



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Haiti

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- Haiti faced escalating humanitarian needs in 2025, driven by armed violence, record displacement, severe food insecurity affecting over half the population (1.9M in IPC 4), and the compounding impact of Hurricane Melissa's devastation.
- Amid severe access constraints, WFP delivered assistance to 2.7 million people overall, scaling up emergency transfers and innovative shock-responsive systems while enabling overall humanitarian access nationwide through logistics and air services.
- WFP also strengthened national systems, supporting the expansion of social safety nets, scaling home-grown school feeding to 639,290 children, and boosting smallholder livelihoods through value-chain investments and local purchases to supply emergency distribution and school meals.

In 2025, Haiti continued to face a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation driven by widespread armed group violence, economic decline and climate-related shocks. Armed violence, concentrated in Port-au-Prince but increasingly affecting surrounding regions and key transport corridors, severely disrupted livelihoods, markets and access to basic services. These dynamics fueled record internal displacement (1.4M people or 12 percent of the population) and forced repatriations, widespread food insecurity and heightened protection risks, particularly for women, children and persons living with disabilities. Against this backdrop, WFP remained the largest provider of critical life-saving and live changing assistance, a key enabler of humanitarian access nationwide and the principal operational and technical partner for the Government's flagship social protection as well home-grown school feeding programme linking smallholder farmers to improved livelihoods.

Food insecurity reached historic levels during the year. The most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses confirmed that 5.7 million people - or over half of the population - were acutely food insecure (IPC-Phase 3 or above). While the September 2025 IPC update revealed that national efforts and collective humanitarian action helped achieve modest improvements, with fewer people in IPC4 (1.9 million—or 200,000 less), and a recovery of beneficiaries with IPC 5 shifting to lower phases. Nonetheless, the situation remains critical. Haiti is among five countries with the highest levels of severe hunger globally, and without sustained support, the situation is expected to worsen.

Late in 2025, Hurricane Melissa impacted as many as 1.25 million people, exacerbating already severe vulnerability. Hurricane force winds brought intense rainfall and triggered flash floods resulting in widespread infrastructure damage and asset losses across 59 communes in the southern regions, further undermining livelihoods. In the hardest-hit areas, the share of people registering poor food consumption scores doubled (from 20 percent to 40 percent), indicating a lasting impact on crop production and chronic food insecurity in historically vulnerable regions.

Other underlying drivers of food insecurity are also on the rise, as armed violence continues to disrupt food supply chains through blocked roads, market closures and price volatility. Marking a significant political shift, the full deployment of the new Multinational Gang Suppression Force (GSF) is expected to intensify clashes due to its expanded and more aggressive mandate replacing the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSSM). This raises the risks of further instability and increased humanitarian needs. Uncertainty looms over the political transition process with heightening risks of social unrest. The postponement of national elections from November 2025 to August 2026, could further threaten humanitarian access in an already complex operational environment.

In 2025 WFP assisted nearly 2.7 million people nationwide, across all programmes, injecting over USD 70 million in local economy, which included USD 66 million across cash, voucher transfers and smallholder farmer support. WFP additionally delivered about 28,500 metric tons of food, and served over 1 million hot meals.

Assistance focused on populations facing the most severe food insecurity, including internally displaced persons, as well as returnees and deportees from the Dominican Republic, host communities and vulnerable poor households. Despite a challenging context characterized by significant access constraints, in coordination with the Government, WFP ensured a significant scale up of emergency operations and short-term safety net assistance by leveraging key operational adjustments. Among them, WFP ensured agility to adapt assistance modalities, from in-kind food and

specialized nutritious commodities to cash-based transfers and e-vouchers—as access and markets allowed, but also as a way to increase procurement from smallholder farmers for the distribution of in-kind emergency assistance in order to maximize operational feasibility and local economic benefits. With limited in-kind stocks available as hurricane contingency, WFP also used innovative arrangements to deliver a comprehensive response to populations affected by Hurricane Melissa, including forecast-based financing enabling anticipatory cash transfers to 47,500 people by leveraging and strengthening the shock responsive social protection infrastructure as well as micro-insurance payouts for 11,000 people (smallholder farmer households).

In keeping with the Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), prioritizing institutional and system strengthening efforts across areas of intervention in alignment with national policies, WFP has continued to support the Government in the implementation of its flagship social policies. In addition to providing short-term safety net assistance to approximately 160,000 people affected by emergency food insecurity conditions, WFP also assisted 207,000 people through longer safety net programmes, either via the national social protection system "Klere Chimen" or directly to complement national efforts and expand coverage, while prioritizing mobile money transfers and complementary measures to strengthen financial inclusion and nutrition among vulnerable households. Similarly, WFP continued to support the national school meals programme, reaching about 640,000 children in 2,023 schools across all 10 departments, with a growing emphasis on home grown school feeding, which included 432,000 (68 percent), contributing to the Government's reaffirmed policy target of reaching 1.5 million schoolchildren with 100 percent locally sourced meals. As WFP's policy assistance, institutional and system support consolidated, it reached a still broader number of vulnerable Haitians, benefitting over 2.5 million people, notably through dedicated preparedness actions linked to shock responsive social protection systems.

WFP continued to invest in strengthening resilient rural livelihoods with conditional cash transfers to rehabilitate community assets and by providing technical assistance to farmers, working with 219 producer organizations and their 33,000 members while improving infrastructure for access to markets. WFP helped strengthen local value chains and their effective integration in the economy and did so at scale, by prioritizing local sourcing for both home-grown school meals, and increasingly, emergency assistance and contingency stocks. In total in Haiti, WFP procured 14,000 MT of food valued at approximately USD 20M, of which 11,300 MT were sourced from local smallholder farmers (58% increase over 2024) for an approximate value of USD 15 Million. Focusing on its enabling role in further strengthening food systems and local economies, targeted investments in critical asset restoration and creation benefitted 500,900 community members.

As logistics and access constraints defined much of the operational landscape in 2025, with recurrent insecurity paralyzing airports, blocking roads and affecting other infrastructure, WFP's services to the humanitarian community were essential to sustain the overall emergency response. Via its co-leadership of the Logistics Sector with the Directorate of Civil Protection, WFP facilitated operational planning for over 40 partners, organizing airbridges and maritime transport to ensure the import and final delivery of critical relief materials throughout the country. WFP also provided additional services, including designated multi-modal transport, storage and fuel provision to partners. Finally the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), including European Union Humanitarian Aid Flight funded air asset, remained a critical lifeline, adapting its fleet to two helicopters to facilitate staff movements, cargo transport, emergency relocations during periods of heightened insecurity, and evacuation capacity as it remains the only reliable passenger service into Port-au-Prince serving 22,420 passengers via 2,214 flights through 2025.

2,658,782

Total beneficiaries in 2025



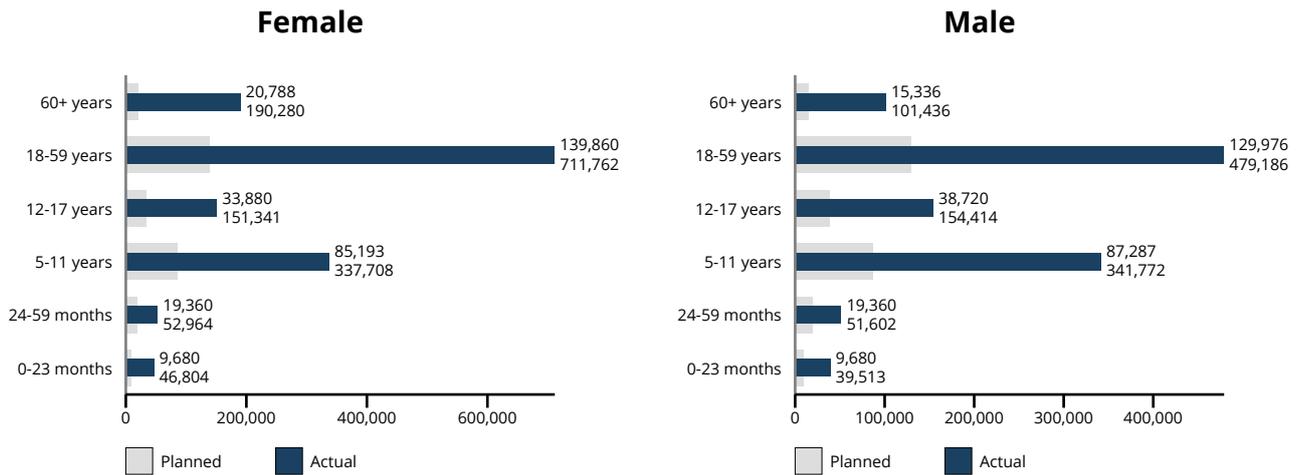
56% female



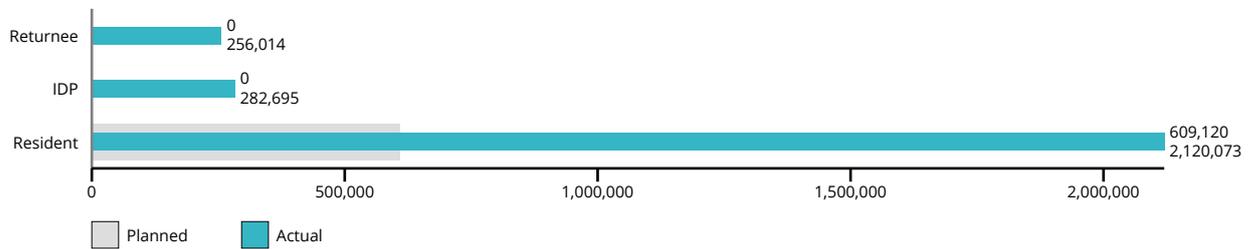
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 185,957 (51% Female, 49% Male)

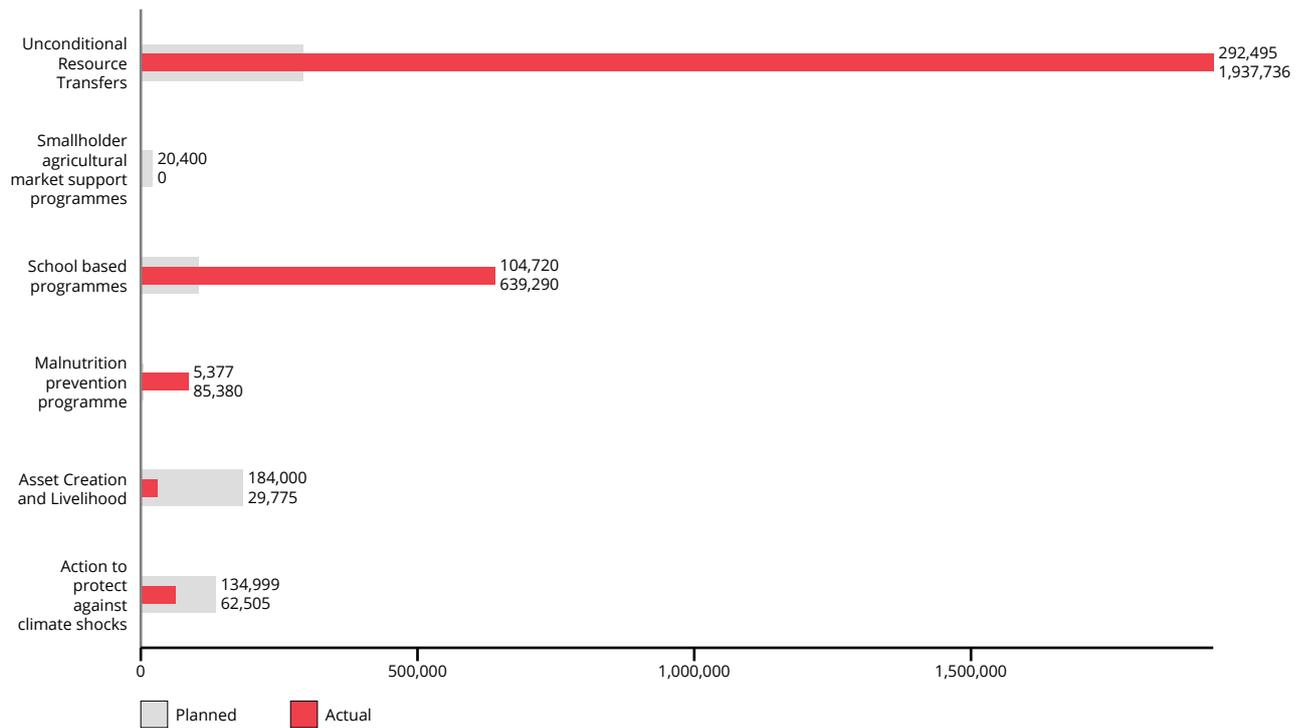
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



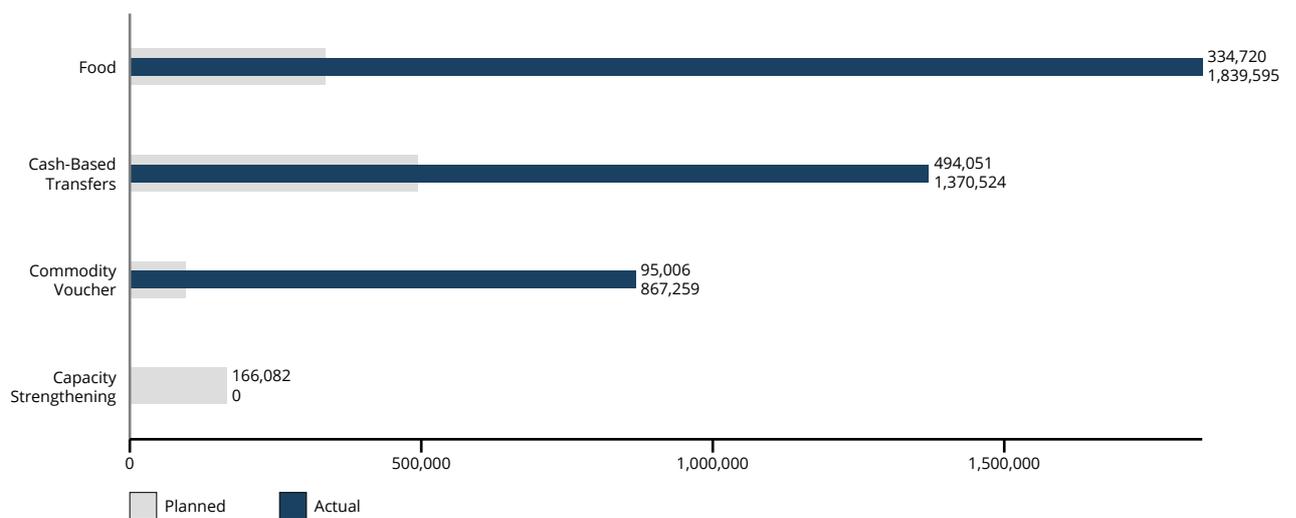
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



