	>5.8		WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	>6.4	>6.4		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	14	>14	>14		WFP survey
	Male	16.7	>16.7	>16.7		WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>14.5		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.

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

CSP Output 06: (4.1) Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills, and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods, and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other 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	108,375	50,922
			Male	104,125	48,928
			Total	212,500	99,850
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	43,350	
			Male	41,650	
			Total	85,000	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	30,000,000	4,835,767
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	5,428,000	

Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSE.

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: 5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGSE.

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	Micro / Meso Insurance; Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	13,260	21,412
			Male	12,240	20,573
			Total	25,500	41,985
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	5,634	21,412
			Male	5,200	20,573
			Total	10,834	41,985
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,845,288	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		929,613

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.

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

CSP Output 06: 4.1. Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills, and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods, and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other 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	23	19
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	5.5
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	530	908
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/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	22	30.88
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	130	2.65
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	8	16.36
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	7	12
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	20	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	30	1
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	8	0.03
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	2	1.87
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	6	11
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	%	90.21	88.83

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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	70,000	2,000
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Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSE.

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: 5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGSE.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.15: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.15.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	130	58
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	130	78
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	5	4
F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4
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	18,294	16,029
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	17,900	14,298
F.20: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.20.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	147	72

F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	133	72
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	322	247
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	14
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	108	104
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	1,980	1,927
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	5
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	30	30
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	118	82
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	46
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
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	41,985	41,985
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	35,000	34,820
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	375,678

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\$	929,613.14	929,614
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\$	7,557,300	7,557,300
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	0
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	3,049,435	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3,300	2,887
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	595,835	0

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Household - Location: North - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥28	≥28	49		WFP survey
	Male	34	≥34	≥34	41		WFP survey
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	45		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<37	<37	29		WFP survey
	Male	32	<32	<32	32		WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	<34	30		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	34	<34	<34	22		WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	27		WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	<34	25		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.7	<59.7	<59.7	84.6	WFP survey
	Male	68.8	<68.8	<68.8	74.7	WFP survey
	Overall	65	<65	<65	79.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.3	<40.3	<40.3	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.2	<31.2	<31.2	25.3	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<35	<35	20.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.4	≥13.4	≥13.4	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	28	≥28	≥28	30.4	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	≥21.9	≥21.9	28.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.6	<80.6	<80.6	70.8	WFP survey
	Male	65.5	<65.5	<65.5	62	WFP survey
	Overall	71.9	<71.9	<71.9	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<6	<6	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	7.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	<6.3	<6.3	5.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.5	≥7.5	≥7.5	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	15.1	≥15.1	≥15.1	19	WFP survey
	Overall	11.9	≥11.9	≥11.9	17.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.6	<86.6	<86.6	83.1	WFP survey
	Male	78.5	<78.5	<78.5	77.2	WFP survey
	Overall	81.9	<81.9	<81.9	79.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<6	<6	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	<6.3	<6.3	2.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.8	<38.5	<32.8	38.5	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	<45.6	<39.8	45.6	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	<42.4	<36.9	42.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.8	<18.5	<32.8	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.9	<15.2	<26.9	15.2	WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<16.7	<29.4	16.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.8	<23.1	<32.8	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	29	<11.4	<29	11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	30.6	<16.7	<30.6	16.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1.5	>20	>1.5	20	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	>27.8	>4.3	27.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	>24.3	>3.1	24.3	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥70	97.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	97.4	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	>80	>70	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>70	99.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>70	99.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.						
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 09: 6.1 Haitian institutions have improved national policies, systems, and assistance that ensure access of targeted Haitians to social assistance relating to food security, disaster risk mitigation, and climate resilience and address multi-dimensional poverty, including malnutrition.						
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.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	13	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	88 60	88 40
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	106	106
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	30	29

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Government - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (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	0	>0	>0	1		Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	>0	>0	381,976		Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	366,996		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	748,972		Secondary data
Target Group: National Government - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (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	0	>0	>0	1		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year. **Crisis Response**

Other Output

Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.

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 11: (7.1) Humanitarian partners benefit from the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing transport for humanitarian workers and cargo to assist crisis-affected populations in Haiti.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	280	157
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	1,150	1,150
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	53	53
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	30,000	11,490

Activity 08: Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.

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 12: (8.1) Humanitarian partners utilize increased logistics capacity and coordination to provide efficient and timely humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Coordination	Number	35	55
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	Coordination	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	Coordination	Number	1	0

Activity 09: Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.

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 13: (9.1) Humanitarian partners utilize increased information and communication technology capacity and coordination to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance.

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.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	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

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 14: (10.1) Partners utilize WFP's on-demand services to support crisis-affected populations in Haiti.

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	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
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	1	1
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Service Delivery	%	90	90

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89	>90	>90	96		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected household - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	>50				-
	Male	Not collected	>50				-
	Overall	Not collected	>50		Not collected		-
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	>50	>12.5			-
	Male	Not collected	>50	>12.5			-
	Overall	Not collected	>50	>12.5	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Meeting	Not collected		-

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.28		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.41		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.36		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.46		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.66		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.53		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.03		WFP survey
	Male	97.9	=100	=100	98.12		WFP survey
	Overall	98.43	=100	=100	98.09		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Not collected	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	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		Secondary data
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	36	=100	=100	8.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	=100	=100	7.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	=100	=100	7.64		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	1.62	>80	>80	16.2		WFP survey
	Male	0.74	>80	>80	38.53		WFP survey
	Overall	1.31	>80	>80	25.09		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	>25	57.97		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
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	>25	28.57		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	>25	33.33		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSP.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers access to market - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	=100	>25	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	>7.5	=7.5	7.5		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School aged children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	30.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	30.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	30.88		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGFS.							
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CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Luc Junior Segur

A Haitian woman, Marisile Mervale, participates in resilience activities in Limbé, northern Haiti.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

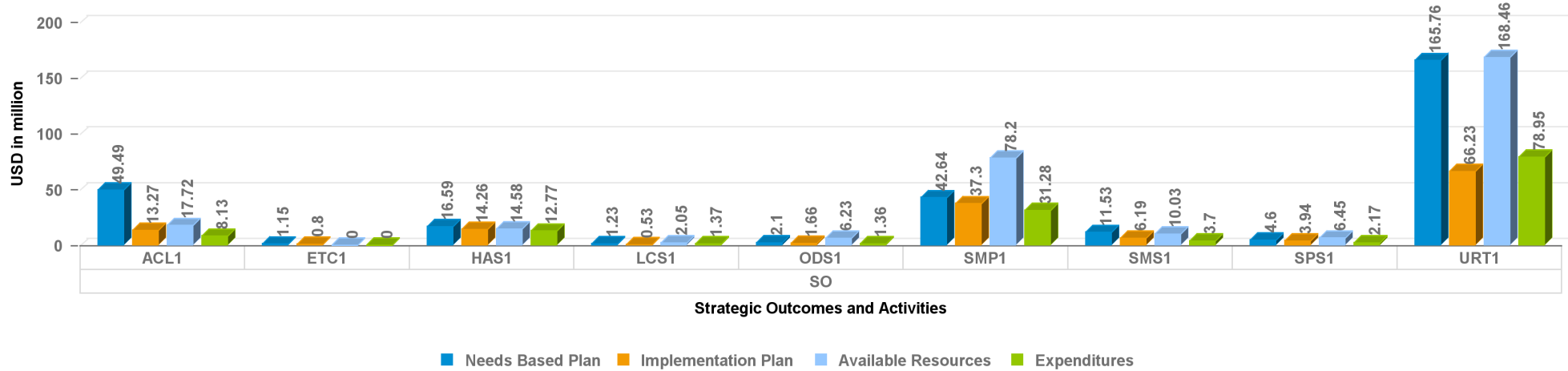
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	ACL1	Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.
SO	ETC1	Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.
SO	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.
SO	LCS1	Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to partners.
SO	SMP1	Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.
SO	SMS1	Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSF.
SO	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.
SO	URT1	Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.
SO	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	268	0
	Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.	Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.	137,236,321	58,388,950	136,744,557	64,036,020
	Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.	Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.	42,640,192	37,304,339	78,199,051	31,279,677
		Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	28,520,329	7,844,720	31,711,456	14,913,127
	Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.	Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.	49,485,257	13,265,697	17,723,387	8,134,911