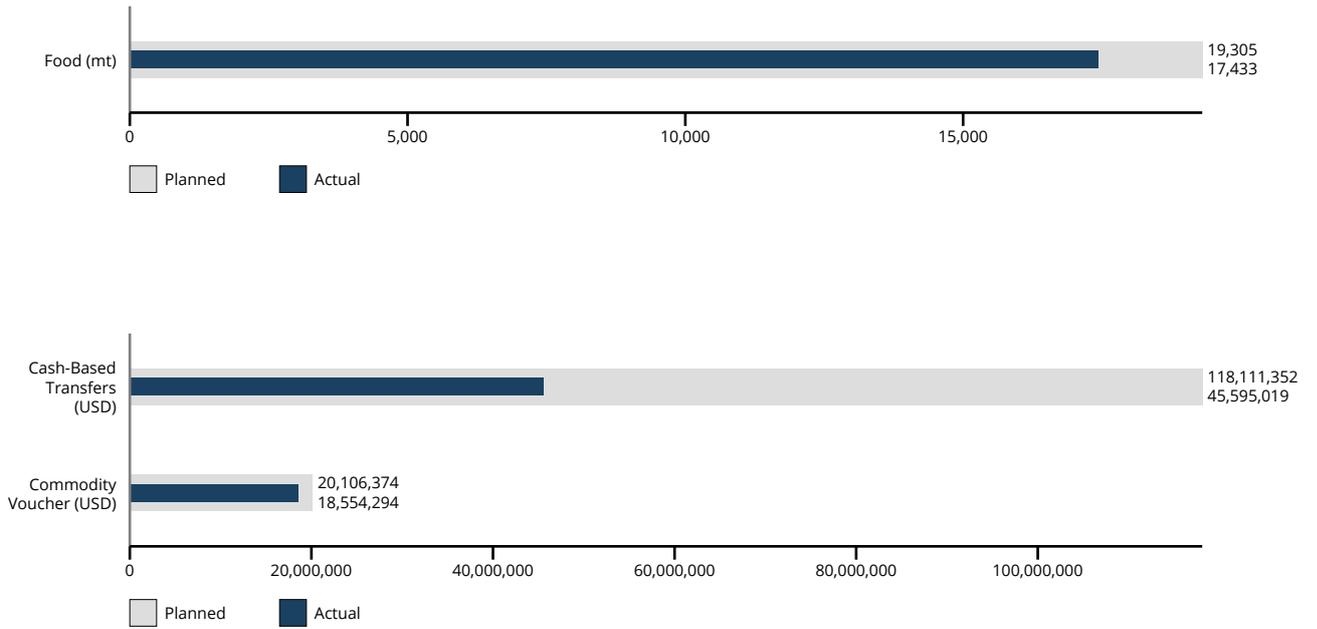
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



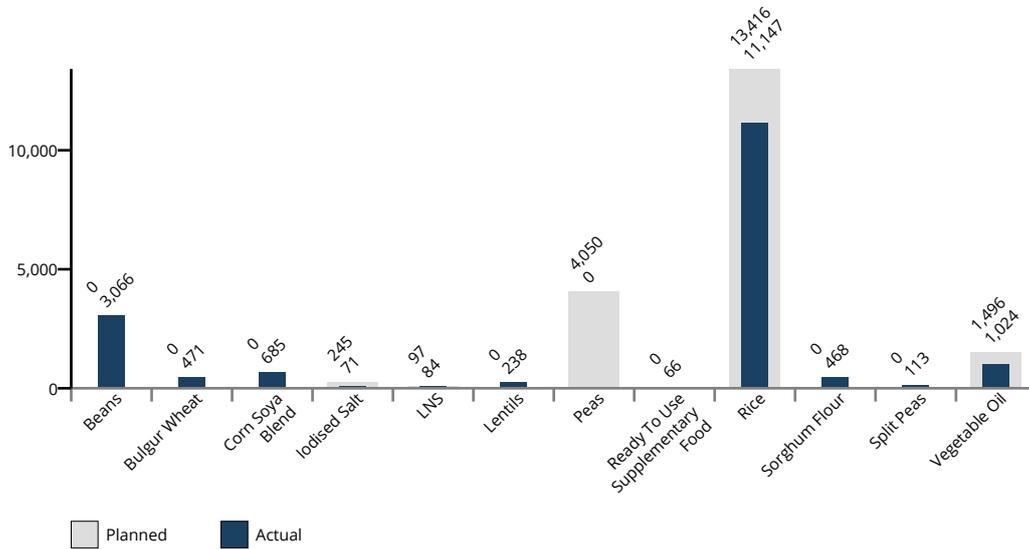
Beneficiaries by Modality



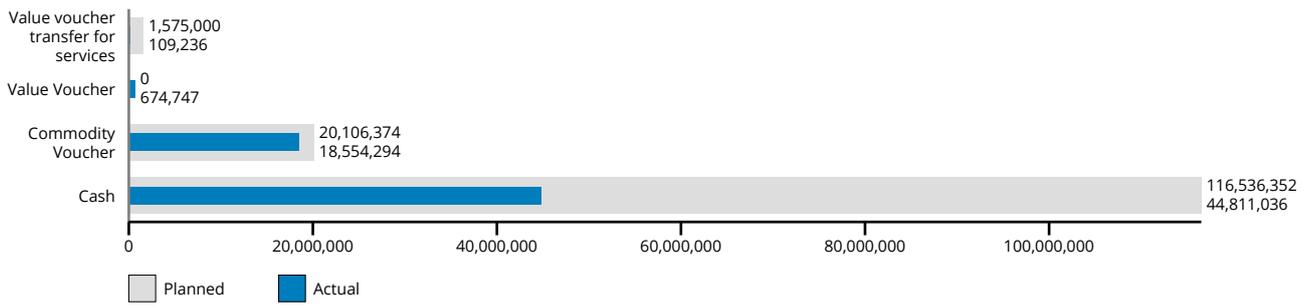
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Haiti remains locked in a deepening humanitarian crisis driven by escalating violence amid political instability and compounding climate shocks, resulting in the country experiencing among the five highest levels of emergency food insecurity worldwide. In line with rising armed group activity since 2018, casualties have increased every year, with 2025 registering a record 5,915 people killed (against 5,626 in 2024 and 4,789 in 2023). Armed groups expanded their control into previously stable areas, including key agricultural and transit corridors in Artibonite and Centre departments, triggering mass displacement and severely disrupting agricultural production and market access, leading the Government to declare a dedicated State of Emergency.

By September, the number of internally displaced people had risen to an unprecedented 1.4 million—double the figure from the same period in 2024—while approximately 270,000 Haitians were forcibly repatriated in 2025, overwhelmingly from the Dominican Republic (a 36 percent increase over 2024). This included significantly more women (92 percent increase), girls (152 percent increase) and boys (133 percent increase), further raising pressure on host communities, basic services and humanitarian systems.

By controlling approximately 90 percent of Port-au-Prince, armed groups are increasingly affecting public infrastructure, restricting accessible services for school children and healthcare patients and exposing them to heightened protection risks. The Port-au-Prince airport remains under an FAA ban since November 2024, and no regular international passenger flights have resumed, further isolating the capital from the provinces as roadways are severed by armed groups and port activities are disrupted. These constraints have restricted economic activity and access to essential services. The macroeconomic and social situation continued to deteriorate, shrinking fiscal space and eroding household purchasing power and livelihood opportunities as inflation remained elevated, driven by rising food prices, currency depreciation and supply chain disruptions. Poverty remained widespread and multidimensional, with low access to basic services and persistent gender inequalities increasing vulnerability among already fragile households.

As a result, food insecurity reached the highest levels recorded in Haiti's recent history. More than half of the population was assessed to be acutely food insecure, including over 2.1 million people in emergency phase and approximately 8,400 facing famine-like conditions in localized displacement sites. This represents only the second time such extreme hunger levels have been recorded in the Western Hemisphere. While the September 2025 IPC update revealed that national efforts and collective humanitarian action helped achieve a modest reduction in the severity of

food insecurity (1.9 million—or 200,000 fewer—people experiencing IPC 4 Emergency levels), the situation remains critical, with one in two Haitians acutely food insecure and the country registering among the highest proportions of severe hunger worldwide.

In late October, amid reductions in nationally led disaster preparedness, Haiti's high exposure to natural hazards again proved a central driver of vulnerability. Hurricane Melissa impacted as many as 1.25 million people, exacerbating already striking fragility, deepened by repeated shocks and reducing recovery capacity. Heavy rains, flash floods, and infrastructure and asset losses across 59 communes further eroded livelihoods. In hardest-hit areas, the share of people registering poor food consumption scores doubled (from 20 percent to 40 percent), indicating a lasting impact on crop production and chronic food insecurity in historically vulnerable regions.

Amid this backdrop, rising uncertainty threatens humanitarian access in an already complex operational environment. Armed group expansion and fragmentation of command structures coincided with the approval by the United Nations Security Council of a new Multinational Gang Suppression Force (GSF), marking a significant political development. Its full deployment is expected to prompt intensified clashes due to its lethal capacity and more aggressive mandate replacing the MSSM, raising risks of further instability and increased humanitarian needs. Uncertainty over the political transition process is also heightening risks of social unrest, with national elections postponed from November 2025 to August 2026. In facing such challenges, WFP Haiti has maintained continuous investments in conflict sensitive programming, community acceptance and evidence based decision making, in order to manage operational risks while maintaining access across the country in a deteriorating context.

The overall humanitarian response was constrained by chronic underfunding, with the Humanitarian Response Plan surpassing only 20 percent of required funding by late 2025. Funding shortfalls in the food security sector were particularly acute, limiting partners' ability to scale assistance in line with needs and forcing difficult prioritization decisions. In this context, WFP prioritized assistance for populations facing the most severe food insecurity, including internally displaced persons, households in IPC phase 4 and 5, malnourished children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. While resource limitations required adjustments to ration sizes, assistance duration, and geographic coverage—leaving some food insecure populations unreached—WFP diversified funding and maintained programming by balancing life-saving assistance and longer-term system strengthening, with interventions aligned with government priorities in school feeding, adaptive social protection, nutrition and disaster risk management.

WFP Haiti's Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 remains aligned with national development priorities, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the Humanitarian Response Plan, contributing primarily to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 across food security interventions, national capacity building and service provision enabling the overall humanitarian response. Increased local sourcing from smallholder farmers—for emergency and school feeding programmes—in line with the Government's vision to strengthen home-grown school meals, combined with the expansion of safety nets, helped meet food security needs while contributing to SDG 1 (No Poverty).

Logistics and access constraints remained defining operational challenges. Insecurity, damaged infrastructure, customs delays, airport closures, road blockages and fragmented supply chains increased transport costs, slowed delivery times and required continuous adaptation of routes and modalities. Through its role as Logistics Cluster lead and UNHAS operator, WFP supported humanitarian access by coordinating cargo movements, maintaining critical air and maritime corridors and facilitating staff deployment to hard-to-reach areas. WFP also supported continued institutional strengthening of national social protection systems and reinforced anticipatory action and early warning mechanisms in response to heightened climate risks and the sudden onset of Hurricane Melissa, in line with Government priorities on disaster risk management.

Risk management

In 2025, persistent political instability and a rapidly deteriorating security context in Haiti continued to constrain humanitarian access, increase staff safety risks, and threaten continuity of WFP operations. These conditions elevated the likelihood of disruptions to distributions, movements of in-kind and cash-based transfer supplies, and heightened exposure to diversion risks. Centralized financial system constraints, compounded by recurrent transport blockages, further reduced liquidity in provincial areas. Climate-related shocks remained a critical risk, reinforced by the sudden onset of Hurricane Melissa and identified gaps in contingency readiness for rapid-onset events.

To manage these evolving risks, the CO strengthened access management and security coordination, reinforced cooperating partner due diligence and oversight, expanded assurance coverage, and applied third-party monitoring and remote verification where required. Operational continuity was supported through diversified transport routes and delivery modalities and enhanced evacuation readiness via an enhanced UNHAS fleet.

As one of the 31 high-risk countries under the Global Assurance Project, the CO continued implementing Targeting, Monitoring, Community Feedback Mechanisms, and Cooperating Partner Management. In alignment with audit recommendations issued in December 2025, the CO continues to strengthen identity management and data quality (targeting/prioritization process, registration improvements, SCOPE de-duplication, preparations for expanded Payment Instrument Tracking), tightened partner assurance through a fully functional Cooperating Partner Committee and Technical Review Committee, and safeguarded disbursement continuity through electronic payments with layered verification controls.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Haiti reinforced the value of flexible, shock-responsive operations that can quickly adapt to changing conditions. The use of innovative arrangements, including anticipatory action enabled through pre-secured funding, demonstrated how advance planning can accelerate early response - particularly when traditional contingency stock options are unavailable. Operational agility was further strengthened through the ability to switch between assistance modalities—from in-kind food to cash-based transfers and e-vouchers—as access and markets allowed, but also as a way to increase procurement from smallholder farmers for the distribution of in-kind emergency assistance in order to maximize operational feasibility and local economic benefits.

2025 also highlighted the importance of diversified logistics capacity to sustain operations in complex environments. Maritime corridors, airbridges, expanded UNHAS services, and last-mile community-based arrangements helped ensure continuity of assistance and staff safety despite fluctuating access constraints.

Progress across home-grown school feeding, social protection, and digitalized assistance reaffirmed the relevance of WFP's strategic orientation and its capacity to accompany national institutions as they expand and strengthen priority programmes in a protracted crisis context.

Weathering the Storm

Responding amid Conflict, Displacement & Funding Constraints



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Communities gather following Hurricane Melissa as WFP provides assistance to affected households

When Hurricane Melissa formed over the Caribbean in October 2025, Haiti was already among the five countries of highest humanitarian concern worldwide. Melissa struck at a moment of exceptional fragility under unprecedented operational conditions. For the first time in a decade, Haiti entered the season without dedicated contingency food stocks. Historically, ahead of the cyclone season, WFP prepositions stocks to assist approximately 300,000 people for one month. In 2025, funding gaps, confirmation delays and resulting pipeline breaks made this impossible. At the onset of the storm, WFP had only 300 MT of food in the South, enough to support 20,000 people, a fraction of the usual preparedness capacity.

As such, WFP shifted its preparedness approach from traditional stocks to system-based readiness. Forecast monitoring was reinforced across field offices and supply chain hubs, leveraging together with the Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and humanitarian partners enhanced early warning mechanisms, strengthened assessment teams and coordination with the RB and neighbouring COs.

Through the Interagency CERF anticipatory action framework, WFP and the DGPC disseminated 3.5 million early warning messages and delivered anticipatory cash transfers via mobile money to 47,465 vulnerable people enrolled in shock-responsive social protection programmes, enabling households to prepare before impact.

When Melissa made landfall, torrential rains affected an estimated 1.2 million people. Low-lying areas were rapidly flooded, rivers overflowed, and roads were cut. In Petit-Goâve, the La Digue river burst its banks, sweeping away homes, livestock and livelihoods. At least 20 people died, including 10 children, with significant loss of shelter, crops and small infrastructure reported across multiple communes. The human toll was starkly illustrated by testimonies, as one survivor recounts: *"I had four children at home. A baby of one month, a child of seven, another of eight, and one who was almost four. All four were swept away."* Residents and already displaced families were forced to flee in the middle of the night, through torrents of mud, leaving behind what little they had.

With limited prepositioned food available, WFP prioritized speed, flexibility and targeting. Deployed emergency teams focused first on areas hosting large numbers of displaced households and communities already facing acute food insecurity. Where markets remained functional, WFP rapidly expanded cash-based transfers and e-vouchers, allowing families to purchase food locally while supporting small shops and preserving dignity. In parallel, available food stocks were redirected, hot meals were distributed to newly displaced families, and local procurement was accelerated.

Since the start of the Melissa response and as of December 2025, WFP reached 167,000 beneficiaries with a critical lifeline. As one beneficiary Ketia, a mother of four, testifies *"Thanks to these voucher distributions, my family will not suffer from hunger in the coming weeks. This will allow us to focus on other aspects so we can rebuild quickly and get back on our feet"*.

In parallel, WFP scaled up shock-responsive safety nets and disaster risk financing mechanisms. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) and the DGPC, WFP increased and expanded emergency safety net cash transfers within national systems, and index-based micro-insurance thresholds were triggered, enabling 10,765 people (smallholder farmer households) to receive USD 108,000 in indemnities, with a claims ratio of 99 percent, supporting rapid livelihood recovery.

Hurricane Melissa exposed both the vulnerability of Haiti's population and the fragility of humanitarian preparedness in a context of chronic underfunding. Reduced investments in disaster preparedness and resilience programming weakened national response capacities. The absence of contingency stocks limited the scale of immediate in-kind assistance and increased reliance on flexible modalities and rapid coordination across borders and partners.

Logistics and supply-chain capacity proved decisive throughout the response. As co-lead of the Logistics Cluster with DGPC, WFP sustained uninterrupted common services despite weakened infrastructure, damaged assets and severe access constraints. Expanded multimodal transport solutions and UNHAS enabled partners to maintain assistance deliveries even as multiple corridors were temporarily inaccessible. Fuel services were particularly critical amid chronic shortages and disrupted commercial supply chains.

At the same time, the response demonstrated the value of anticipatory action, early warning systems, shock-responsive social protection, risk transfer instruments, diversified logistics and operational agility. By combining real time monitoring, rapid assessments, flexible financing and close collaboration with national authorities and partners, WFP was able to reach vulnerable families despite insecurity, access constraints and limited reserves.

To consolidate learning, WFP organized an internal After-Action Review workshop in December 2025 with humanitarian and government actors, analysing the activation of anticipatory action protocols, identifying lessons learned and formulating operational recommendations to strengthen future climate-shock responses.

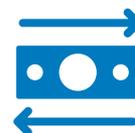
For WFP Haiti, Melissa was not only an emergency to respond to, but a turning point in how preparedness must be conceived in protracted crisis settings. As climate shocks intensify and displacement continues, protecting lives will increasingly depend on predictable funding, strengthened national systems and the ability to act before disasters strike.

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.



1.73 million people supported under WFP's crisis response assistance programme



USD **26.6 million** distributed through **cash transfers**



13,977 MT of food commodities distributed to targeted populations



Over **1 million hot meals** served to deported/repatriated people

In 2025, Haiti confronted its most acute humanitarian crisis in more than a decade, as long-standing socio-economic challenges were compounded by escalating insecurity, widespread violence, forced repatriation, and recurrent climate shocks. Armed groups expanded their control to nearly 90 percent of Port-au-Prince and advanced into areas previously considered stable, triggering massive displacement, interrupting agricultural activities, and restricting market access. In response, the Government declared a State of Emergency. By September, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) had risen to 1.4 million, twice the figure of the previous year. In late October, Hurricane Melissa struck the southern region, affecting an estimated 1.25 million people nationwide. Heavy rains, flash floods, and extensive asset losses across 59 communes exacerbated an already dire situation and led to an additional State of Emergency in the hardest-hit locations.

The 2025 IPC acute food insecurity analysis classified 5.7 million Haitians—over half of the national population—as facing Crisis levels (IPC Phase 3+) or worse. Of these, 2.1 million were assessed in Emergency (IPC 4) and 8,400 in Catastrophe (IPC 5), representing some of the most alarming food security conditions ever recorded in the country. Despite severe constraints on humanitarian access, driven by a fragmented landscape of armed groups, increased security forces, and the suspension of commercial flights and supply routes, national and humanitarian actors managed to prevent further deterioration. By September, the number of people in IPC 5 had been reduced to zero, while those in IPC 4 fell by 200,000 to 1.9 million. Even with these improvements, Haiti remained among the countries with the highest proportion of severe hunger. The 2023 SMART Survey reports a national GAM rate of 7.2 percent, with disparities among departments - 12% in the West Department. In 2025, more than 1.2 million children under five lived in areas affected by acute food insecurity, placing them at heightened risk of malnutrition.

WFP's 2025 emergency operations were marked by significant scale-up and rapid adaptation to a volatile operating environment. WFP assisted over 1.73 million people across its emergency programmes—a 50 percent increase compared to 2024—through a combination of in-kind food distributions, cash-based transfers (CBT), and hot meals. Through its crisis response interventions, WFP distributed USD 25.6 million in CBT (a 62 percent increase from 2024), delivered 13,977 MT of food commodities (up 55 percent), and served more than one million hot meals to IDPs and Haitians deported from the Dominican Republic. Funding constraints and operational restructuring, however, forced WFP to suspend hot meal distributions in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, maintaining the service only for deportees at the border.

To help ensure assistance reached those most in need, and in line with updated IPC analyses, WFP's targeting prioritized households in IPC Phase 4 and newly displaced families. Targeting criteria incorporated demographic vulnerabilities—including women-headed households, persons with disabilities, older persons, and families with children under five—and relied on scoring tools applied through local partners and community members. This

participatory approach strengthened transparency, reduced community tensions, and enhanced trust in the beneficiary selection process.

Following significant funding shortfalls—and for the first time in eight years, the absence of dedicated prepositioned hurricane stocks—WFP implemented reduced rations from June onward. In parallel, WFP increased local procurement to maintain essential reserves throughout peak hurricane season. As violence expanded into key agricultural zones, WFP supported affected populations in Artibonite, complementing initial ECHO-led Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) distributions by providing four cycles of in-kind food assistance. These arrangements demonstrated the importance of flexible response mechanisms and decentralized supply chains that enable commodities to be sourced directly from local smallholder farmers. Inflation, however, limited the total volume of commodities that could be purchased locally, necessitating the continued delivery of half-rations.

Nevertheless, close coordination among partners enabled WFP to increase the nutritional value of assistance by combining rations with fortified products for 289,665 people—using SuperCereal+ and vegetable oil—ensuring appropriate stock management and minimizing losses in a resource-constrained operational context. Adapted assistance arrangements, especially in areas where conflict and market disruptions heightened risks for beneficiaries transporting large rations, helped safeguard food access and protect nutrition adequacy for vulnerable households in locations such as Delmas, Kenscoff, Saut d'Eau, and Croix-des-Bouquets, among others.

Hurricane preparedness efforts remained limited due to insufficient resources, prompting further innovation during the response to Hurricane Melissa. Leveraging parametric triggers, Haiti's social registry, and existing mobile money systems, WFP and the Government sent 3.5 million early warning messages and delivered USD 975,750 in anticipatory cash assistance to 47,465 beneficiaries prior to landfall. Early monitoring showed that the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores in the hardest-hit areas doubled—from 20 to 40 percent—highlighting the severity of the storm's impact. By year's end, WFP had reached 167,000 people (74 percent of the target) through post-hurricane interventions, distributing 1,146 MT of food and over USD 1.75 million in CBT through shelter support, in-kind distributions, and diverse cash modalities. Flexibility remained essential, with programmes adjusted continuously in response to market conditions and security constraints. Transfer mechanisms ranged from mobile and physical cash transfers to the introduction of e-vouchers redeemable at local retailers. Innovative financing also contributed to recovery, including micro-insurance payouts for smallholder farmers and expansions of safety nets, both horizontally (to reach more people) and vertically (to increase support levels).

Nutrition remained a central priority in 2025, with WFP and UNICEF coordinating efforts under a joint plan to combat acute malnutrition in the most affected areas. WFP integrated nutrition interventions across the emergency response, including the provision of specialized nutritious foods, nutrition cash top-ups for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children, and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities. Combining cash top-ups with blanket supplementary feeding in high-malnutrition communes and IDP sites for prevention of malnutrition, WFP supported approximately 39,140 children under five and 44,164 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Community Health Workers screened 121,215 children for acute malnutrition, referring 10,034 for treatment, while SBCC and awareness sessions reached 53,641 people, exclusively within emergency interventions.

Although food security remains extremely fragile nationwide, post-distribution monitoring indicates WFP's interventions contributed to stabilizing food consumption among vulnerable households. The proportion of households with poor food consumption scores fell from 84 percent in 2024 to 56 percent in 2025 and the proportion of households using emergency coping strategies fell from 46 percent to 34 percent over the same period. While these statistics show some progress, overall acceptable food consumption scores remain low (increasing from 6 percent to 18 percent) while diet diversity worsened slightly, suggesting continued nutritious challenges given the scale and duration of the insecurity crisis and natural disasters continuously deteriorating purchasing power.

WFP continued to strengthen alignment with national priorities and systems to ensure a coordinated, effective response. Key areas of collaboration included:

- **Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC):** Coordination of assistance for people affected or displaced by Hurricane Melissa. WFP transported humanitarian goods to DGPC-managed shelters and supported targeted assistance delivery, while responding rapidly to new displacement alerts issued by DGPC and IOM.
- **Fund for Economic and Social Assistance (FAES):** Reinforcement of safety net support for IPC-priority and displaced populations, ensuring targeting approaches remained adapted to shifts in needs and the operational environment.
- **Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST):** Use of the national social registry for targeting, facilitating shock-responsive social protection and composite beneficiary identification to optimize limited resources.
- **Ministry of Health:** Integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches within emergency food security interventions, including community engagement, screening, and referral pathways for children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

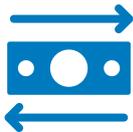
Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year.



639,290 children in Haiti received food in **2,023 schools** through WFP's school meal programmes in 2025



This includes **432,000 children** who received **10,546 mt** of **locally procured food** through the home-grown school meal programme



Overall, **207,000 people** received safety net transfers valued at **USD 16.5 million**



This includes **120,000 people** benefitting from the government's adaptive social protection project for increased resilience

In 2025, amidst persisting socioeconomic vulnerabilities and food insecurity, WFP remained a key partner to the Government in implementing its flagship social policies: i) school feeding, Haiti's largest safety net and a cornerstone of efforts to improve food security, nutrition, and educational outcomes for children nationwide, as well as ii) social protection, a pillar for addressing chronic poverty, nutrition, and financial inclusion, while also meeting the needs of shock-affected populations.

Towards home-grown school feeding across Haiti

The Government's vision for school feeding, reaffirmed in its February 2025 National Commitment Declaration to the Global School Meals Coalition, targets 1.5 million schoolchildren by 2025, with 100 percent of meals sourced locally by 2030. This vision, reflected in the revised National School Feeding Policy (PNSAS) and supported technically by WFP, is driving a gradual, systemic shift toward quality, scaled-up home-grown school feeding.

WFP served as the Government's largest implementing partner for school feeding, under the leadership and financing of the Ministries of National Education and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, with support from the IDB and World Bank. In 2025, WFP provided daily meals to 639,290 children in 2,023 schools across all 10 departments - exceeding the annual target of 505,000 and increasing coverage by more than 36,000 children compared to 2024. Meals met at least 40 percent of daily energy and nutrient requirements, integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches.

In line with the Government's interim target, 68 percent of children assisted by WFP (432,000) benefited from home-grown school meals, surpassing the planned 345,000. This approach thus ensured procurement of over 10,546 MT of food across nine departments and delivered across the country (a 48 percent increase over 2024), injecting over USD 13.8 million into the local economy (for collaboration with smallholder farmers and impact on value chains see SO3), and reinforcing the capacity of the school feeding programme to withstand supply chain disruptions caused by insecurity and road blockages.

Indeed, the home-grown school feeding model proved remarkably resilient in 2025, as rampant insecurity and school closures imposed localized disruptions, particularly for longer distance deliveries absent in the home-grown model. WFP maintained flexible arrangements, adapting assistance through take-home rations and locally produced ready-to-use supplementary foods (*vita mamba*) in settings of prolonged closures or risk exposure. School meals provided a critical incentive for reopening schools and for teachers to return, while also supporting community engagement and ownership. The programme promoted women's empowerment by providing incentives for school cooks (USD 3.6 per cook per day), predominantly women from vulnerable backgrounds, and by strengthening the capacities of OPAs, many of which are women-led or have significant female membership. As part of women's empowerment and operational flexibility, WFP also piloted a new "cantinières" model, in which women involved in catering services procured school meals in 13 schools (paid at a rate of USD 0.75 per meal), with the aim to expand the approach to more schools in the 2025-2026 school year.

Under the framework of the USDA/McGovern Dole-funded project, WFP supported both complementary activities such as WASH, nutrition education, deworming and literacy training, as well as the establishment of 6 Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) composed of members of school committees and cooks (180, including 120 women). This pilot initiative will help to promote savings, solidarity, and internal lending to finance income-generating activities and other needs.

Beyond 2025 output achievements around the expansion of home-grown sourcing and the scale up of local procurement, the "LENDI" project reaching 14,915 girls and boys in 100 schools, proposes an institutionalized approach to SBCC in schools, with a stronger methodology and tools adapted to the school environment and children's learning capacities, promoting healthier behaviors and addressing gendered food taboos for greater equality among boys and girls.

Despite temporary closures linked to teacher strikes and insecurity, graduation and retention rates among children benefitting from school meals stood at 81.31 percent and 93.99 percent respectively, with retention rate improving by nearly three percentage points among girls. Feedback from schools, cooks, and communities highlighted the positive impact of home-grown school feeding on learning, health, and wellbeing.

Lessons learned in 2025 underscored the value of a nationally led, resilient and institutionalized school feeding programme, and a community-driven solution to food insecurity and educational disruption. The experience of adapting to insecurity and supply chain challenges demonstrated the importance of flexible operations, local procurement, and strong community engagement - including smallholder farmer associations and women's groups - ensuring that girls, boys, and women benefited equitably from the programme's opportunities and results. Going forward, WFP will support the Government in scaling up to reach 1.5 million children with 100 percent locally sourced meals by 2030, while continuing to strengthen the capacities of producer organizations and to promote women's empowerment.

Scaling safety nets and adaptive social protection

Throughout 2025, WFP supported 207,000 people through safety net programmes, either via the national social protection system or directly to complement national efforts. In total, more than USD 16.5 million was distributed in cash transfers - largely delivered through mobile money - with women representing 67 percent of recipients.

Approximately 120,000 people (60 percent of beneficiaries) received monthly cash-based transfers along with complementary interventions in nutrition and financial inclusion through the government led Klere Chimen programme, supported by the World Bank and implemented by WFP on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST). In line with the Government's vision to institutionalize the programme nationwide, WFP contributed to its geographic expansion to the South department in 2025.

Importantly, 65,650 people (32 percent of beneficiaries) who had first received emergency assistance linked to displacement or violence-related food insecurity were integrated into transitory longer-term, more resilient safety net interventions, ensuring sustained support beyond the immediate crisis.

To strengthen financial inclusion and resilience, WFP supported financial education to more than 3,900 individuals (68 percent women) through 127 Village Savings and Loan Associations, helping members access financial services and start or expand businesses. To improve nutrition outcomes, WFP reached 1,151 people through door-to-door visits and community meetings, promoting healthy eating, hygiene and nutrition practices. As a result, 60 percent of women and girls of reproductive age achieved a diverse diet (up from a baseline of 11.3 percent), while the share of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet rose from 33.6 to 47 percent. In addition, around 4,000 people continued to benefit from climate insurance coverage during the 2025 hurricane season. While payout triggers were not met for their specific locations, participants gained from ongoing sensitization and education activities, which strengthened their understanding of risk and reinforced acceptance of appropriate mitigation mechanisms.

To advance the digitalization of cash transfers and reduce reliance on cash-in-hand mechanisms, WFP collaborated with the National Identification Bureau (ONI) to facilitate registration and the distribution of national ID cards. These IDs are essential for opening bank accounts and e-wallets, enabling more efficient, transparent, and secure delivery of assistance. This initiative is also critical for rapid response through adaptive social protection, ensuring that vulnerable households can be reached more effectively during shocks. By supporting access to national IDs, WFP not only enhanced beneficiaries' participation in formal financial services but also contributed to long-term resilience and social inclusion, laying the foundation for a more robust and responsive national social protection system in Haiti.

Finally, WFP leveraged Haiti's shock-responsive social protection system, demonstrating its capacity to adapt to both protracted socio-economic and security challenges and sudden-onset events. In response to the internal displacement crisis, WFP supported the inclusion of 25,775 internally displaced people in transitory safety net programmes, helping them progressively integrate broader national assistance frameworks. Following the impact of Hurricane Melissa, WFP targeted 5,216 households to receive cash-based transfers through programme expansion - via vertical expansion (top-ups for existing households) and horizontal expansion (new households enrolled).

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 **29,775 people** in **6 departments**



WFP worked with **219 smallholder farmers** associations, comprising **32,789 members**, locally sourcing **11,300 MT** of food worth over **USD 15 million**



Monitoring from space confirmed that **80 percent** of the **assets analysed** were still visible and maintained, some since 2018



Up to **10,765 people** covered by WFP's agriculture index-based microinsurance programme

In 2025, Haiti's resilience landscape was shaped by overlapping shocks, including persistent insecurity, economic contraction and recurrent climate hazards that continued to erode food systems and rural livelihoods. Communities already weakened by years of instability faced additional stress from Hurricane Melissa, which devastated agricultural zones and disrupted local markets. Seasonal droughts and flooding compounded these challenges, reducing crop yields and forcing households to adopt negative coping strategies such as asset liquidation and reduced food consumption. Against this backdrop, WFP interventions under Strategic Outcome 3 focused on strengthening household resilience and promoting sustainable food systems, enabling vulnerable populations to transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance toward self-reliance.

WFP continued to implement asset creation/rehabilitation and livelihood programmes in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, aligned with Haiti's Agricultural Development Plan. These interventions targeted highly vulnerable areas, prioritizing locations where WFP is also implementing climate-smart solutions and school meals initiatives, to help communities better mitigate, adapt to and recover from seasonal shocks while improving long-term food security and livelihoods. In 2025, 5,955 participating households (approximately 29,775 people) benefitted from community asset creation activities and received conditional cash assistance after each work cycle. A total of 3,626 people completed vocational and livelihood skills training, including 1,361 who received learning on revenue-generating activities. A 2024 WFP impact evaluation on cash and gender revealed that directing FFA efforts toward women led to higher earnings for women through greater involvement in asset creation. The evaluation also found a modest boost in women's decision-making power within households. As a result, in 2025, WFP continued prioritizing women's participation to enhance gender equality, while complementary Social and Behaviour Change Communication sessions promoted nutrition and hygiene practices, improving access to basic services and supporting conflict reduction.

The scale of people reached in 2025 was constrained by funding shortfalls, pauses during partner programming reviews and continued instability. Still, with 5,955 participants, WFP supported the following results in its core areas of intervention:

Boosting agricultural production: A total of 472 hectares of land was rehabilitated through soil conservation works and the construction or rehabilitation of irrigation canals. WFP built or rehabilitated 10.12 km of irrigation canals in the departments of Nord-Ouest, Centre, Ouest, Sud-Est and Nord, along with the development of 1.5 hectares of community gardens. These interventions improved water availability, supported diversified food production and strengthened household food security. In Ouest, activities focused on Cité-Soleil, marking the first resilience support delivered in this violence-affected area in years. As activities progress in 2026, the project will culminate with the installation of the first solar pump system through community asset creation.

Flood prevention and water management: WFP supported the cleaning, construction or rehabilitation of 7.5 km of drainage canals and flood protection structures to reduce flood risks, protect agricultural land and strengthen

community-level climate adaptation.

Improving access to markets and basic services: To facilitate mobility and support product commercialization, WFP rehabilitated 18.75 km of agricultural roads in the departments of Nord-Ouest, Centre, Artibonite, Nord, Ouest and Sud-Est. These investments improved access to markets, services and humanitarian assistance, particularly in remote and shock-prone areas.

Soil conservation and environmental protection: Resilience activities included ravine correction and slope stabilization to reduce erosion and flood risks, helping reclaim 25.03 hectares of sloped ravines as part of broader efforts to restore degraded ecosystems and protect productive land.

The Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme remained central to resilience-building efforts, reinforcing local food systems and expanding market access for smallholder farmers, primarily through home-grown school meals and procurement for emergency programming. In 2025, WFP purchased 11,300 metric tons of food worth USD 15 million through 219 farmers' organizations in nine departments, surpassing 2024 volumes by 58 percent. These organizations represent more than 32,789 smallholder farmers, including 15,351 women, strengthening inclusive value chains and reducing reliance on external markets.

SAMS investments include technical support in agricultural practices, food safety and quality, post-harvest management, market access and financial literacy, along with investments in storage centers, maize and cassava processing units, fresh produce aggregation hubs, irrigation systems and rural electrification. In 2025, WFP completed the reconstruction of the Chambellan local market—destroyed by the 2021 earthquake—to strengthen agricultural value chains in collaboration with the International Labour Organization and restore local economic activity by improving market access for smallholder farmers. WFP also supported value chain development for sorghum, salt and cassava, and piloted a breadfruit flour processing center in Grand'Anse to reduce wheat imports, with plans for progressive inclusion in school meal menus. Through technical training including aflatoxin control, and partnerships with private sector actors—most notably MFK—WFP ensured advanced peanut production to scale local manufacturing of fortified snacks (vita mamba) distributed through school meals and health programmes, promoting local value addition and food safety.

A pilot phase of the Farm2Go tool was launched in April 2025 in Miragoâne with five Agricultural Producer Organizations supplying the ROPANIP network under the HGSP programme. The tool aims to digitalize local procurement and improve producer-buyer interactions. Two follow-up surveys and a lessons-learned workshop showed encouraging results, including 248 farmers registered—over 80 percent of the target—and active use of the platform. These findings support plans to expand the initiative in Nippes and potentially other departments. Despite challenges such as unstable connectivity and minor technical issues, lessons learned informed a 2025-2026 work plan to scale Farm2Go to two departments and reach 18 OPAs.

At the community level, and aligned with its climate action strategy and technical support to the Hydrometeorological Unit of Haiti (UHM), WFP advanced climate information services for smallholder farmers through the PICSA (Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture) approach. PICSA combines historical climate data with participatory planning tools to inform agricultural decisions on cropping calendars, production risks and yields. By the end of 2025, approximately 5,824 farmers supplying the home-grown school feeding programme in four departments had received PICSA training, enabling them to adapt practices to seasonal forecasts and reduce climate-related vulnerabilities. Through training sessions, SMS messages and radio broadcasts in these departments, approximately 224,000 people were sensitized to simplified climate information, with over 90 percent of surveyed farmers reporting understanding the tools and considering them relevant for improving planning. Based on these results, activities are expected to expand to additional departments in 2026.

To protect farmers against climate-related shocks, WFP further invested in innovative mechanisms and scaled up its index-based micro-insurance programme to cover up to 10,765 people. Periodic awareness-raising activities delivered in small-group formats helped more than 1,500 participants better understand the product and build confidence in its functioning. Following Hurricane Melissa, moderate compensation thresholds were reached, and 100 percent of insured farming households across multiple communes received indemnities. In total, more than USD 108,000 was disbursed, providing timely liquidity to help households recover essential livelihoods. The programme achieved an exceptional portfolio performance, with a claims ratio of 99 percent, demonstrating the accuracy of the index design and its effectiveness in delivering rapid, needs-based support. The mechanism provided critical financial relief, enabling farmers to recover losses and maintain livelihoods despite severe crop damage. Micro-insurance remains a cornerstone of WFP's resilience strategy, complementing asset creation and SAMS by reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events and supporting adaptive capacity.

Despite funding constraints and instability, the positive impacts on food security, livelihoods and climate resilience demonstrate the value of WFP interventions. Overall, 96 percent of targeted communities report enhanced livelihood asset bases, while 99 percent report environmental benefits. The positive experience with micro-insurance payouts will inform 2026 plans and partnerships for further risk diversification in this climate-shock-prone context. Finally, WFP's

prioritization of local sourcing strategies has demonstrated substantial benefits for smallholder farmers and their rural communities, multiplying the impact on food security in times of critical need.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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.



766,000 households listed in the social registry as of 2025, (**32 percent** of the population) 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

In 2025, Haiti's institutional landscape faced extraordinary challenges, as insecurity, political instability, and economic contraction continued to strain government capacity to deliver essential services. Despite these constraints, WFP sustained its commitment to strengthening national systems through technical assistance, policy support, training for over 1,200 government and public sector staff, and system development. These efforts aimed to help the government more effectively design, manage, and sustain nationally led programmes that improve food security, with particular emphasis on social protection, home-grown school feeding, and disaster risk financing and response. This strategic outcome remained central to WFP's efforts to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance by investing in sustainable, nationally led solutions strengthening resilience and preparedness.

Supporting nationally led social protection systems and programmes

WFP reinforced its role as a strategic actor in social protection by collaborating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), supporting the design and delivery of systems and programmes that reinforce national leadership and capacity.

WFP sustained its support to the government-led Klere Chimen programme, delivering monthly cash-based transfers and complementary nutrition and financial inclusion interventions to 120,000 people, while working closely with MAST to strengthen capacities and prepare for full national ownership of programme operations in 2026. A key milestone in 2025 was the development of MAST's beneficiary management information system (SIG-MAST), supported by WFP through technical assistance. WFP contributed to system design, definition of core business processes, and strengthening interoperability with the national social registry SIMAST. While not yet finalized, the system is expected to be completed by mid-2026, laying the foundation for efficient registration, enrolment, benefit delivery, and assurance processes.

WFP also continued its central role in strengthening the SIMAST, collaborating with MAST, FAES, and international financial institutions including the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank to improve management, digitalization, and geographic expansion while supporting its full institutionalization as Haiti's national social registry. SIMAST remained the backbone of targeting and registration efforts, reaching approximately 766,000 households—around 32 percent of the population. A study on alternative data-collection and targeting methodologies for the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area was finalized, with pilots planned to address the constraints of dense urban and high-risk contexts. WFP further advanced the interoperability between SIMAST and SIG-MAST, with integration expected in 2026 to enable secure data exchange, improved beneficiary management, and strengthened coordination across social protection interventions.

WFP promoted adaptive social protection to enable more flexible and timely responses to the needs of vulnerable populations before and after shocks. At national and local levels, WFP provided technical assistance and supported frequent sessions of the Adaptive Social Protection Response Committee to build national stakeholders' capacities to respond to shocks through social protection mechanisms. A key focus in 2025 was the inclusion of internally displaced people (IDPs) in national safety nets, informed by a report from the STAAR consortium outlining recommendations to facilitate transition from emergency assistance to social protection.

Additional activities included a workshop and simulation exercise in Grand'Anse to test mechanisms for rapid deployment of social protection following a hurricane, complemented by a stress test to evaluate the adaptability of the nationwide system and its readiness to scale up during crises.

Hurricane Melissa at the end of the year provided a real-time test of capacity-building efforts undertaken over the past two years. Results were mixed: anticipatory actions enabled by Klere Chimen beneficiary registration and adherence to Standard Operating Procedures generated donor confidence and unlocked additional funds. However, delays in

damage evaluation and the lack of rapid endorsement at senior government levels slowed fund disbursement and payments to beneficiaries.

Building resilient systems for disaster risk financing and response

Recognizing Haiti’s extreme vulnerability to climate shocks, WFP embedded climate action and anticipatory measures across its operations. As one of the world’s most climate-affected countries, Haiti benefited from WFP’s Climate Action Strategy, which positioned anticipatory action and disaster risk financing at the centre of its approach.

In 2025, WFP Haiti participated for the first time in a regional scheme, jointly paying a macro-insurance premium to the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC). In the event of a payout, funds would be channeled through social protection programmes to provide additional cash transfers to vulnerable households. Although no disbursement was triggered during the hurricane season, the scheme is expected to be renewed.

Complementary parametric financing mechanisms supported anticipatory cash transfers and early warning dissemination of 3.5 million messages ahead of forecasted cyclones, helping mitigate impacts before disasters struck. WFP collaborated with the Hydro-Meteorological Unit to strengthen forecasting capacity and refine triggers for contingency financing, while supporting integration of anticipatory action into Haiti’s National Disaster Risk Management System and the shock-responsive social protection framework. These efforts were reinforced through simulation exercises with government counterparts to test procedures for activating emergency assistance, including alert mechanisms and cash transfer systems.

Strengthening institutional capacities for Home-Grown School Feeding

In 2025, building on its role in implementing the national school feeding programme at scale, WFP deepened collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR), the Ministry of Education (MENFP), and the National School Feeding Programme (PNCS) to strengthen institutional capacities for the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme.

WFP delivered targeted training sessions on key thematic areas, benefiting government officials and reinforcing technical expertise. Two semi-annual Strategic Steering Committee meetings at central level strengthened multisectoral and interministerial coordination, ensuring alignment with the National School Feeding Policy (PSNAS). At departmental level, seven quarterly technical committee meetings were held to monitor operations and document progress. WFP also supported fourteen sectoral meetings and consultation tables with departmental directorates of agriculture, education, and PNCS to improve coordination and address challenges.

These efforts strengthened governance, enhanced coordination mechanisms, and advanced national ownership of HGSF, including through Haiti’s participation in the XI Regional School Feeding Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean in Honduras and the Second Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil. In 2026, WFP will continue providing technical assistance, support cascading of trainings, undertake a costing of the revised PSNAS, develop an M&E framework, and participate in South-South exchanges.

Despite progress, insecurity, roadblocks, and fragile institutional capacities disrupted activities and slowed programme transfer to national ownership. Funding shortfalls constrained scale-up of digital systems and anticipatory action measures, underscoring the need for sustained investment in institutional capacity, predictable financing for social protection, and stronger coordination between humanitarian and development actors. Lessons from 2025 emphasized the importance of linking disaster risk financing with social protection, embedding anticipatory action within national frameworks, and investing in climate-informed systems.

Looking ahead, WFP will prioritize expanding adaptive social protection systems, deepening integration of anticipatory action into disaster risk management, and advocating for increased domestic financing for nutrition and food security. Efforts will focus on strengthening inter-institutional coordination, enhancing data systems for evidence-based decision-making, and embedding resilience-building within national strategies to ensure Haiti’s institutions can effectively respond to future shocks.

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 2025, UNHAS performed **2,214** flights to 20 destinations, transporting **22,420** passengers and **94** mt of cargo to support **181 organizations** in Haiti



98 on-demand services completed, and logistics solutions provided to **22** partners, including transport, fuel provision, storage and logistical support



WFP's **leadership of the Logistics Sector** facilitated the delivery of humanitarian aid, including through **5 airbridges** supporting **12 organizations**

In 2025, Haiti's humanitarian response relied on WFP's supply chain and logistics systems to overcome severe operational challenges. Escalating insecurity, blocked roads, and fuel shortages disrupted access to communities and strained commercial supply chains, threatening the continuity of life-saving assistance. As a result, WFP focused on enabling humanitarian and development partners, including national institutions, to deliver assistance effectively and consistently through reliable logistics services and coordination mechanisms. These services formed the backbone of the humanitarian response, ensuring that food, medicines, and other essential items reached vulnerable populations despite mounting access constraints.

WFP's leadership of the Logistics Sector, co-led with the Directorate of Civil Protection, remained critical for an effective overall response. Through regular coordination meetings and information products such as access maps and fuel availability updates, WFP facilitated operational planning for over 40 humanitarian actors, reducing duplication and optimizing resource allocation. This coordination role proved indispensable during periods of heightened insecurity and infrastructure disruption, when real-time information sharing enabled partners to adapt delivery strategies and sustain assistance flows.

The Logistics Sector also sustained service provision throughout the year ensuring uninterrupted delivery of relief items despite access constraints and weak infrastructure through expansion of multimodal transport:

5 airbridge flights from Panama delivered 100 MT of vaccines, medical supplies, and relief items for 12 organizations to Port-au-Prince for UNICEF, PAHO, IOM, the Haitian Red Cross, IFRC, and NGOs. These included a dedicated flight for Hurricane Melissa needs, while in-country, an additional 4 special cargo flights brought 5.2 MT of medicines and relief materials to Belladère for IDPs and deported persons.

Maritime transport proved an ever more vital alternative to road convoys out of the capital, which were frequently blocked by armed groups, delivering over 4,582 metric tons of essential supplies including food, medical supplies, and shelter materials to southern and northern regions including for the response to hurricane Melissa, representing a 200 percent increase over 2024. These shipments supported 35 partner organizations and provided a lifeline for hundreds of thousands of people in need; for 7 of these organizations, WFP also provided complementary road transport for 116.3 MT of food, medical supplies, ensuring end-to-end support to reach communities otherwise cut off by access constraints.

Beyond operating the logistics sector support to partner organizations, WFP's on-demand services remained a cornerstone of WFP's assistance to partners. In 2025, WFP processed 98 requests for transport, storage, fuel provision, and specialized logistical assistance, enabling 22 organizations to maintain their operations. Fuel services were particularly critical, given chronic shortages and limited access to commercial supply. WFP managed a total storage capacity of 95,000 liters across six sites and distributed 163,733 litres of fuel to partners, ensuring the continuity of humanitarian operations across health, nutrition, emergency response and protection activities throughout the year.

WFP's infrastructure in Haiti played a central role in enabling such support operations. With an overall 24,800 MT storage capacity distributed across strategically located hurricane-resistant warehouse facilities in Port-au-Prince (13,800MT), Cap-Haitien (8,500MT), and Miragoâne (2,500MT), WFP can also deploy mobile storage capacity when operations surge. In particular, WFP's reinforced logistics presence in Cap-Haitien, transforming it into a major operational hub with expanded storage and surge capacity, enable it to receive roughly 40% of incoming WFP cargo by 2025 while the Country Office continues efforts to gradually incorporate additional solutions to secure alternatives and strengthen import flexibility and maintain uninterrupted supply flows amid persistent insecurity and operational constraints. A fleet of 19 operational trucks, 3 fuel trucks and 2 tankers positioned across hubs provides the capacity

and flexibility to respond to evolving needs.

Beyond enabling emergency response, WFP’s supply chain strategy prioritized resilience and localization. Indeed, in 2025 WFP Haiti sourced 14,000 metric tons of food across the country valued at approximately USD 20 M - 11,300MT of which were sourced from local smallholder farmers (roughly USD 15 M value) for both emergency activities and school feeding. Among these, available contingency stocks were strategically prepositioned ahead of the hurricane season, as WFP strengthened national supply chains and reduced reliance on imports. Capacity-building initiatives with the Directorate of Civil Protection supported emergency logistics planning and hub rehabilitation, reinforcing Haiti’s preparedness for future shocks. Engineering investments in infrastructure such as temperature-controlled warehouses for the Ministry of Health in underserved regions such as Port-de-Paix and Fort-Liberté progress significantly, further contributed to long-term recovery and health supply chain resilience and will be completed in Q1 2026.

Finally, UNHAS remained the sole enabler of humanitarian access in Haiti under conditions of unprecedented insecurity and logistical disruption, maintaining humanitarian corridors by operating 2214 flights to 20 destinations (9 regular domestic locations, 1 regular international location and ad hoc locations) transporting 22,420 passengers and 94 metric tons of cargo on behalf of 181 organizations. These flights supported staff movement, medical evacuations, and the delivery of critical supplies to hard-to-reach areas.

Agility and rapid adaptation of UNHAS operations in 2025 were key to ensure the continuity of humanitarian operations during the most challenging periods. Indeed, until October, operations were conducted with a mixed fleet composed of a Sikorsky S-61 helicopter and a Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft based in Cap-Haïtien. As of October, driven by EUHAF assistance and complementary support, UNHAS successfully transitioned to a fleet of two helicopters, a strategic shift aimed at increasing operational flexibility and enhancing the ability to serve remote and hard-to-reach locations. UNHAS provided regular rotations to 9 regular domestic destination and 1 international regular destination, including Cap-Haïtien, Jérémie, Les Cayes, and Gonaïves. As of July 2025, UNHAS created a permanent route to Las Américas International Airport, strengthening safe movement for humanitarian partners. In response to Hurricane Melissa, UNHAS adapted five flight routes to improve access to southern hubs including Miragoâne, Les Cayes, Jérémie, Jacmel, and Petit-Goâve, facilitating rapid deployment of personnel and delivery of emergency supplies. These measures underscored UNHAS’s agility in responding to evolving needs and sustaining humanitarian operations despite severe access constraints.

Gender, protection, and accountability considerations were integrated into all common and on demand services. UNHAS implemented measures to ensure safe travel for female passengers and persons with disabilities, while grievance mechanisms allowed partners to report concerns related to service delivery. WFP prioritized equitable access to logistics support, ensuring that smaller NGOs and local actors could benefit alongside larger international organizations.

Despite these achievements, challenges persisted. Funding shortfalls threatened the sustainability of UNHAS operations, requiring prioritization of life-saving movements over routine missions. Insecurity and fuel scarcity continued to disrupt road transport, increasing reliance on costly air and maritime solutions. Lessons learned in 2025 highlighted the need for predictable funding for common services leveraging system-wide efforts, as well as investment in decentralized logistics hubs, and stronger integration of anticipatory action into supply chain planning.

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 in Haiti remains a pressing challenge, deeply rooted in entrenched social norms and intensified by rising insecurity and violence. Armed groups exploit gender-based violence as a tool of control, leaving women and girls particularly exposed. Structural barriers including limited economic opportunities and restricted access to resources further compound these vulnerabilities, while traditional roles confine women to caregiving and restrict their participation in public and economic spheres. Tackling these systemic inequalities is vital to advancing inclusive development and ensuring that women can actively contribute to, and benefit from, Haiti's recovery.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment across all operations, guided by the WFP Gender Policy (2022-2026) and the Haiti Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028). Haiti continues to rank among the lowest globally on gender development indicators, with a Gender Inequality Index (GII) a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. In 2025, Haiti has a score of 0.618, placing the country 166th out of 193 nations[1], and the operating environment has become increasingly complex, with widespread displacement and heightened protection risks. More than 7,472 cases of gender-based violence were reported between January and September 2025[2], including a high proportion of sexual violence, in a context of funding shortages, insecurity, and stigma that severely restricts women's and girls' access to essential services. Against this backdrop, WFP prioritized gender-sensitive programming and protection measures to ensure equitable access to assistance and safeguard the dignity of affected populations.

Comprehensive gender trainings (including Gender based violence and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) were delivered to 30 implementing partners and 250 field staff, equipping them with tools to integrate protection measures and manage sensitive cases effectively. These sessions reinforced accountability for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse and strengthened referral pathways for survivors, in the GBV sub cluster. WFP also deployed gender and protection specialists (WFP staff as well as cooperating partner's personnel) during distributions to ensure that gender-sensitive practices were consistently applied, creating safer and more inclusive environments for beneficiaries.

Beyond training, WFP provided hands-on support to CPs in the field, including mentoring during distributions, and tailored technical assistance to strengthen gender integration in programme design. This accompaniment ensured that CPs could operationalize gender commitments in real time, adapting to local contexts and security constraints.

Community engagement remained central to WFP's approach. Focus group discussions in multiple operational areas provided insights into gender dynamics and informed programme adjustments to mitigate gender and protection risks. The CO conducted 63 community consultations through focus group discussions. A total of 799 individuals participated, including 400 women and 399 men, reflecting a balanced level of engagement across genders. The consultations were systematically organized, allowing WFP to collect disaggregated data on access, participation, and protection concerns. Findings directly informed programme design, including adjustments to targeting criteria and sensitization strategies. Gender considerations were systematically integrated into Field Level Agreements with partners, embedding concrete actions to address inequalities and promote women's participation. WFP actively contributed to Haiti's inter-agency gender network, led by UN Women, fostering collaboration and alignment of strategies to advance gender equality and protection outcomes.

The Integrated cross cutting context analysis and risk assessment (I-CARA) study provided the first comprehensive dataset on gender dynamics at national level. WFP leveraged these findings - overlaid with its community consultations - to further refine programme targeting, advocate for evidence-based policy dialogue, and align interventions with national priorities. The study's insights on women's economic participation and barriers to access were integrated into resilience and social protection programming. As a result, female-headed households represented 57.4% of targeted beneficiaries for 42.6 for male-headed households.

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 environment in Haiti remained extremely fragile in 2025, with escalating violence, widespread displacement, and severe restrictions on humanitarian access. Armed groups expanded territorial control, leaving roughly 90 percent of Port-au-Prince under gang influence. From January to October, thousands of killings and kidnappings were reported, alongside alarming levels of gender-based violence disproportionately affecting women and girls. Haiti ranks 8th globally in the SEARO risk index for sexual exploitation and abuse, highlighting the acute vulnerability of affected populations. Internally displaced persons surged to approximately 1.4 million, many living in overcrowded and unsafe conditions with limited access to food, water, and health services. UN monitoring documented a record 5,915 killings in 2025, underscoring the intensification of violence [1].

In this context, WFP prioritized protection and accountability as core components of its humanitarian response. All interventions were designed to uphold the safety, dignity, and rights of affected populations while ensuring equitable access to assistance. To operationalize this commitment, the Country Office developed standardized tools such as protection checklists and site security audit templates to systematically assess risks and ensure beneficiaries' safety during distributions. Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) were reviewed and strengthened to explicitly require cooperating partners to integrate protection measures into their operations. It has become mandatory for all partners to conduct a protection risk assessment and prepare a risk mitigation plan before implementation, ensuring that site layouts, crowd management, and beneficiary engagement strategies are designed to minimize exposure to violence, exploitation, and abuse. The CO started the implementation of the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment to assess and strengthen capacities of partners to prevent and respond to SEA, with 15 out of 30 NGO CPs assessed in 2025. These measures were complemented by gender-sensitive monitoring and the deployment of focal points during distributions, reinforcing compliance and enabling real-time adjustments.

The CO has developed a PSEA action plan for 2025 and has collaborated closely with the GBV Sub-Cluster in 2025 to strengthen referral pathways for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Through this partnership, referral mechanisms were harmonized and expanded, ensuring timely access to specialized services even in hard-to-reach areas. Training sessions on protection, PSEA, and AAP were delivered to staff and partners, equipping them to identify risks and respond appropriately.

Accountability to affected people remained central to WFP's approach. The Community Feedback Mechanism was expanded to 15 other agencies, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies, creating a collective platform for accountability. In 2025, 81,435 cases were recorded, with 52 percent submitted by women. Of these cases, 38 percent were positive feedback (compliments and expressions of thanks) regarding WFP's interventions. 34 percent were assistance requests, primarily from individuals seeking inclusion in the project; follow-up was conducted with cooperating partners to ensure these cases were appropriately addressed. 15 percent were complaints related to CBT technical issues and registration, appropriate programmatic actions were taken to resolve them. 10 percent were information requests concerning overall activities, while 3 percent related to access, safety and security concerns, threats, and allegations of misconduct. All feedback received is assigned to a designated focal point who provides a response to the community member before closing the case. Sensitive cases are managed in accordance with the standard operating procedures in place.

Beneficiaries' feedback has allowed the CO programme unit to improve the quality of the assistance provided. An example of this is Zinli cards. Beneficiaries complained about the difficulty of tracking the amounts after withdrawal. The CP was asked to sensitize participants on how the card works; how much is charged for each transaction and the possibility to request the help of a bank teller for more support.

Monthly feedback reports informed programme adjustments, strengthening responsiveness and trust. WFP's hotline continued to serve as the designated platform for SEA-related cases under the UN network and WFP remains a strategic partner of the PSEA Network, ensuring active participation in its meetings, providing substantive inputs to the network's strategic documents, and supporting the organization of monthly meetings by covering related costs.

To ensure better communication of Protection and AAP key messages to beneficiaries, the Country Office developed pre-recorded messages and visibility materials in both French and Creole about dignity, free assistance, PSEA etc,

enabling clear and accessible information sharing. In addition, quarterly community consultations were conducted to capture beneficiary perspectives and satisfaction with WFP assistance, ensuring programmes remained responsive to community needs and reinforcing trust between affected populations and humanitarian actors.

To reduce protection risks amid insecurity, WFP adapted delivery modalities, scaling up mobile distributions and cash-based transfers in high-risk areas especially during cyclone Melissa response. Gender and protection focal points were deployed during distributions to monitor compliance and address emerging issues in real time.

Despite progress, challenges persisted due to limited connectivity affecting the reach of the hotline. Lessons learned underscored the need for stronger community-based protection strategies and anticipatory planning to overcome this issue. The devastation caused by Hurricane Melissa in late 2025 further highlighted this gap. In response, WFP rapidly adapted its ways of working to ensure protection principles were respected during emergency distributions, reaching approximately 167,000 people in the southern regions by the end of the year. Dedicated staff were deployed in the field to ensure a helpdesk was present at each distribution site. This led to a significant increase in beneficiaries' feedback.

In 2026, the Country Office will continue to advance work on localization, conflict sensitivity and disability inclusion. The findings of the ongoing I-CARA (integrated cross-cutting context and risk analysis) will guide WFP on how to enhance mainstreaming of these aspects.

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)

Haiti's food security is increasingly constrained by environmental and social pressures that undermine the stability and sustainability of food systems. Recurrent climate shocks, including hurricanes, floods and prolonged droughts, combined with environmental degradation, fragile energy infrastructure and limited waste and water management systems, continue to erode agricultural productivity and disrupt food supply chains. These pressures disproportionately affect rural livelihoods and food-insecure urban populations, increasing reliance on environmentally harmful coping strategies and heightening vulnerability to future shocks.

In 2025, WFP Haiti continued to advance environmental sustainability across its operations, fully aligning with WFP's Environmental Policy and the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, and embedding environmental and social safeguards into every aspect of programme and operational activity.

Environmental and social safeguards were systematically integrated into project formulation and partnership management. ESS screening is mandatory for all new Field-Level Agreements, ensuring that environmental and social risks are identified and mitigated early in the programme cycle. In 2025, out of the 43 FLAs screened for ESS in Haiti, 23 were categorized as C 'low risk' while 20 FLAs were categorized as B 'medium risk'. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were developed to mitigate, manage and monitor the identified risks. In parallel, WFP continued to provide targeted training to field office staff and cooperating partners and ongoing support to ensure effective screening, monitoring, and reporting.

WFP programmes generated environmental and social co-benefits that contributed to strengthening livelihoods and food systems. Resilience and asset-creation programmes contributed to ecosystem restoration through soil conservation, watershed management, reforestation, through the rehabilitation of community assets such as roads, irrigation channels, and water points, directly benefitting 29,775 people. Co-benefits also included reduced pressure on natural resources through clean-cooking and energy-efficiency initiatives in school feeding operations; as well as lower emissions and improved sustainability of food assistance through data-driven ration design and sourcing improvements.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Haiti has made significant progress since rolling out its Environmental Management System in May 2021, incorporating a circular-economy approach to asset and waste management in its CSP, prioritizing recycling or reuse, including a gradual shift to sustainable packaging materials. Waste segregation and recycling measures were piloted in warehouses and offices, and new procurement processes incorporated environmental performance criteria. WFP is undertaking further market analysis, including engaging with UN-agencies and providers to identify viable solutions, strengthen local waste management capacity and harmonize environmental service provision. The transition to more sustainable materials accelerated, including cardboard and reusable containers for hot-meal distributions, in line with national policies and WFP corporate greening objectives.

Significant progress was also made in the renewable-energy transition in 2025. Solar and hybrid power systems are being installed at key operational sites in Port-au-Prince and Miragoâne. Once completed, and with similar plans in Cap-Haitien as part of office renovations, these hybrid systems are expected to replace up to 70 percent of generator use, resulting in estimated annual fuel savings of 180,000 litres/year and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The next phase focuses on extending solar coverage to sub-offices in Jérémie and Gonaïves, connecting additional critical systems, and installing energy-monitoring devices across all premises to track consumption and efficiency gains.

WFP Haiti also strengthened sustainable procurement and supply-chain practices. In school feeding, WFP Haiti piloted the use of the Environmental Impact module in Optimus to quantify and reduce the carbon-footprint of food baskets and sourcing strategies. Alternatives were evaluated, considering both sourcing and commodity selection options aligned with country-office needs and goals. Most scenarios explored different mixes of cheaper pulses and the introduction of sustainable palm oil (RSPO), a cheaper and greener alternative that would help reduce emissions.

WFP Haiti sourced a food basket with an increased pulse variety and switched to RSPO palm oil, whilst increasing micronutrient coverage by 6 percent and saving over USD 300,000 over the school year. Emissions fell by almost 5 percent, equating to around 115mt of CO₂ over the school year. In parallel, clean-cooking initiatives continued, distributing gas cooking-kits, energy-efficient wood-burning stoves, and heat-retention bags to schools nationwide, while diverting recycled plastic from landfills.

Despite these advances, challenges persisted, including limited dedicated human resources, financial constraints for scaling up renewable energy and clean-cooking solutions, data management and monitoring gaps, behavioural barriers to technology adoption, and the need for stronger institutional coordination and mainstreaming of environmental priorities.

WFP Haiti's greenhouse gas inventory for 2024 showed total emissions of 1,190MT CO₂e, representing a 5 percent decrease compared to 2023. These emissions are calculated under the UN Common Boundary, excluding Scope 3 emissions (upstream and downstream activities). Air travel, vehicle fuel and office building remain the main sources, reinforcing the importance of ongoing solarization and energy-efficiency initiatives. Looking ahead, WFP Haiti remains committed to deepening its environmental sustainability agenda by scaling up renewable energy, expanding recycling, strengthening data systems, and building partnerships with national institutions to ensure all operations contribute to a greener, more climate-resilient future for Haiti.

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 Haiti remains committed to tackling the persistent malnutrition crisis. The latest data available indicates acute malnutrition rates remain at 7.2 percent nationally and reach up to 12.4 percent on average in communes across the West department among children, while chronic malnutrition affects as many as 22.9 percent. [1] While data updates are expected in the first quarter of 2026, IPC analyses over the past two years appear to confirm concerning trends around malnutrition rates.

In response, WFP has integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches throughout its humanitarian response, in line with its strategic plan and a revised joint WFP-UNICEF action plan adjusting priority communes for 2025, strengthening common advocacy, implementation arrangements and information systems. Throughout the year and across its interventions, WFP's nutrition assistance has combined dedicated cash top ups and supplementary feeding via specialized nutritional foods among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) as children under five, sensitization and nutritional counselling for targeted populations and their caretakers, screening and referral services, as well as capacity strengthening for community health workers and policy support.

As part of its emergency distributions, WFP continued to provide complementary targeted cash top ups to enhance food security and prevent acute malnutrition, while also supplementing general food assistance by distributing 42.04 MT of Supercereal (CSB++) to 6,548 PBWG - supporting prevention during the first 1,000 days of life - and 71.13 MT of Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) to 31,329 children at risk. In line with concerning conditions reported surrounding IDP sites, particular coordination efforts were on display with UNICEF and IOM to serve displaced persons in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, delivering 40.33 MT of LNS for 11,656 children, and jointly deploying mobile clinics to ensure adequate access to nutritional counselling, and screening and referral services in complex operating areas with limited access to health facilities.

Cross-cutting nutrition activities also featured throughout WFP interventions in 2025, as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives covering nutrition, health, and hygiene reached a total of 74,504 beneficiaries across emergency, resilience and social protection activities (aligned with the national programme Klere Chimen and its complementary measures) - broadening impact across the country. WFP also prioritized institutional capacity strengthening initiatives to cement the impact of nutrition interventions within broader national programmes. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, 269 community health workers (ASCPs) received financial support and technical training in nutrition to strengthen their knowledge and improve the implementation of activities as they in turn expanded nutritional screening for early detection and referral, while promoting access to diverse and nutritious diets. In line with these efforts, a total of 148,887 children were screened for malnutrition (72,061 boys and 76,826 girls), of which 12,033 were referred for treatment (9,458 for Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 2,575 for Severe Acute Malnutrition).

As part of its commitment to the fight against HIV, and in keeping with policy support efforts and capacity strengthening, WFP Haiti supported the revision of national guidelines on nutritional care for people living with tuberculosis and HIV and conducted awareness campaigns to promote their rights and inclusion across public forums and workshops, mobilizing 340 community organizations in the West and Grand'Anse departments and strengthening their participation in policy development.

Constrained by funding and stock shortfalls (with no dedicated imported and prepositioned hurricane stocks for the first time in 8 years), WFP distributed reduced in-kind rations for the second half of 2025, seeking to maintain minimal reserves throughout the peak of the hurricane season. Leveraging large donations of Supercereal (CSB++) (traditionally scarce in Haiti), WFP adjusted its operational planning and integrated small portions of the commodity throughout its regular emergency food distributions (40g per person per day for households without PBWG or children under five, and 200g per person per day for households with PWBG or children under five), minimizing the risk of commodity spoilage while supplementing the reduced ration to fill gaps in calories, protein, energy, vitamins and minerals. As such, 289,665 beneficiaries received rations of improved nutrition adequacy with the distribution of 685 MT of CSB++.

Across its integrated and adaptive interventions, WFP Haiti continued to work to ensure that communities, households, and individuals could meet their nutritional needs and maintain their nutritional status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors. Results suggest interventions led to particular improvements on food security indicators, with the

proportion of households experiencing poor food consumption score falling from 84 percent to 56 percent (those with acceptable scores rose from 6 percent to 18 percent), and the proportion of households using emergency coping strategies falling from 46 percent to 34 percent. Improvements on nutrition specific indicators were less significant, likely explained by diverse factors such as a continuous deterioration of purchasing power, insecurity and natural disasters such as Melissa hurricane, though daily consumption of protein rich foods increased from 13 percent to 21 percent of households as did daily consumption of Vitamin A rich foods (15 percent of households compared to 11 percent).

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Haiti's partnerships remained the cornerstone of its ability to deliver life-saving and resilience-building assistance in an increasingly volatile and underfunded humanitarian context. Despite a challenging funding landscape and escalating needs, the Country Office mobilized USD 141.9 million in contributions (85 percent of the all-time record achieved in 2024), with approximately 70 percent earmarked for crisis response and 30 percent for resilience and development initiatives.

Amid global reductions in humanitarian financing, WFP Haiti worked intensively with resource partners to protect operational continuity and mitigate the impact of funding shortfalls on vulnerable populations. Through sustained advocacy, donor engagement and evidence-based communication, WFP secured support from a diversified base of traditional and emerging partners, stabilizing emergency operations, social protection initiatives, school feeding and resilience programming.

Among longstanding partnerships, the United States, ECHO, Japan, Switzerland, UN CERF, France, Spain, Luxembourg and Slovenia remained central strategic partners in 2025, underpinning large-scale emergency food assistance—particularly in response to Hurricane Melissa—while enabling essential services and resilience-oriented interventions. Several government donors, including Sweden, Norway and Canada stepped up with flexible or softly earmarked funding, strengthening WFP's capacity to respond to evolving needs. New funding partners—including Finland, Monaco, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea and pooled UN-mechanisms such as the Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint SDG Fund, further diversified the resourcing base.

Private-sector partnerships complemented public funding by supporting innovation, delivery efficiency and programme continuity. WFP expanded collaboration with financial service providers to scale safe and flexible digital cash delivery options, while partnership with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints providing critical support to Home-Grown School Feeding. These partnerships reinforced WFP's ability to adapt delivery modalities rapidly and enhance beneficiary choice and dignity in high-risk environments.

WFP strengthened partnerships with government counterparts and international financial institutions to shape and deliver large-scale national projects extending beyond WFP's direct footprint. By supporting government-owned social protection programmes, scaling shock-responsive safety nets and expanding climate-related risk-financing tools—including parametric insurance and anticipatory action—WFP helped catalyze additional financial flows to vulnerable communities.

Collaboration with the Government deepened across multiple institutions, reinforcing national leadership and long-term systems strengthening. Through partnerships with Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour, National Education, the National School Feeding Programme, the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment and the Directorate of Civil Protection, WFP advanced national policies, improved delivery systems, expanded social protection and strengthened disaster preparedness.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance and implementation support for nationally led programmes financed by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. These investments enabled the expansion of shock-responsive social protection systems, including through FAES social transfers and the *Klere Chimen* safety-net programme, strengthened targeting and digital payments through SIMAST, the national social registry, and supported complementary services such as nutrition, financial inclusion and behaviour-change communication.

In the education sector, WFP supported the Government's commitment to expand the national school feeding programme using 100 percent locally sourced food by 2030. Through collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National School Feeding Programme, WFP sustained access to daily meals for hundreds of thousands of children while strengthening food systems, farmer organizations and national procurement capacities.

WFP also worked closely with the Directorate of Civil Protection and technical line ministries to enhance anticipatory action, disaster-risk financing and early-warning systems, successfully linking CERF funding with prior investments in the components of the anticipatory action framework (meteorological monitoring, beneficiary registration, digital transfer capacity, etc.) to deliver cash transfers ahead of Hurricane Melissa, reducing disaster impacts and supporting national preparedness objectives. WFP seeks to build on its partnership with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility to further strengthen such arrangements going forward.

At the operational level, WFP Haiti strengthened partnership management with 24 cooperating partners in 2025, including 13 national NGOs, five of which were women-led. The launch of the Partner Connect Field-Level Agreement module in June streamlined workflows, reduced administrative timelines, enhanced transparency and centralized documentation. Fast-track under Melissa signed four agreements in 72 hours, enabling rapid, efficient partner

assistance.

Capacity strengthening and accountability remained priorities. The CO, in collaboration with the Regional Bureau, delivered training for cooperating partners to improve financial planning and review, rolled out standardized onboarding packages for the 2026 emergency response, and expanded targeted technical support, including training Haitian NGOs on climate information services using the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach and piloting innovative cash delivery through the Rescue Card-ZINLI system. In line with corporate efforts to reinforce assurance, WFP Haiti successfully implemented all CP management measures and corporate standards under the Global Assurance Plan (GAP), including initiated pilot spot-checks with four partners and established partner-specific risk profiles. Such measures further demonstrate the Country Office's commitment to robust risk-informed oversight and continuous improvement in partnership management.

Focus on localization

WFP Haiti advanced localization by strengthening nationally led systems, expanding the role of local actors in delivery and decision-making, and embedding risk-informed approaches to enable scale with accountability.

Progress continued in consolidating locally anchored supply chains and market linkages as part of WFP's response architecture. By structuring predictable demand through institutional procurement and supporting the organizational and financial capacities of farmers' organizations, WFP reinforced local food systems to serve both development and emergency needs. Partnerships with national producers and processors, including Meds & Food for Kids, further supported the localization of nutritious products. The ability to mobilize local supply chains during access constraints demonstrated the operational viability of localized markets in crisis contexts.

Localization was also advanced through the integration of emergency response, anticipatory action and disaster-risk financing within national preparedness and social protection frameworks. In coordination with government counterparts, WFP strengthened alignment between early warning, anticipatory action and emergency assistance, reinforcing national ownership.

WFP invested in building national and subnational technical capacities. Support to the Directorate of Civil Protection through training, simulation exercises and institutional alignment enhanced preparedness and coordination. An After-Action Review of Anticipatory Action protocols in 2025 helped identify priorities to further strengthen locally led shock responses.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP Haiti continued to operate as a core enabler of the UN collective response. As co-lead of the Food Security Sector with FAO, WFP supported joint food security analysis, including the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, and contributed to collective planning through the Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan. WFP also co-led the Cash Working Group, bringing together government institutions, UN agencies, donors and NGOs to harmonize cash approaches, strengthen technical standards and align humanitarian cash interventions with national social protection systems.

WFP's leadership of common services was a cornerstone of interagency collaboration in 2025. Through UNHAS, WFP provided safe passenger transport, medical evacuations and light cargo services to more than 190 humanitarian, diplomatic and development organizations, enabling access to hard-to-reach areas and strengthening duty of care. UNHAS operations directly supported the expansion of the UN personnel ceiling in Port-au-Prince and ensured continuity of operations during airport closures and heightened insecurity. In parallel, WFP, as co-chair of the Logistics Sector, coordinated multimodal transport solutions—including humanitarian air cargo flights, maritime transport and fuel services—supporting over 150 partners nationwide. These services proved decisive during the Hurricane Melissa response, enabling the movement of life-saving food, medical supplies and relief items despite severe access constraints.

In 2025, WFP, the International Labour Organization and the World Bank jointly launched two initiatives financed by the Joint SDG Fund and the Peacebuilding Fund, combining institutional capacity strengthening with community-level resilience and social cohesion. WFP worked closely with the UNICEF, the WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to support integrated nutrition, health and protection responses, including joint protocols, referrals and advocacy. Through these partnerships, WFP helped reinforce coherence across humanitarian, development and peace efforts, ensuring that the UN system in Haiti delivered collective results with greater scale, efficiency and sustainability.

Financial Overview

Under the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, WFP Haiti has encountered major operational challenges, including rising insecurity, a severe displacement crisis, and the impact of Hurricane Melissa in late 2025. Despite these obstacles, a total of USD 467 million has been mobilized against the CSP as a whole, covering 30.6 percent of the USD 1.53 billion total needs.

In 2024, funding reached USD 341.7 million (104 percent of requirements), including a USD 105.5 million carry-over. This momentum continued in 2025 with USD 343 million mobilized (113 percent), supported by a USD 180 million carry-over. However, late funding confirmations and in-kind pipeline shortages, among other operational considerations led to a 50 percent reduction in emergency food rations. Advanced financing mechanisms were employed to sustain operations and minimize pipeline breaks.

Despite ongoing delays caused by insecurity, port closures, and disruptions in beneficiary registration, WFP Haiti achieved a 93 percent expenditure rate of available resources for the 2025 Implementation Plan.

Funding is primarily concentrated on Strategic Outcome 1 (Emergency Response), which absorbs 47 percent of resources. Strategic Outcome 2 (School Feeding and Social Protection) accounts for 36 percent, while systemic pillars receive less support: Strategic Outcome 5 (UNHAS, Logistics & Services, Emergency Telecommunications) receives 9 percent, Strategic Outcome 3 (Resilience) 7 percent, and Strategic Outcome 4 (Institutional Capacity Strengthening) only 2 percent.

Resources under Strategic Outcome 1 enabled the delivery of food assistance and cash transfers to all IPC 4 areas and internally displaced persons, including communities affected by Hurricane Melissa.

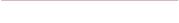
School feeding and social protection activities (Strategic Outcome 2) were partially funded at 36 percent but faced operational constraints. Resilience-focused activities (Strategic Outcome 3) remained underfunded at 7 percent, limiting climate adaptation and livelihood support. Strategic Outcome 5, including UNHAS and logistics/telecom clusters, was underfunded at 9 percent, though UNHAS in particular received sufficient support to continue enabling the overall humanitarian response. Indeed in 2025, UNHAS became a vital link for the humanitarian and diplomatic community, providing the only safe and cost-effective connection between Port-au-Prince and all ten departments amid airport inaccessibility due to insecurity.

Looking forward, WFP Haiti will continue to advocate for predictable, multi-year funding and flexible contributions to sustain life-saving assistance in this critical and uncertain operational context while advancing resilience and capacity-strengthening objectives.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	244,799,491	155,543,672	274,858,611	142,769,535
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.	117,042,308	90,000,000	146,090,785	83,594,743
Activity 01: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies.	117,042,308	90,000,000	146,090,785	83,594,743
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.	74,348,282	53,290,206	107,214,198	50,652,041
Activity 02: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-aged children and adolescents.	48,687,318	42,704,114	75,706,893	30,720,652
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	25,660,964	10,586,092	31,507,305	19,931,389
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.	53,408,902	12,253,466	21,553,628	8,522,751
Activity 04: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.	47,771,315	7,623,238	12,150,613	4,647,280

Activity 05: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSE.	5,637,587	4,630,228	9,403,015	3,875,472
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	26,260,880	11,888,873	34,818,477	20,827,393
SO04: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028.	6,296,949	2,229,984	5,579,017	2,239,040
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.	6,296,949	2,229,984	5,579,017	2,239,040
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.	19,963,932	9,658,889	29,239,460	18,588,353
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	16,561,098	8,221,269	22,135,776	14,270,085
Activity 08: Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	514,204	504,677	1,083,040	580,867
Activity 09: Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.	1,154,868	282,943	0	0
Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.	1,733,762	650,000	6,020,644	3,737,402

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 12,252,283	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 271,060,372	 167,432,546	 321,929,371	 163,596,928
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,131,553	 11,952,679	 22,668,456	 13,712,166
Total Direct Costs	 284,191,925	 179,385,225	 344,597,828	 177,309,093
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,354,321	 11,614,773	 8,876,460	 8,876,460
Grand Total	 302,546,246	 190,999,998	 353,474,288	 186,185,554

Data Notes

Weathering the Storm

TEMOIGNAGE. Ouragan Melissa : "J'avais quatre enfants à la maison, les quatre ont disparu", témoigne un homme à Haïti, où le bilan humain est d'au moins 20 morts
Haïti : comment des bons d'achat du PAM aident des rescapés de l'ouragan Melissa | ONU Info

Strategic outcome 01

CSP Output 01 Indicators A.1.2, A.2.2, A.8 were planned under Output 02 separately, though in execution the activities (e.g. CSB++ top up as part of emergency rations, cash top up for nutrition, ...) were implemented alongside emergency distributions under Output 01 in 2025 (this is the reason no planning figures are available).

CSP Output 01 Indicator A.4.1: commodity vouchers (hot meals for IDPs and returnees) were not planned for this activity under the CSP, but they were implemented in 2025 based on need (as such no planning figures were available for reference).

CSP Output 02 Indicator A.4.1 : Commodity voucher - nutrition top up - were not planned for this activity under the CSP, but they were implemented in 2025 based on need (as such no planning figures were available for reference).

Strategic outcome 02

A.1.3 beneficiary group changed from Children (pre-primary) to Students (primary schools). Changes are being processing in the country portfolio needs via ongoing technical budget revision to reflect the planned figures on the same line.

Strategic outcome 03

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 and A.3.5 : activity not implemented.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: there was no direct transfer to SMS beneficiaries in 2025.

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher): not planned for 2025. Payout made after MELISSA.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Indicators CC.3.4 and CC.3.5 : new indicators are planned to be collected in 2026.

[1] Gender Inequality Index | https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2025_HDR/HDR25_Statistical_Annex_GII_Table.pdf

[2] Gender Based Violence - GBV sub cluster data

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] <https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/binuh/communiqués-de-presse/haïti-la-situation-des-droits-humains-reste-extremement-preoccupante-au>

Indicators CC.1.5 and CC.1.6 : new indicator planned to be collected in 2026.

Nutrition integration

[1] Haïti - SMART 2023 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dCR_IA8qgzhwRsMGxq9xlGWr7qANwkiw?usp=sharing

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	300,359	1,167,923	389%
	female	308,761	1,490,859	483%
	total	609,120	2,658,782	436%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,680	39,513	408%
	female	9,680	46,804	484%
	total	19,360	86,317	446%
24-59 months	male	19,360	51,602	267%
	female	19,360	52,964	274%
	total	38,720	104,566	270%
5-11 years	male	87,287	341,772	392%
	female	85,193	337,708	396%
	total	172,480	679,480	394%
12-17 years	male	38,720	154,414	399%
	female	33,880	151,341	447%
	total	72,600	305,755	421%
18-59 years	male	129,976	479,186	369%
	female	139,860	711,762	509%
	total	269,836	1,190,948	441%
60+ years	male	15,336	101,436	661%
	female	20,788	190,280	915%
	total	36,124	291,716	808%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	609,120	2,120,073	348%
IDP	0	282,695	-
Returnee	0	256,014	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	134,999	62,505	46%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	184,000	29,775	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	5,377	85,380	1587%
School based programmes	104,720	639,290	610%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	20,400	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	292,495	1,937,736	662%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	2,484	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	685	-
LNS	97	84	86%
Peas	2,310	0	0%
Rice	9,240	9,839	106%
Sorghum Flour	0	44	-
Split Peas	0	7	-
Vegetable Oil	680	834	123%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	582	-
Bulgur Wheat	0	471	-
Iodised Salt	245	71	29%
Lentils	0	238	-
Peas	1,740	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	66	-
Rice	4,176	1,308	31%
Sorghum Flour	0	424	-
Split Peas	0	106	-
Vegetable Oil	816	190	23%

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	64,944,000	26,555,395	41%
Commodity Voucher	0	4,684,792	-
Value Voucher	0	674,747	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	20,106,374	13,869,503	69%
Cash	16,837,002	16,487,682	98%
Value voucher transfer for services	1,575,000	18,812	1%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	34,755,350	1,767,959	5%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	90,424	-

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		21,863
			Male		17,277
			Total		39,140
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		23,179
			Male		20,985
			Total		44,164
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	149,171	1,020,374
			Male	143,324	710,362
			Total	292,495	1,730,736
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	12,230	13,971.48
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		727.63
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	64,224,000	25,579,635
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		4,875,379
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	108,000,000	89,938,314
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		3,454,482
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 Male Total	3,829 3,676 7,505	24,203 23,262 47,465
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	720,000	975,758
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 Male Total	2,635 2,742 5,377	1,607 469 2,076
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	97	5.29
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		484,161
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	97	5.29

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 1.1: 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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	83.33
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	47,465	47,465

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
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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)	General Distribution	Individual	200,000	53,641
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Haiti - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	43	>38	>43	58	69	WFP survey
	Male	53	>50	>53	53	59	WFP survey
	Overall	47	>44	>47	56	62	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	26	>31	>26	28	16	WFP survey
	Male	29	>21	>29	20	34	WFP survey
	Overall	27	>26	>27	25	28	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	12	>21	>12	16	10	WFP survey
	Male	11	>14	>11	9	28	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>18	>12	13	22	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	>7	>14	21	13	WFP survey
	Male	19	>18	>19	15	26	WFP survey
	Overall	16	>12	>16	19	22	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12	>28	>12	46	49	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	8	>40	>8	17	7	WFP survey
	Male	11	>34	>11	21	7	WFP survey
	Overall	9	>38	>9	18	6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<35	<18	24	12	WFP survey
	Male	22	<36	<22	29	23	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<36	<20	26	19	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	74	<24	<74	59	82	WFP survey
	Male	67	<30	<67	50	71	WFP survey
	Overall	71	<27	<71	56	84	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	>1	>1	2	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	>1	>1	2	2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	>1	>1	2	1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	<24	<36	44	51	WFP survey
	Male	36	<25	<36	47	46	WFP survey
	Overall	36	<25	<36	45	48	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	<75	<63	54	49	WFP survey
	Male	63	<75	<63	51	52	WFP survey
	Overall	63	<75	<63	53	51	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	>7	>12	20	15	WFP survey
	Male	13	>6	>13	23	12	WFP survey
	Overall	13	>6	>13	21	13	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51	<45	<51	58	66	WFP survey
	Male	54	<39	<54	59	59	WFP survey
	Overall	52	<41	<52	59	61	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<48	<37	22	19	WFP survey
	Male	33	<55	<33	18	29	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<53	<35	20	26	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	>8	>10	14	15	WFP survey
	Male	13	>9	>13	17	10	WFP survey
	Overall	11	>8	>11	15	11	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<47	<58	59	60	WFP survey
	Male	61	<43	<61	61	58	WFP survey
	Overall	60	<45	<60	60	59	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	<45	<32	22	25	WFP survey
	Male	26	<48	<26	29	32	WFP survey
	Overall	29	<47	<29	27	30	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	<5	<17	14	18	WFP survey
	Male	19	<5	<19	14	20	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<5	<18	14	18	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<57	>50	35	45	WFP survey
	Male	46	<55	>46	32	48	WFP survey
	Overall	48	<56	>48	34	46	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<12	>18	24	14	WFP survey
	Male	20	<18	>20	27	11	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<14	>19	25	13	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21	<16	>21	22	18	WFP survey
	Male	23	<16	>23	26	21	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<16	>22	23	19	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11	>15	<11	19	23	WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	<11	15	20	WFP survey
	Overall	11	>14	<11	18	22	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26	>48	>26	27	33	WFP survey
	Male	29	>33	>29	31	48	WFP survey
	Overall	27	>37	>27	29	37	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 Male Total	51,313 53,407 104,720	
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 Male Total		319,881 319,409 639,290
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,977	3,455.77
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	18,531,374	13,869,502
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,061	1,189.33

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 Male Total	96,567 92,783 189,350	106,297 100,703 207,000
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 Male Total	17,850 17,150 35,000	2,180 2,095 4,275
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	16,837,002	16,487,682
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,150,000	18,812

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	2,500	2,023
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	12,000	13,588
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	54.75
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	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	8,000	9,101
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		10,546
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)	Number	100	11
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	180,000	13,060
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	120,000	13,323
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	500,000	462,455
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	1,600	1,433
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\$	10,000,000	13,800,000

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
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)	General Distribution	Individual	58,409	18,366
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	4,275	4,275
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\$	18,810	18,810
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\$	342,000	342,000
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	1,498	2,213
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	178,262	140,503
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	58,422	155,166
H.6: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	H.6.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	Service Delivery	US\$	9,416,000	10,459,886.77

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Schoolchild - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.20: 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	1	>5	>1	1	1	WFP survey
1.2.20: 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	2	>5	>4	4	2	WFP survey
1.2.20: 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	2	>5	>3	3	2	WFP survey

Target Group: Schoolchild - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	7.4	>7.4	>7.4	5.27	7.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	>9.2	>9.2	0.86	9.2	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	>8.3	>8.3	2.99	8.3	WFP survey
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	90.1	>92	>90.1	78	90.1	WFP survey
	Male	88.8	>92	>88.8	77	88.8	WFP survey
	Overall	89.5	>92	>89.5	78	89.5	WFP survey
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	89.4	>89.4	>89.4	81.25	89.4	WFP survey
	Male	84	>84	>84	81.39	84	WFP survey
	Overall	86.6	>86.6	>86.6	81.31	86.6	WFP survey
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90.8	>95	>90.8	93.76	90.8	WFP survey
	Male	92.1	>94.5	>92.1	94.22	92.1	WFP survey
	Overall	91.5	>94.8	>91.5	93.99	91.5	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Vulnerable households - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3	>80	>40	12		WFP survey
	Male	8	>80	>34	16		WFP survey
	Overall	5	>80	>38	14		WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<15	<35	31		WFP survey
	Male	18	<15	<36	27		WFP survey
	Overall	17	<15	<35	29		WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	80	<5	<24	57		WFP survey
	Male	74	<5	<30	57		WFP survey
	Overall	78	<5	<27	57		WFP survey

Target Group: Vulnerable households - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

1.2.2: 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	3		WFP survey
	Male	0.3	>0.3	>0	2		WFP survey
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0	2		WFP survey

1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.9	<25.9	<26	39	WFP survey
	Male	20.5	<20.5	<21	40	WFP survey
	Overall	23.9	<23.9	<24	40	WFP survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.9	<73.9	<74	58	WFP survey
	Male	79.1	<79.1	<79	58	WFP survey
	Overall	75.8	<75.8	<76	58	WFP survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.1	>3.1	>3	19	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	>8.1	>8	19	WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>5	19	WFP survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.1	<54.1	<54	51	WFP survey
	Male	66.7	<66.7	<66	50	WFP survey
	Overall	58.7	<58.7	<58	50	WFP survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	<42.9	<43	30	WFP survey
	Male	25.3	<25.3	<26	31	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	<36.4	<37	31	WFP survey
1.2.2: 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	16	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>9	22	WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	>9.8	>10	19	WFP survey
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.4	<54.4	<55	66	WFP survey
	Male	52.2	<52.2	<53	60	WFP survey
	Overall	53.6	<53.6	<54	63	WFP survey
1.2.2: 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	18	WFP survey
	Male	38.7	<38.7	<38	18	WFP survey
	Overall	36.6	<36.6	<36	18	WFP survey
Target Group: Women and girls of reproductive age - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	11.3	>11.3	>11	60	WFP survey
Target Group: children 6-23 months of age - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.2.10: 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	>34	37	WFP survey
	Male	33.3	>33.3	>33	53	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	>33.6	>33	47	WFP survey
1.2.10: 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	15	WFP survey
	Male	29.2	>29.2	>29	25	WFP survey
	Overall	20	>20	>20	21	WFP survey
1.2.10: 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	>6	7	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	>5.8	>8	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	>6.4	>6	10	WFP survey
1.2.10: 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	>17	8	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	>16.7	>12	13	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>10	11	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	93,840	15,348
			Male	90,160	14,427
			Total	184,000	29,775
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	41,894	
			Male	40,251	
			Total	82,145	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	26,600,000	1,767,959
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	7,241,250	

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

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 HGFS.

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	10,608	5,489
			Male	9,792	5,276
			Total	20,400	10,765
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	5,381	5,489
			Male	4,968	5,276
			Total	10,349	10,765
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	914,100	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		90,424

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	19	0
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1.05	1.05
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	740.96	472.16
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	27.76	18.75
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	62.3	7.5
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	38.24	10.12
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.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	0
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	16	
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,626	3,626
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	%	100	79.4
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)	General Distribution	Individual	70,000	7,937

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

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 HGSF.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	19,000	4,145
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	19,000	3,731
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	350	80
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	51	39
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	109	227
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	158	429
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	17	19
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	70	29.7
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	4	57
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	1
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	2
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	10,765	10,765
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	10,765

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	108,608
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\$	90,426	90,426
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\$	1,722,400	1,722,400
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	2,558,563	2,224,828
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	4,200	5,147
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	224,000	224,000
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	2,635	2,635

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Household - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	23	>28	>23	34		WFP survey
	Male	34	>34	>34	34		WFP survey
	Overall	29	>32	>29	34		WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39	<37	<39	29		WFP survey
	Male	33	<32	<33	33		WFP survey
	Overall	36	<34	<36	31		WFP survey

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<34	<38	37	WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	33	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<34	<35	35	WFP survey
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>80	>70	96	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>70	95	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>70	96	WFP survey
1.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	>80	>70	99	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>70	99	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>70	99	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	>0	>1	6	WFP survey
	Male	3	>0	>3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	>0	>2	5	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	<59.7	<58	67	WFP survey
	Male	67	<68.8	<67	68	WFP survey
	Overall	63	<65	<63	67	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41	<40.3	<41	27	WFP survey
	Male	30	<31.2	<30	29	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<35	<35	28	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	>13.4	>15	31	WFP survey
	Male	31	>28	>31	34	WFP survey
	Overall	24	>21.9	>24	33	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73	<80.6	<73	59	WFP survey
	Male	62	<65.5	<62	56	WFP survey
	Overall	67	<71.9	<67	58	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	<6	<13	10	WFP survey
	Male	8	<6.5	<8	10	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<6.3	<10	10	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>7.5	>46	21	WFP survey
	Male	46	>15.1	>46	23	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>11.9	>46	22	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	<86.6	<50	66	WFP survey
	Male	49	<78.5	<49	65	WFP survey
	Overall	49	<81.9	<49	65	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	<6	<4	13	WFP survey
	Male	5	<6.5	<5	12	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<6.3	<5	12	WFP survey
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	<18	<14	12	WFP survey
	Male	15	<19	<15	11	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<19	<15	12	WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40	<18.5	<40	27	WFP survey
	Male	29	<15.2	<29	20	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<16.7	<34	23	WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	30	<38.5	<30	35	WFP survey
	Male	38	<45.6	<38	50	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<42.4	<35	43	WFP survey

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	<23.1	<29	30	WFP survey
	Male	28	<11.4	<28	21	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<16.7	<28	25	WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1	>20	>1	9	WFP survey
	Male	5	>27.8	>5	9	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>24.3	>3	9	WFP survey
1.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	37	<15	<37	21	WFP survey
	Male	27	<11	<27	14	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<14	<30	17	WFP survey
1.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35	<10	<35	40	WFP survey
	Male	30	<9	<30	34	WFP survey
	Overall	32	<10	<32	37	WFP survey
1.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<10	<22	30	WFP survey
	Male	37	<7	<37	44	WFP survey
	Overall	31	<9	<31	38	WFP survey
1.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6	>65	>6	10	WFP survey
	Male	6	>74	>6	8	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>67	>6	9	WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	54	>21	>54	68	WFP survey
	Male	67	>20	>67	71	WFP survey
	Overall	61	>21	>61	70	WFP survey

Target Group: Vulnerable Household - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Value voucher transfer for services - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

1.3.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	2.93	>2.93	>2.93	-42.2	Secondary data
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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 HGSF.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholders - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	7,111	>7,111	>7,111	11,300		WFP programme monitoring
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1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	4,554.22	>4,554.22	>4,554.22	10,546		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Vulnerable Household - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

1.3.50: Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested	Overall	1	>1	>1	1		Secondary data
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Target Group: Vulnerable Household - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	14,400,000	>14,400,000	>14,400,000	15,000,000		WFP programme monitoring
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1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	870,920	>870,920	>870,920	13,800,000		WFP programme monitoring
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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	2	
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	1,200	1,200
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	35

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Government - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1	7	1	Secondary data
Target Group: National Government - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1	4	1	Secondary data
5.4.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	>1	>1	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.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	300	170
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	1,250	1,650
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	400	59
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	35,000	22,918

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	40	65
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	3
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	2

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
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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.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	3	3
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	0.12	0.12
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number		4,154
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Service Delivery	%	95	87

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
5.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89	>90	>90	94	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected household - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	>50	>50	Not collected		-
	Male	Not collected	>50	>50	Not collected		-
	Overall	Not collected	>50	>50	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	65,515	>65,515	>65,515	104,136		Secondary data
	Male	60,475	>60,475	>60,475	81,821		Secondary data
	Overall	125,990	>125,990	>125,990	185,957		Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Not collected	WFP survey
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not collected	Meets standard	Meets standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.28	=100	=100	99.51	99.28	WFP survey
	Male	99.41	=100	=100	99.3	99.41	WFP survey
	Overall	99.36	=100	=100	99.43	99.36	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.03	=100	=100	94.79	98.03	WFP survey
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	94.34	98.12	WFP survey
	Overall	98.09	=100	=100	94.61	98.09	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.46	=100	=100	99.32	99.46	WFP survey
	Male	99.66	=100	=100	99.35	99.66	WFP survey
	Overall	99.53	=100	=100	99.33	99.53	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	8.1	=100	=100	8.1	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.51	=100	=100	7.51	7.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.64	=100	=100	7.64	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.2	>80	>16.2	18.21	16.2	WFP survey
	Male	38.53	>80	>38.53	25.34	38.53	WFP survey
	Overall	25.09	>80	>25.09	21.13	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	>58	62.32		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School-aged children - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	80.95		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	>50	70	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	>50	100	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 HGFSF.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							

CC.4.1: 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	>50	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	7	>40	>7	6.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	>40	>7	6.63		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	>40	>7	6.9		WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	>7.5	>7.5	10	7.5	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	>60	11.62	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>60	12.04	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	>60	11.82	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Haiti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	30	30.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	30	30.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	30	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 HGSE.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Haiti - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	>100	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>100	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	>100	0	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Emily Pinna

Members of smallholder farmer organization sorting and controlling quality of harvested beans before storage

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

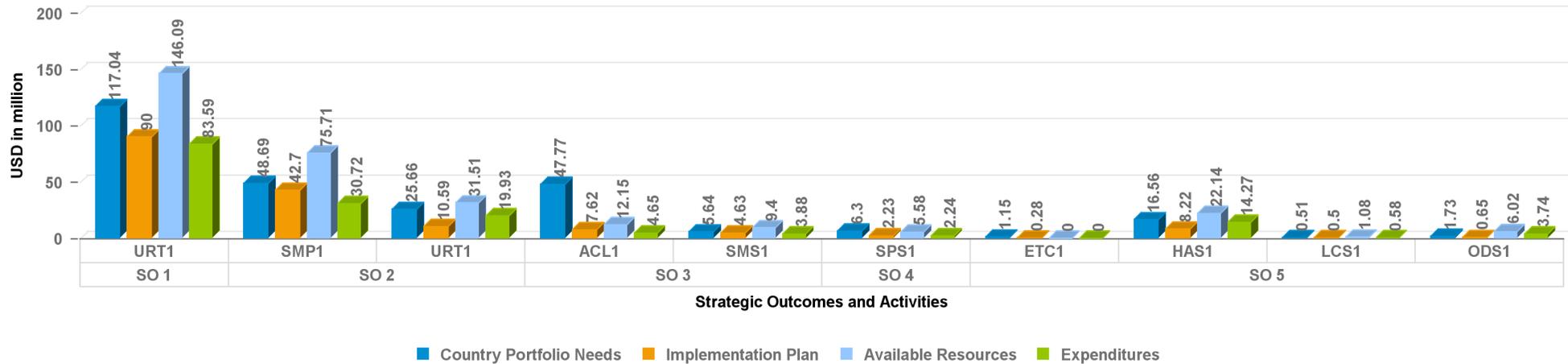
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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 HGSPF.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.
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 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	0	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.	117,042,308	90,000,000	146,090,785	83,594,743
	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.	48,687,318	42,704,114	75,706,893	30,720,652
		Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	25,660,964	10,586,092	31,507,305	19,931,389
	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.	47,771,315	7,623,238	12,150,613	4,647,280

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 HGSF.	5,637,587	4,630,228	9,403,015	3,875,472
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			244,799,491	155,543,672	274,858,611	142,769,535
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.	6,296,949	2,229,984	5,579,017	2,239,040
	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.	1,154,868	282,943	0	0
		Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	16,561,098	8,221,269	22,135,776	14,270,085

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	514,204	504,677	1,083,040	580,867
		Provide on-demand services to partners.	1,733,762	650,000	6,020,644	3,737,402
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			26,260,880	11,888,873	34,818,477	20,827,393
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,252,283	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	12,252,283	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			271,060,372	167,432,546	321,929,371	163,596,928
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,131,553	11,952,679	22,668,456	13,712,166
Total Direct Costs			284,191,925	179,385,225	344,597,828	177,309,093
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,354,321	11,614,773	8,876,460	8,876,460
Grand Total			302,546,246	190,999,998	353,474,288	186,185,554



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

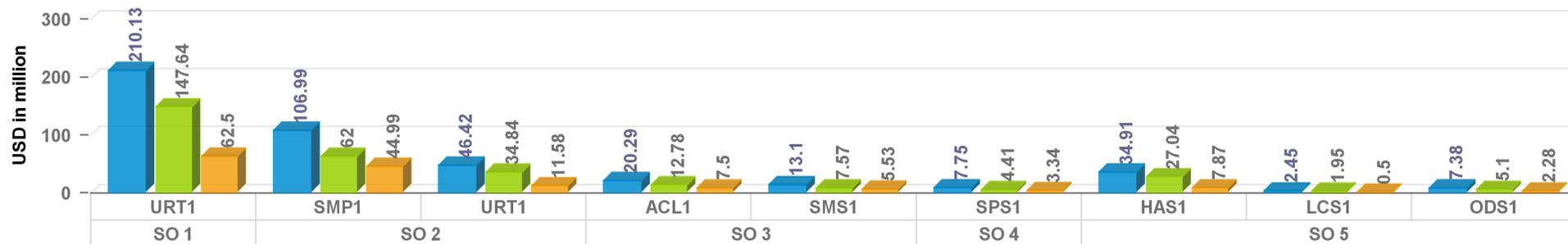
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 HGFS.
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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	254,278,628	198,889,170	11,245,341	210,134,511	147,638,469	62,496,042
		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.	17,170,728	13,100,256	0	13,100,256	7,572,712	5,527,543
		Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSF.	97,256,572	20,285,524	0	20,285,524	12,782,191	7,503,333

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	91,327,511	106,989,412	0	106,989,412	62,003,172	44,986,241
		Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti.	54,181,293	46,420,432	0	46,420,432	34,844,515	11,575,916
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			514,214,733	385,684,794	11,245,341	396,930,135	264,841,059	132,089,076
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.	10,894,742	7,751,191	0	7,751,191	4,411,213	3,339,978

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 coordination and leadership to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) sector in Haiti.	2,308,058	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.	1,741,841	2,452,585	0	2,452,585	1,950,412	502,173
		Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.	33,154,647	34,468,121	438,196	34,906,317	27,040,626	7,865,691

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Annual Country Report

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 on-demand services to partners.	3,835,198	7,379,844	0	7,379,844	5,096,602	2,283,242
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			51,934,487	52,051,741	438,196	52,489,938	38,498,853	13,991,085
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,252,283	0	12,252,283	0	12,252,283
Subtotal SDG Target			0	12,252,283	0	12,252,283	0	12,252,283
Total Direct Operational Cost			566,149,219	449,988,818	11,683,537	461,672,355	303,339,912	158,332,444
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,070,491	33,712,935	681,940	34,394,876	25,438,585	8,956,291
Total Direct Costs			592,219,710	483,701,753	12,365,478	496,067,231	328,778,497	167,288,735
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			38,233,544	26,774,600		26,774,600	26,774,600	0
Grand Total			630,453,254	510,476,354	12,365,478	522,841,831	355,553,097	167,288,735

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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