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.	Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSP.	11,533,142	6,187,536	10,028,780	3,697,241
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			269,415,241	122,991,243	274,407,499	122,060,975
17.9	Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.	Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.	4,597,794	3,938,599	6,452,628	2,172,174
	Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.	Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.	1,153,190	803,102	0	0
		Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	16,593,549	14,262,074	14,581,647	12,770,541

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.	Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	1,227,637	532,312	2,054,035	1,369,545
		Provide on-demand services to partners.	2,101,436	1,662,792	6,233,867	1,359,200
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			25,673,606	21,198,880	29,322,177	17,671,460
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,920,747	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	16,920,747	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			295,088,847	144,190,123	320,650,423	139,732,436
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,938,937	12,259,689	19,889,066	11,726,404
Total Direct Costs			308,027,785	156,449,811	340,539,489	151,458,839
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,879,223	10,051,967	12,189,414	12,189,414
Grand Total			327,907,008	166,501,778	352,728,903	163,648,253



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

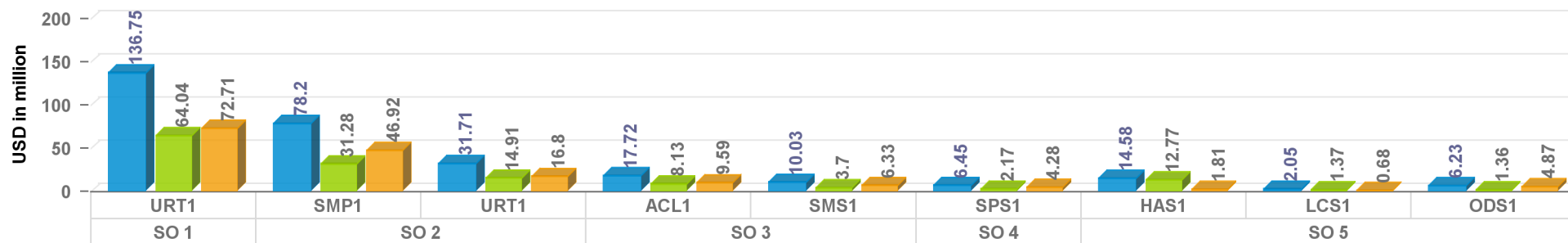
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.
SO 2	Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.
SO 3	Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.
SO 4	Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.
SO 2	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSEF.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to partners.

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during and after shocks.	Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.	137,236,321	126,334,021	10,418,242	136,752,263	64,043,726	72,708,537
		Shock-affected food insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year.	11,533,142	10,028,780	0	10,028,780	3,697,241	6,331,539
		Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSF.	49,485,257	17,723,387	0	17,723,387	8,134,911	9,588,476

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.	Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.	42,640,192	78,201,893	0	78,201,893	31,282,519	46,919,374
		Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	28,520,329	31,711,456	0	31,711,456	14,913,127	16,798,330
		Non Activity Specific	0	268	0	268	0	268
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			269,415,241	263,999,805	10,418,242	274,418,047	122,071,524	152,346,523

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.	Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.	4,597,794	6,452,628	0	6,452,628	2,172,174	4,280,454
	Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.	Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.	1,153,190	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	1,227,637	2,054,035	0	2,054,035	1,369,545	684,490

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year.	Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	16,593,549	14,581,647	0	14,581,647	12,770,541	1,811,106
		Provide on-demand services to partners.	2,101,436	6,233,867	0	6,233,867	1,359,200	4,874,667
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			25,673,606	29,322,177	0	29,322,177	17,671,460	11,650,717
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,920,747	0	16,920,747	0	16,920,747
Subtotal SDG Target			0	16,920,747	0	16,920,747	0	16,920,747
Total Direct Operational Cost			295,088,847	310,242,729	10,418,242	320,660,971	139,742,984	180,917,987
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,938,937	19,286,378	602,703	19,889,081	11,726,419	8,162,662
Total Direct Costs			308,027,785	329,529,108	11,020,945	340,550,053	151,469,403	189,080,649
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,879,223	17,898,140		17,898,140	17,898,140	0

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			327,907,008	347,427,247	11,020,945	358,448,192	169,367,543	189,080,649

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures