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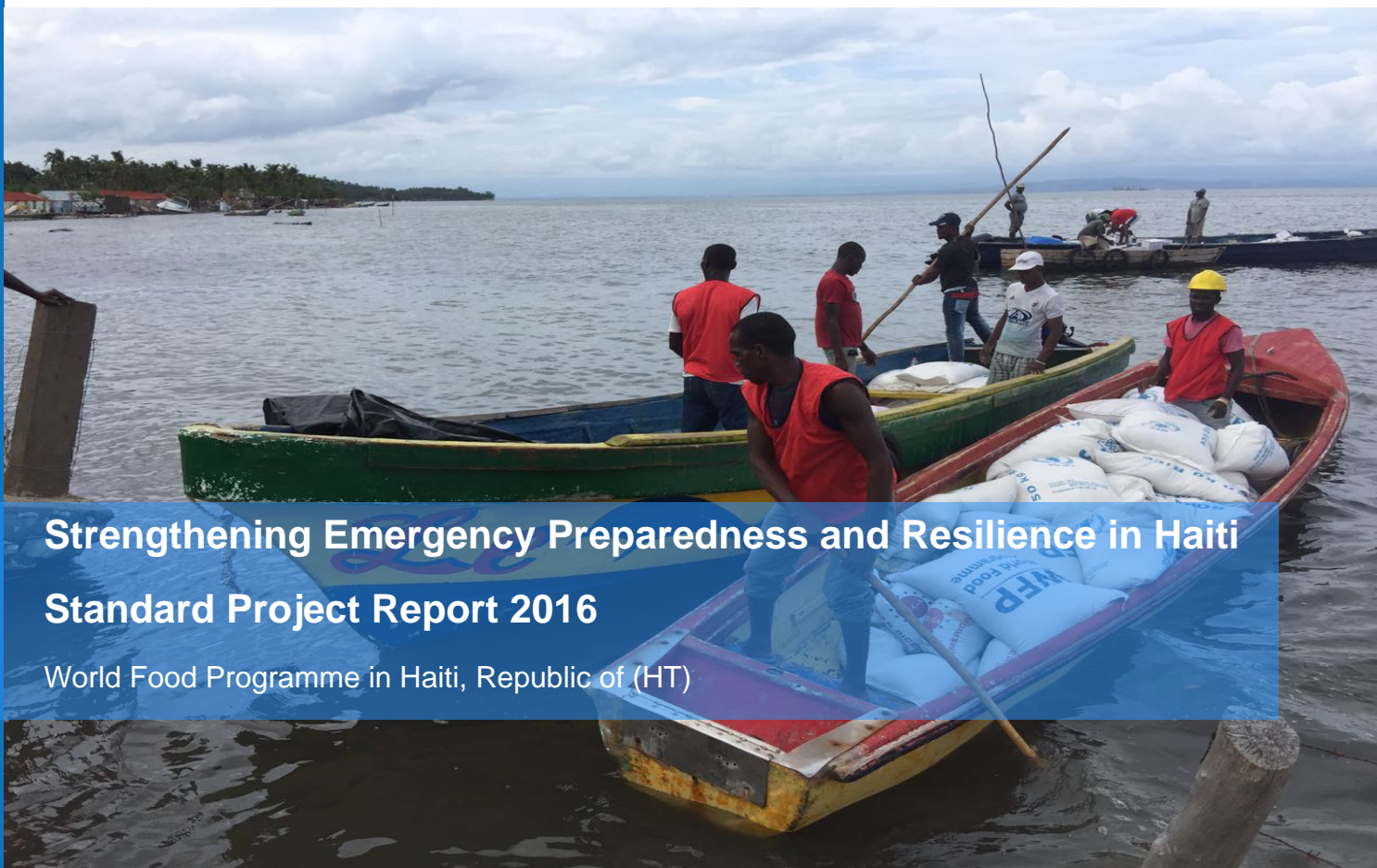
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**Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Haiti, Republic of (HT)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas. It ranks 163rd of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty is widespread throughout the country and has major implications on food security and nutrition. More than 50 percent of the population is undernourished according to the Global Hunger Index, and 24 percent of children are chronically malnourished according to the latest government mortality, morbidity and service utilization survey (Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services - EMMUS-V 2012). Haiti also faces serious challenges in the education sector with 37 percent of the population without a formal schooling (EMMUS-V 2012).

Underlying drivers of food insecurity include frequent natural disasters and environmental degradation, exacerbated by the fact that a large part of the population relies on subsistence farming for a living. On the 2016 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by extreme weather events. In 2016, Haiti experienced its third consecutive year of drought, which severely affected food production, and was hit by a category 4 hurricane, the worst registered in the last 10 years. Hurricane Matthew caused wide scale destruction and, as the rapid EFSA in October 2016 showed, severely affected the food security of 800,000 people as well as the food production in the Grande-Anse, Sud and Nippes departments.

Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population. More than 50 percent of the country's needs and 80 percent of its main staple, rice, are imported (The State of Food Insecurity in the World, SOFI, 2014). This makes the country vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets.

The Government started putting in place social safety net programmes to ensure the poorest populations can meet their basic needs in terms of food security and nutrition. Due to natural disasters, chronic underfunding and political instability, marked by frequent changes in leadership, staff and responsibilities, implementation of social safety net programmes relies on the support of donors and implementing partners.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) is the state entity responsible for guiding public policies to sustainably improve the food security of the Haitian people. Specifically, CNSA undertakes the following tasks: defines, directs and harmonizes interventions by actors in the food security sector in Haiti; monitors and evaluates the national food security situation and the results of field programs and projects; and, disseminates information. In 2016, several food security assessments and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses undertaken by CNSA with the support of WFP and other UN agencies, national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGO) and key food security stakeholders, were key to inform humanitarian food security interventions. The IPC is a set of standardized tools to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity based on international standards using consensus-building processes to provide decision makers with an analysis of food insecurity along with objectives for response in both emergency and development contexts.

The Government set up and leads a national school meals working group (Table Sectorielle de l'Alimentation Scolaire), which includes representatives of the Government, donors, NGOs, international organisations and local communities, and coordinates the support to the national school feeding program to avoid duplication of efforts. The Government considers school meals to be a crucial investment in human capital, as it contributes simultaneously to improve access to education, health and nutrition, and in the long-term to the reduction of extreme poverty and vulnerability. The Government aims to build a strong public school system and a nationally owned, funded and managed school meals program linked to local agriculture by 2030. This vision is embodied in the National School Feeding Policy approved in 2016 which was drafted by a team led by a WFP consultant. In line with the government view of supporting local economies and agriculture, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARNDR) to link school meals with local markets and producers.

WFP is part of the Kore Lavi consortium: a joint implementation team of WFP, the Cooperative For American Relief Every Where (CARE) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to create a food safety net and nutrition program. Kore Lavi, kreol for 'Supporting Life', covers 5 departments in Haiti. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), in partnership with WFP under the Kore Lavi consortium, a database to identify, target and register vulnerable households was developed. The goal is to set up a national information system to enable the Government to collect and analyze information on vulnerable households, centralize data management, facilitate the creation of a single registry of beneficiaries and reinforce coordination mechanisms. This information system will support the implementation and management of social safety net programmes.

To strengthen national disaster management and preparedness, the Government participates in the forecast-based financing initiative led by WFP which involves the Governments of Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba. The initiative aims to improve South-South collaboration in disaster management, particularly in developing early warning systems to trigger early action to mitigate the impact of disasters and save lives.

In 2016, the Government led the Hurricane Matthew response through several entities, such as the National Emergency Operation Center (COUN), the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), the Departmental Emergency Operation Center (COUD) in Les Cayes and Jeremie, MAST and the CNSA. These governmental institutions co-chaired with WFP the Logistics and the Food Security (also with FAO) working groups, which were established to support and coordinate a large-scale response to Hurricane Matthew.

WFP actively participates in the work on the UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti (ISF) and the establishment of a common set of indicators across UN actors (UNDAF). Several WFP experts attended workshops and retreats organized in 2016 providing inputs to address poverty reduction, food security and social services.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Working with donors, UN agencies and NGOs, WFP supports the Haitian Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition. The main pillars of the country strategy are food and nutrition safety nets, emergency preparedness and response, and strengthening national capacity. In 2016, WFP reached more than 1.5 million food insecure Haitians in all ten departments through school meals, general food assistance in response to natural disasters, food assistance for assets, and nutrition interventions.

**Development project: DEV 200150 (2012 – 2017), Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti**, with an approved budget of USD 124 million, aimed to distribute mid-day hot meals to 485,000 school aged children in the Haitian public school system. This was complemented by a home-grown school meals pilot project (funded by a trust fund) which provided schools with foods produced locally by small holder farmers. Both the DEV project and the trust fund supported the Government towards its vision of a national school meals program linked to local agriculture by 2030, with the DEV providing significant support for policy development. In line with WFP Strategic Objective (SO) 4, this project aimed to increase access to education and give greater priority to human capital in schools, to improve the nutritional status of the targeted children, to increase government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meals programme and to identify and incorporate solutions to combating hunger into national policies. By providing school meals, school attendance as well as learning are expected to improve and a safety net is provided for vulnerable populations.

**Protracted relief and recovery operation: PRRO 200618 (2014 – 2017), Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti**, approved budget USD 155 million. This operation was designed to support government efforts to respond to the needs of at-risk and affected populations and facilitate their recovery. It focused on nutrition activities to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4) and on improving access to assets and basic services, through resilience-building activities that facilitated recovery from natural disasters and mitigated their impact (SO2). However, as the Hurricane Matthew hit the country, most of the interventions focused on saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies (SO1) to stabilize and improve the food consumption of targeted households. WFP aimed to provide lifesaving assistance to more than 800,000 affected people, and to distribute monthly nutritious rations to 40,000 pregnant and lactating women and to 95,000 children aged 6 to 59 months to treat and prevent acute and chronic malnutrition in hurricane affected areas, in treatment centres and as part of Kore Lavi. This operation also supported the setting up of the country's first vulnerability database hosted and managed by the Government and accessible to all humanitarian partners, and it strengthened the government institution responsible for social safety nets.

**Emergency Operation: EMOP 200949 (2016), Emergency Response to Drought**, approved budget USD 85 million, aimed at providing emergency assistance to vulnerable households whose food and nutrition security had been adversely affected by the third consecutive year of drought and the El Niño phenomenon. The operation addressed the most critical and immediate needs of the people affected by three consecutive years of drought, providing cash transfers through mobile phone technology and distributing specialized nutritious foods, in line with Strategic Objective 1 ("Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies"). The operation also aimed at improving access to assets and basic services, by supporting soil conservation and improving resilience to drought, in line with Strategic Objective 2 ("Restoring food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies").

**Special Operation: SO 201033 (2016 – 2017), Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Hurricane Matthew in Haiti**, approved budget USD 10 million, supported the Hurricane Matthew relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government of Haiti through logistics and emergency telecommunications coordination and augmentation, thus contributing to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

**Two emergency preparedness projects** supported the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) in conducting an Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) to assess the need of an intervention as a response to the ongoing drought and provided funds to prepare for the first days of immediate response to the Hurricane Matthew. Both operations contributed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

At the beginning of the year, the WFP Haiti portfolio was planned at USD 59 million. However, by the end of the year, the needs for 2016 had increased by USD 127 million to USD 186 million, as follows:

- PRRO 200618 - budget revision 1: decrease by USD 8 million, to eliminate overlap of food assistance for populations affected by the drought and covered under EMOP 200949 and remove discontinued activities.
- PRRO 200618 - budget revisions 2 and 3: net increase of USD 44 million to provide food assistance to 800,000 people affected by Hurricane Matthew.
- New EMOP 200949 and budget revision 1: USD 85 million to provide food assistance to 1 million people affected by the drought.
- New IR-EMOP 201031: USD 0.3 million to prepare for the response to Hurricane Matthew.
- New Special Operation 201033: USD 7 million to provide logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to support their response to Hurricane Matthew.

Following the increasing needs caused by the drought and hurricane Matthew, contributions to Haiti's projects reached USD 80 million, which was nearly twice the annual average contributions from 2013-2015. Nevertheless, the contributions represented only 43 percent of the USD 186 million resourcing requirements. The funding gap negatively impacted WFP's ability to reach the number of people in need and to fully meet all planned objectives, most notably in the EMOP.

The EMOP was set up to support one million drought affected people. Given the limited contributions received at the beginning of the intervention (only 14 percent of the requirements had been confirmed by May 2016), WFP started the operation with a reduced geographical coverage, a reduced number of beneficiaries, and a reduced transfer value. However, an in-depth household targeting exercise ensured the most vulnerable were reached in the most drought affected areas. By project end, only 25 percent of the resourcing requirements had been met. Nearly all of the contributions came from three funding sources: ECHO, USA and multilateral contributions.

Predictable annual funding to the PRRO from CARE, Canada, Switzerland and Germany allowed WFP to plan for and implement emergency preparedness, nutrition and food assistance for assets activities, design the vulnerability database and institutionalize the social safety net. Thanks to Canadian and multilateral contributions which provided funding for contingency food stocks, WFP could begin food distributions to hurricane affected populations within a week of the hurricane hitting Haiti. Immediate and strong donor interest to support the hurricane response allowed WFP headquarters to approve internal advance financing of USD 19 million, to fund purchases of locally available cereals and call forward stocks from the Global Commodity Management Facility. In-kind contributions from US government prepositioned stock were also critical for timely filling of the food pipeline. By the end of the year, three months after the hurricane hit, contributions for the hurricane response had reached approximately 60 percent of the funding requirements. Overall, more than half of the contributions for the hurricane response came from the USA; additional significant resources came from UN CERF, Canada, Switzerland, Japan and multilateral contributions, and there was a robust response from the private sector.

For the school meals program, Haiti's reinstatement as a priority country under the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) led to a contribution for the 2016/17 school year. The USDA contribution, as well as the continued strong financial support from Canada and Brazil (under a trust fund) and the private sector, allowed WFP to reach more than 490,000 children in 2016. Despite these contributions, as overall resources for the school meals program declined, and WFP had to reduce the number of children targeted by 20 percent for the 2016/17 school year.

Contributions and pledges to Special Operation 201033 were immediate and generous, especially from the US. This was critical as it enabled WFP to commit to the provision of cargo and passenger air services and coastal shipping to the humanitarian community, when poor infrastructure and heightening security risks constrained transport by road.

The hurricane response, both food assistance under the PRRO and logistics and emergency telecommunications services under the Special Operation, received invaluable support from the deployment of staff and equipment under Standby Partnership agreements. Complementing the large scale deployment of WFP staff from other offices, thirteen stand-by partner staff were deployed to Haiti for the hurricane response as well as a team from the International Humanitarian Partnership who constructed a base camp in Jeremie.

In an overall difficult funding situation WFP focused on targeting the most vulnerable populations and areas. WFP has been continuously working together with donors to use available funding more efficiently, while striving to

identify new funding sources. Donors showed great flexibility to shift food from other operations, namely from school meals to the emergency response. Additionally, donors approved the re-allocation of cash resources from the EMOP to the PRRO when drought activities had to be suspended under the EMOP due to the hurricane and these were transferred to the PRRO.

In 2016, the WFP Country Office in Port-au-Prince moved to new office facilities. The Country Office had been housed in prefabricated offices on the MINUSTAH Logistics Base (Log Base) since the 2010 earthquake. This led to difficult work conditions, challenges for internal communication and long commutes to meet with government counterparts, donors and cooperating partners. The new and more modern facilities were a step forward for staff wellness and productivity.

## Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, Haiti faced two major natural disasters: a third consecutive year of drought and Hurricane Matthew. In order to provide an effective response, WFP worked alongside the Government and partners to implement activities aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 ("Saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies") through general food distribution, cash transfers, nutrition activities as well as prevention of moderate acute malnutrition; and Strategic Objective 2 ("Support food and nutrition security and (re)building livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies"). WFP reached approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries under Strategic Objective 1 and assisted 123,000 beneficiaries under Strategic Objective 2 to rebuild their livelihoods after the drought and hurricane emergency.

In addition to scaling up activities to respond to shocks, WFP continued its nutrition activities for the prevention of stunting, MAM treatment and the school meals programme under Strategic Objective 4 ("Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger"), reaching over half a million people. The school meals programme increased enrollment and retention rates and also supported the local economy through local purchases.

Under a complementary trust fund, WFP continued its Home Grown School Feeding pilot project in Nippes department launched in October 2015. Thanks to its operational success and to the support by the Government, the number of students reached increased from 3,500 to approximately 7,000, receiving nutritious and diversified seasonal menus including cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables, root tubers and milk. This pilot project worked towards scaling up the provision of fresh food by local farmers to school meals.

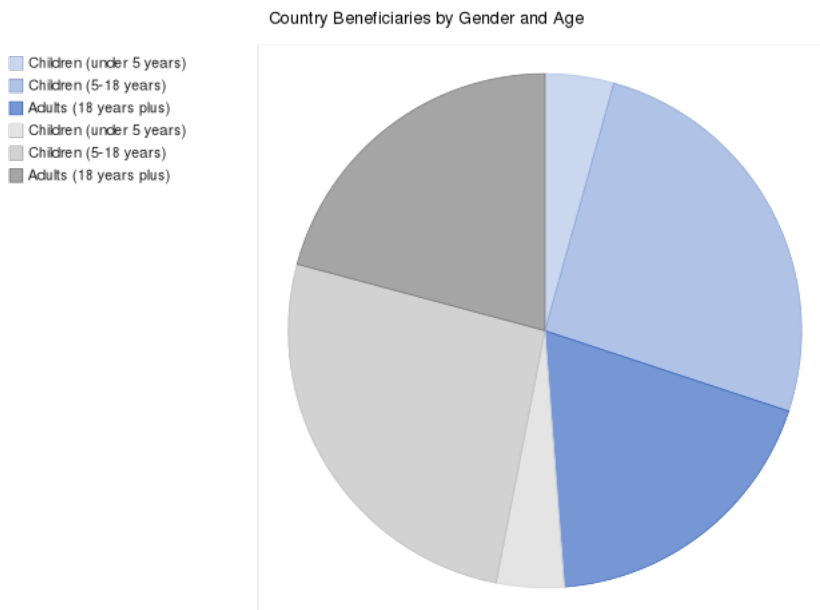
Thanks to food assistance for assets activities under the EMOP and PRRO, that supported the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, the transport of agricultural products to markets became possible in areas previously inaccessible and some beneficiaries could start or resume small-scale business. In addition, land conservation and reforestation activities improved communities' ability to face recurrent droughts, frequent hurricanes and tropical storms. Interventions improved the food consumption of participants and their families, and made them more resilient against shocks, such as hurricanes.

WFP provided technical assistance and training on food security data analysis and reporting to the Government, notably to the National Food Security Coordination Unit (CNSA). As a result, CNSA technicians elaborated five national food security reports. These efforts helped national institutions prepare rapid comprehensive assessments, facilitate timely decision-making by government and humanitarian actors in their response to emergencies. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in establishing and implementing its first school meals policy, helped the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor maintain the largest social protection database in the country, worked with the Directorate for Civil Protection in developing its contingency plan and improve forecasting of natural disasters, and set up the first cash working group with OCHA to coordinate the largest intervention using cash-based transfer (CBT) in Haiti ever to take place.

The WFP Hurricane Matthew response was complemented by a Special Operation that provided coordination as well as logistics and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. Operational support included road, sea and air cargo transport, storage service in Port-au-Prince and hurricane affected areas as well as logistics information management and coordination, and GIS products. In addition, passenger transport by helicopter and plane was provided to hurricane affected areas. Emergency telecommunication services included internet connectivity, and the refurbishment of four community radio stations.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	70,539	69,552	140,091
Children (5-18 years)	419,545	425,698	845,243
Adults (18 years plus)	305,120	339,475	644,595
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>795,204</b>	<b>834,725</b>	<b>1,629,929</b>







## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	6,394	529	1,549	-	162	8,634
Single Country EMOP	-	-	-	92	-	92
Single Country PRRO	13,042	1,369	1,551	1,850	130	17,942
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>19,436</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>26,669</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	11,524,184	-	-
Single Country PRRO	931,429	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>12,455,613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP significantly scaled up its supply chain and delivery capacity to respond to the emergency needs in its response to Hurricane Matthew. This scale-up was implemented through multi-modal delivery by road, air and sea, and an increase in the warehousing capacities. It was also supported by the logistics augmentation services put in place under Special Operation (SO) 201033. Warehousing facilities were established in Les Cayes and Jeremie and warehouse capacity was increased in Port-au-Prince.

WFP relied on air transport of urgently needed goods because torrential rains and flooding had severed road access to most affected areas. In the first week after the hurricane, WFP food commodities were transported to hard-to-reach areas by US military helicopters, and later by WFP contracted helicopters. In addition, coastal deliveries were carried out using a WFP chartered landing craft boat and locally contracted boats. This allowed WFP to serve coastal communities with a higher amount of goods than helicopters could have delivered, while at the same time reducing costs as compared to airlifts.

WFP used commercial transporters, its own fleet of all terrain trucks and cooperating partners vehicles for the transportation of food and non-food items. Good primary road transport networks between the ports and WFP warehouses allowed for transportation of commodities in any type of truck. However, WFP's all-terrain truck fleet was often the only reliable transportation on poor secondary and tertiary routes from warehouses to distribution sites.

For the school meals project costs for land transport, handling and storage could be reduced through several saving initiatives, including using a combination of WFP and commercial transporters, an enhancement of warehouses and repair and maintenance workshop networks.

A combination of local, regional and international purchases ensured timely and appropriate deliveries of assistance. To meet the large and immediate demands of the hurricane response large quantities of imported cereals were purchased from major traders in Port-au-Prince, with smaller quantities of locally produced Plumpy'Sup and salt being procured; rice, pulses, oil and Super Cereal Plus were received from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) hub in Las Palmas; in-kind commodities were received from US

prepositioned stocks. US in-kind commodities were also received for the PRRO nutrition programme and the school meals programme. Continuing the collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNRD) to support purchases from local small holder farmers for the school meals program, the number of approved suppliers increased from 13 to 17.

A special two-years trust fund pilot programme for home grown school feeding complemented the development project in the Nippes department. This model encompassed the provision of staple commodities, fresh fruits and vegetables from farmers from areas near the schools, thereby strengthening farmers' organizations, stimulating the local economy, providing seasonal variation in the school menu, and reducing storage and transport costs. In 2016, this project worked with 38 schools and procured 93 mt of commodities locally, representing up to 90 percent of monthly needs.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	461	461
Iodised Salt	275	-	275
Maize Meal	1,021	-	1,021
Peas	-	1,481	1,481
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	40	1	41
Rice	9,479	3,881	13,360
Vegetable Oil	-	465	465
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,815</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>17,104</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	454
Split Peas	1,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,604</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An independent mid-term evaluation of Haiti's PRRO 200618 commissioned by WFP's Office of Evaluation was conducted by TANGO International from 18 April to 10 May 2016. One of the key findings was that the objectives of the PRRO and related activities were relevant given Haiti's chronic exposure to recurrent natural hazards and continuing food insecurity and malnutrition. The evaluation noted however that geographic coverage of the operation and the scope of activities lacked a clear prioritization. Budget revision 1 approved in July 2016 addressed this concern, while also taking into consideration internal assessments, oversight and audit missions. The annual number of beneficiaries of food assistance for assets activities was reduced, following a review of the list of partners for resilience-oriented activities, and due to an adjustment in WFP targeting approaches. Targeting

approaches were modified based on lessons learnt from the implementation of the EMOP and Kore Lavi activities, as well as through improved beneficiary registration using SCOPE, the WFP system to manage beneficiaries and ensure follow-up on cash transfers made. The evaluation also showed that the PRRO's transfer modalities were overall adequate, with the exception of Super Cereal Plus for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Based on this recommendation, the budget revision also proposed a change in the specialised nutritious foods provided, from fortified blended food (Super Cereal Plus) to lipid-based nutrient supplements (Plumpy'Sup). This change aligned the operation with WFP nutrition policy, which strongly recommends lipid-based nutrient supplements instead of fortified blended food for the prevention of MAM.

The major lesson learned from the emergency response to Hurricane Matthew was that partners need to be further trained in emergency response, in particular in scaling-up to support a large response and in ensuring protection of beneficiaries.

Under the EMOP two lessons learned exercises were planned: one was conducted in December 2016 and the other was scheduled for February 2017. With the support of an external facilitator WFP, its implementing partners as well as the financial service provider came together to reflect on the operation and jointly update and improve the existing standard operating procedures. The workshop planned for 2017 will also include sessions with external government stakeholders. The lessons learned exercise was well received by all participants and significantly helped improve especially the cash assistance provided under the PRRO in 2017.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

Over the last two decades, Haiti has been affected by a series of political crises and devastating natural disasters. Due to its geographical location and deforestation, the country is at high risk of drought, landslides and heavy winds and from June through November is subject to tropical storms and hurricanes. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is therefore designed to support Government efforts to respond to the needs of at-risk and affected populations and facilitate their recovery. Its focus is on saving lives, rebuilding livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks.

This operations is fully in line with the Government-endorsed United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework and Plan of Action and is in accordance with the three pillars of the Government's food security and nutrition response: i) food and social safety net interventions; ii) investment in agriculture; and iii) improved basic social services and nutrition.

The operation's objectives are to:

1. Support Government interventions to save lives, meet food needs, and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations affected by natural disasters (WFP Strategic Objective (SO) 1);
2. Enhance Government emergency preparedness and response capacity (SO2);
3. Encourage resilience-building efforts that facilitate recovery from natural disasters and mitigate their impact (SO2);
4. Treat acute malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and lactating women and support therapy adherence for people living with HIV and tuberculosis (SO4);
5. Prevent chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies through a focus on the first 1,000 days (SO4);
6. Support the most food insecure by developing a targeting system for the national social safety net programme (SO3)



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,697,950
Direct Support Costs	26,131,865
Food and Related Costs	74,384,961
Indirect Support Costs	10,117,348
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	39,318,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,650,884</b>

## Project Activities

Activities were concentrated in the most food insecure and disaster prone areas as informed by regular assessments conducted jointly with the Government, e.g. emergency food security assessments (EFSA), a vulnerability database and the work of local "observatories". The operation has been designed through a participatory approach involving affected communities, the Government, United Nations agencies and cooperating partners. More specifically, the operation's activities were as follows:

### Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

## **Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households**

### **Activity: General food distributions (GFD) and distribution of nutritious fortified foods**

Activities under Strategic Objective 1 were meant to be implemented after a severe shock, so they were provided to respond to the landfall of Hurricane Matthew on 4 October 2016.

In line with the Government's contingency plan, which WFP contributed to develop through capacity building activities, when Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti, WFP immediately responded by delivering food from its pre-positioned contingency stock and re-allocating stock originally procured for the school meals programme. Overall, WFP had over 6,000 mt in country to use for an immediate response. Local purchases of cereals quickly supplemented the stock on hand. The contingency stocks allowed for the first food distributions to take place in the Grand Anse department three days after the hurricane.

The standard ration consisted in 50 kg of cereals, 12,5 kg of pulses and 4 liters of oil to feed a family of 5 for a month. In many cases it was not possible to provide the full ration, as due to road insecurity pipeline breaks between Port-au-Prince and the hurricane affected areas were frequent in the beginning. In these cases WFP decided to distribute what was available if it was ensured that cereals were part of the ration.

Identification and targeting of beneficiaries, prioritization in terms of geographical areas of intervention and planning of distributions were carried out in close collaboration with the National Emergency Coordination Center and the Departmental Emergency Operations Center. This process was supplemented by the results of a rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out between 7 and 10 October by WFP, FAO and the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA). This assessment, whose results were available within a week and oriented most of the food security response for the whole sector, showed that 1.4 million people were in need of food assistance in the hurricane-affected areas — out of which 806,000 people were in need of urgent food assistance in the southern part of the country.

Under the hurricane response, 907,500 people, or 181,500 households received at least one round of general food distributions by year end. In general the monthly ration was reduced to 83 percent of a full daily food requirement, which reduced distribution waiting time as most on-site scooping was eliminated and original packaging remained intact. The reduction allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries with the resources available.

WFP also provided nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition for children under 5 and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Children ideally received 15 packs of a lipid based nutrient (Plump'Sup) and 3 kg of fortified blended cereal (CSB++) while PLW received 6 kg of fortified blended cereal (CSB+) and 0,6 litres of oil. However, it was not always possible to distribute the rations as foreseen due to pipeline issues. Distributions took place in November and December reaching a total of over 27,000 beneficiaries, mostly girls and women. This represented 21 percent of the original plan, as distributions were carried out only after the first round of General Food Distributions had been completed, to ensure that the ration of nutritious food given was 'protected'. The targeting of beneficiaries and distributions was done in close partnership with local health authorities and cooperating partners, using existing health infrastructures and networks put in place by Ministry of Health and UNICEF wherever possible.

In addition, in mid 2016 limited in-kind assistance was provided to 60,000 people affected by drought under this operation, although the main drought response was given via cash based transfers through Emergency Operation 200949.

## **Strategic Objective: Restore food security and nutrition and rebuild livelihoods (SO2)**

### **Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households**

### **Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure**

#### **Activity: Food assistance for assets (distribution of cash to restore or built the livelihoods assets)**

In 2016, WFP's activities were mainly focused on the rehabilitation of livelihoods after several consecutive droughts had hit Haiti in the previous years. In areas where WFP had not been active before under the PRRO, the drought response was managed through EMOP 200949 to avoid overlap.

The targeted beneficiaries for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were selected amongst households in areas highly affected by food insecurity according to the results of the December 2015 EFSA, conducted by the CNSA and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit, but not already covered under EMOP 200949.

Beneficiaries in these areas were then selected jointly with the cooperating partners and with the communities using the methodology consistent with the targeting carried out for FFA under EMOP 200949. WFP's cooperating partners undertook community level targeting by engaging with the local administration (e.g. health center managers and trusted community leaders) to establish a list of potential beneficiaries through the application of a simplified frequency list approach to reduce discrimination and bias. The beneficiary lists were reviewed and validated by

community members that had been most frequently named by people when asked who they trusted most within the community. Household level assessments based on the Household Economic Analysis approach and on community and partner knowledge of specific localities were then undertaken using a vulnerability scorecard that considered individual household's food gap to determine the household's level of access to food, coping strategies and overall exposure to risk.

Once the community work was completed, cash distributions were made through a Financial Service Provider (FSP) using eMobile phone technology. Taking advantage of the relatively well functioning cell phone infrastructure in Haiti, WFP chose a local mobile phone provider as its FSP. Lists of beneficiaries provided by the cooperating partners were verified and formatted by WFP and communicated to the FSP. In parallel, beneficiaries were provided with a SIM card and allocated an e-wallet which was credited remotely by the FSP. Verification and controls were conducted through the correlation of a PIN, a phone number and an ID. Beneficiaries could redeem their entitlements during on-site distributions, when the FSP and the implementing partner would be onsite to check the identify and hand out cash to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries also had the option to directly get their cash at FSP agents, which provided them with more flexibility. During distributions, specific protection considerations for women and elderly were put in place such as dedicated waiting areas, prioritization of these groups and adapted protection messages. The use of this new technology in Haiti presented both benefits and challenges. Benefits include a countrywide network of fixed outlets that could be used if the beneficiary could not attend the mass distributions. Challenges encountered were primarily the gap in digital literacy among beneficiaries and the absence of national ID cards constraining the verification of beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries received around USD 70 per month (accounting for 24 days of work). Projects implemented were identified by the local communities and authorities as priorities such as land preservation, watershed management, infrastructure building or reforestation. To ensure sustainability of the asset created, strong community participation was required. Particular attention was paid to ensuring the equal participation of women in decision making committees. The large scale impact and necessary responses to the drought and hurricane, as well as the timing of the hurricane in relation to the drought, left little opportunity to plan resilience activities.

**Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)**

**Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households**

**Outcome 3.2: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened**

**Activity: Encourage resilience-building efforts by incentivizing communities to create assets and build their resistance to shocks through food assistance for assets; Support the food security and resilience of the most food insecure population by developing and institutionalizing a targeting and response system for the national social safety net programme**

The primary focus of activities under SO3 in 2016 was on the further development of the national social safety net programme, while food assistance for asset activities were implemented under SO2.

WFP focused on the priority areas identified by the Government. It supported the institutionalization and national ownership of the Kore Lavi safety net, and strengthened the Government's capacity to better survey, target and register vulnerable households, collaborating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), among other partners. WFP's institutional support extended to a wide range of other areas, such as Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response (including through South-South Cooperation initiatives in the Caribbean), nutrition and health, and local agriculture.

Particular emphasis was placed on designing a shock-response social safety net, so as to bridge the link between humanitarian and development actions and institutions, and better serve affected and vulnerable people in both crises and regular times, for improved resilience and long-term food security.

**Strategic Objective: Reduce under nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

**Outcome 4.1: Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6– 59 months, pregnant and lactating women**

**Activity: Nutrition (prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women)**

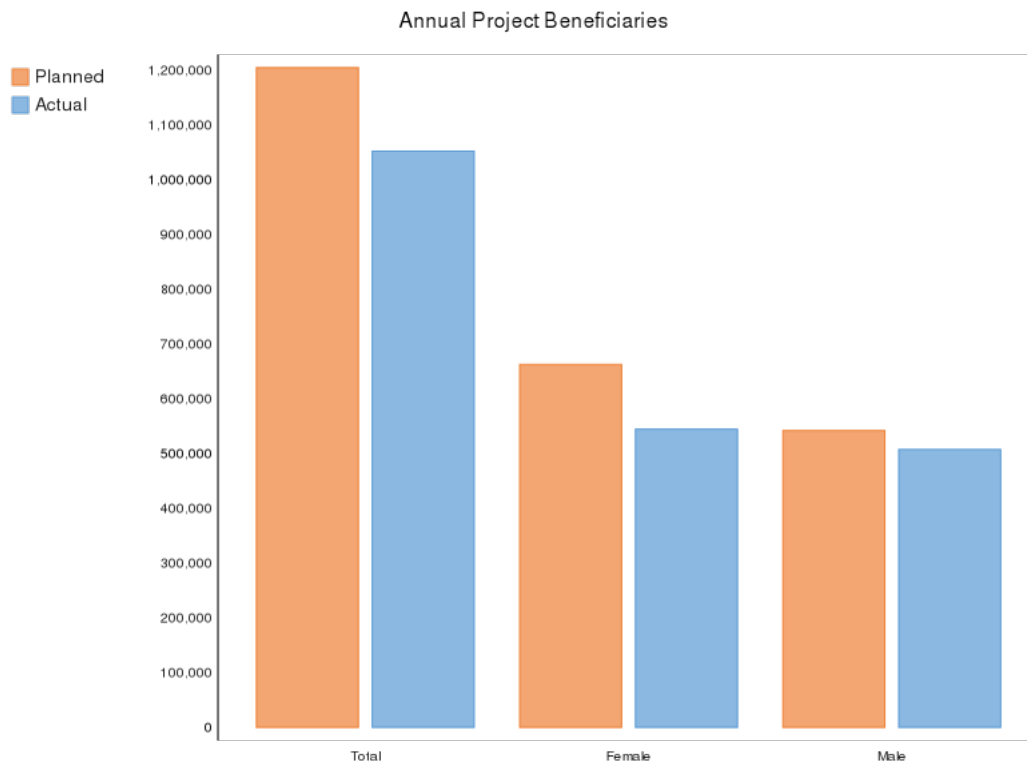
The activities falling under this strategic objective were part of the multi-year social protection programme Kore Lavi managed by a consortium led by CARE US with support from WFP and ACF France. WFP's role in the nutrition

component of the Kore Lavi project shifted mid-2016 as the consortium decided to focus WFP's contribution on managing the logistical aspect of the intervention. WFP ensured that the commodities distributed were assembled in kits for the beneficiaries and transported from WFP's warehouse to storage facilities managed by the community. This change promoted community involvement in the activity. WFP also continued to participate in the monitoring of the distributions and provided technical and strategic support.

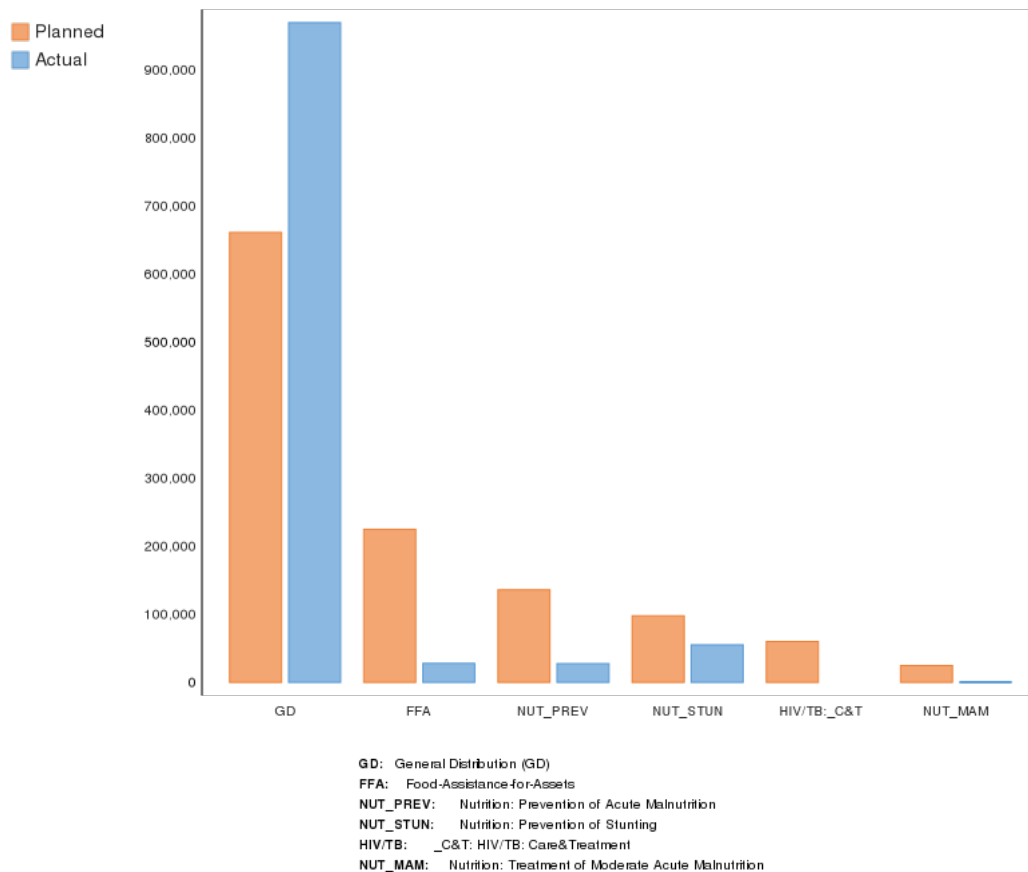
For the prevention of stunting, the departments targeted were selected according to the prevalence of chronic malnutrition based on the results of the Mortality, Morbidity, and Services Utilization survey (EMMUS) conducted in 2012 and vulnerability criteria defined by the CNSA. The criteria for selecting beneficiaries were based on the "Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach" (PM2A) and therefore included pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months old. Within communities, beneficiaries were identified in collaboration with health facility coordinators. Every two weeks, beneficiaries received a take-home ration of specialized nutritious food. Monthly rations consisted in 3 kg of cereal and 0,9 kg of pulses for both mothers and children. 1 liter of vegetable oil was given to children and 1,5 liters to PLW who in addition received 6 kg of fortified blended cereal (CSB+) while children received 3 kg of fortified blended cereal (CSB++) .

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) beneficiaries assisted were selected according to the national protocol for MAM treatment, and included children aged 6-59 months. A monthly ration of 2,76 kg of lipid based nutrients (Plumpy'Sup) was distributed. These activities had to be scaled down as the number of health centers able to manage the project was lower than initially projected.

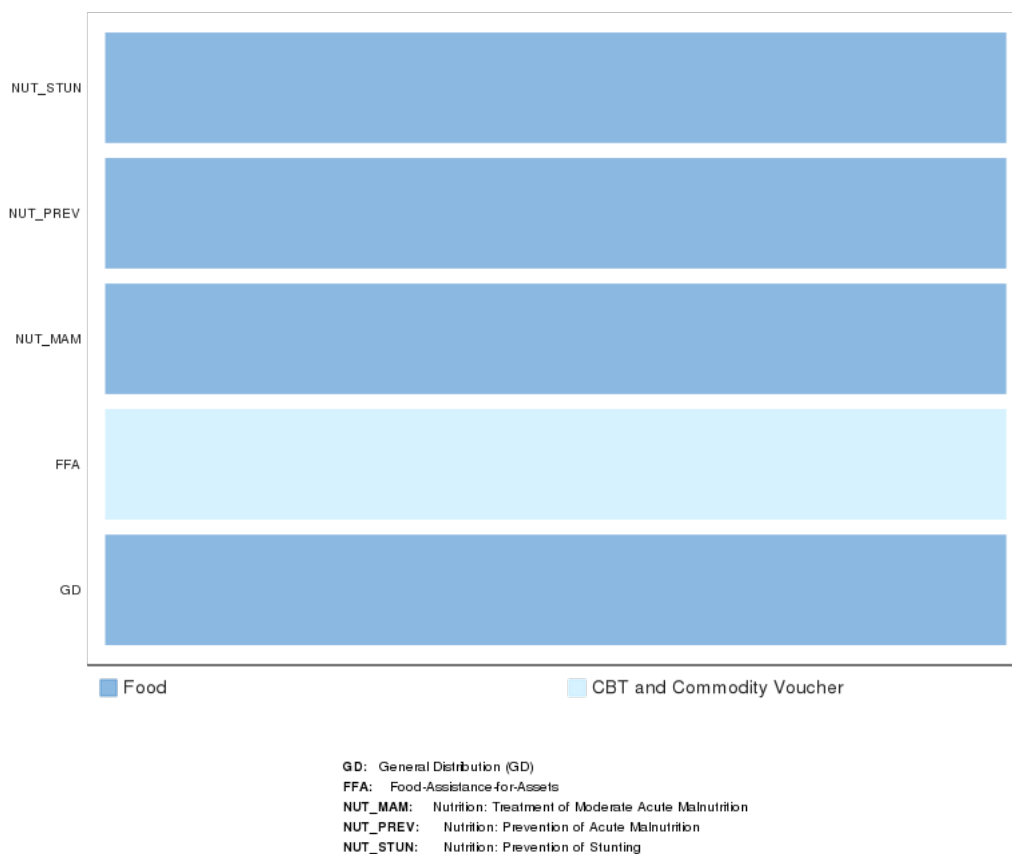
HIV/TB activities were not conducted in 2016. Based on the 2012 demographic health survey (DHS), the HIV prevalence in Haiti was 2.7 percent for women and 1.7 percent for men. WFP integrated support to this vulnerable group in other safety net programmes, including Kore Lavi.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity







## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	531	568	106.9%
Bulgur Wheat	1,770	1,803	101.8%
Corn Soya Blend	5,087	1,661	32.7%
High Energy Biscuits	120	116	96.7%
Iodised Salt	274	130	47.5%
Lentils	-	63	-
Maize Meal	1,000	63	6.3%
Peas	5,015	920	18.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	84	73	86.9%
Rice	19,959	11,176	56.0%
Sugar	2	-	-
Vegetable Oil	2,480	1,369	55.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,322</b>	<b>17,942</b>	<b>49.4%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	15,075,632	931,429	6.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,075,632</b>	<b>931,429</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

### General Food Distribution

As part of WFP-Haiti's emergency preparedness measures, field level agreements to distribute contingency stock in the event of an emergency had been signed prior to the landfall of Hurricane Matthew. However, the size of the response significantly exceeded the levels of the field level agreements and was greater than what could be handled by the pre-selected partners. From its short-list of partners, WFP was able to quickly contact additional partners and engage them in the response. Lessons learned showed that partners need to be further trained in emergency response, in particular scaling-up to support a large intervention and protection of beneficiaries.

Purchases of cereals from local big commercial suppliers and contracting with big commercial transport companies were critical to maintain an adequate food pipeline to respond to the hurricane. The development of partnerships and stand-by agreements with the private sector created opportunities for a more efficient and reliable supply chain in the response to future emergencies.

Before Hurricane Matthew, WFP worked with the Directorate for Civil Protection to produce an emergency contingency plan. Government contingency plan was based on a scenario of 100,000 people in need of

humanitarian assistance, while WFP planned under the PRRO a contingency for 300,000 people. WFP planned for more people than the Government to make sure sufficient assistance was available if needed.

A partnership innovation during the year was the link established between WFP's work with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour under the Kore Lavi program and WFP's emergency response. This combination is in line with WFP's commitment to provide support to the Government to establish a shock-responsive safety net. During the hurricane response, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour participated in the selection and registration of beneficiaries, notably in facilitating the interaction with local authorities, thus reducing the bias in the selection of beneficiaries in the midst of an election period.

### **Food Assistance for Assets**

At the beginning of 2016, WFP issued a notice of interest to local and international organizations to identify partners for food assistance-for-assets activities. Partnership selection was based on: experience with food assistance-for-assets interventions; demonstrated results; level of community involvement in previous interventions; and geographic presence in projected zones of high food insecurity.

In April 2016, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with FAO for a project under the UN Integrated Strategic Framework, formulated jointly by the Government of Haiti, FAO and other actors in the field of food and nutrition security. In line with this agreement, WFP's activities were conducted through decentralised services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through the agricultural offices of different communes.

During the summer, WFP's VAM unit in collaboration with the Kore Lavi project team conducted a study on geographic vulnerability. The study identified the department of North-West as the priority area of intervention. Subsequently, WFP signed three agreements with three local partners operating in North West for food assistance-for-assets activities.

In 2017, WFP will continue to establish strong partnerships with the Government and local partners to build local capacity and ensure the sustainability of resilience activities.

### **Targeting and Information System Development**

As part of the Kore Lavi program, WFP completed household surveys in two urban areas (Gonaives and Port-de-Paix), categorized households according to their level of deprivation and produced beneficiary lists for the Kore Lavi social safety net program. Four communes of the Southeast department were also re-surveyed to reassess households' level of deprivation in order to update the vulnerability classification of those registered in the database or to add new households. In addition, WFP began an analysis of different survey methodologies to identify the most effective in the Haitian context. Multiple stakeholders were consulted in the process and the results will be available in 2017.

WFP added 20,000 new and updated 14,000 households to the database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's information system (SIMAST). WFP enhanced the functionality of SIMAST by integrating the targeting algorithm directly into SIMAST and by developing a function to provide on-line data analysis tools for decision-makers. WFP team also worked with the MAST-affiliated Social Assistance Fund (CAS) which administered a social safety net database encompassing 15,000 beneficiaries to consolidate this information into SIMAST.

## **Performance Monitoring**

### **General**

Performance monitoring for all ongoing activities was conducted by WFP field monitors and cooperating partners as per their field level agreements. Overall WFP has 15 to 20 field monitors across the country, and in 2016, 8 more were hired to meet the needs of the Hurricane Matthew emergency intervention. To ensure a high quality of monitoring, experienced staff was deployed to hurricane affected areas and then new staff replaced them in their old positions. Only gradually a transfer of responsibility was made.

In 2016 WFP focused on process monitoring as with the transition of responsibilities under Kore Lavi and the hurricane intervention it was crucial to ensure that the distribution process was smooth and well organized. During the hurricane intervention for example WFP food monitors played a crucial role in using their experience to assist partners in selecting and setting up safe and well organized distribution sites, as some local partners were new to interventions at this scale.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises with households and focus groups were carried out for all activities. Surveys showed that beneficiaries preferred cash transfer as a modality but adjustments in the programme were needed in order to make it sustainable. This information will be used to better plan activities in 2017 and was also fed into the lessons learned workshop conducted under the Emergency Operation (EMOP), which discussed both the EMOP and PRRO cash transfers. During the PDMs all surveyors were accompanied by experienced WFP monitoring and evaluation staff who organized several general focus groups as well as focus groups to collect information on the Community Asset Score (CAS). Data for PDMs was collected using questionnaires programmed in Open Data Kits (ODK) and tablets, thus ensuring a higher quality of the information and eliminating data entry efforts. ODK was also used for the registration of beneficiaries before data was inserted into SCOPE. This was done on tablets and on mobile phones when tablets were not available, so to increase the number of people that could be registered.

Food basket monitoring started in 2016 and will be fully rolled-out by 2017. In many cases rations were distributed in a way to avoid rebagging and scooping, so that ration sizes were usually reliable. For food assistance-for-assets interventions, activity monitoring was carried out by food monitors and several final missions validated the output information the partners had shared.

In all cases implementing partners had a major role in the day to day supervision of operations and also in the support to PDMs, by ensuring high participation of community members and the identification of beneficiaries. The Government conducted several joint and independent monitoring missions, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs with whom WFP has a longstanding collaboration.

### **Hurricane Intervention**

To also ensure direct communication with communities and beneficiaries feedback, efforts were made to set up a direct hotline to WFP for the hurricane affected areas, which will be operational in 2017.

WFP field monitors and other staff (e.g. cash specialists) were present at more than half of all distributions for beneficiaries affected by the hurricane, including general food distributions, distributions of nutritious products and during registration of beneficiaries for cash assistance (both in central sites and door to door). An innovative checklist was put in place to quickly assess adequacy of distribution sites and partners' and communities' ability to conduct orderly and secure distributions, and to identify and report any concern or suspicion regarding safety, protection or fraud. Issues identified through the checklists or through partner reports were discussed immediately at local and country office level, and solutions, response and mitigation measures were put in place. Having such predefined checklists, providing qualitative and quantitative data, represented an innovation as it allowed a more in depth analysis of distributions, with data on which percentage of distributions worked well and where e.g. distributions regularly started late. With the information gathered WFP could address recurring issues of a specific partner rather than only give general feedback to all partners.

Given the sudden onset of Hurricane Matthew it was not possible to carry out a baseline survey, but a 'rapid' EFSA was carried-out in October 2016. Two months later, a full EFSA was conducted in December 2016 by the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), in collaboration with WFP, which included cross-cutting and outcome indicators. The survey was designed to identify WFP beneficiaries so that results for that group could be segregated from non-beneficiaries. A dedicated PDM survey with a representative sample is planned for February 2017.

### **Food assistance for assets**

Outputs of the food assistance-for-assets activities were regularly monitored by cooperating partners, as they were on the ground on a daily basis. WFP was informed through monthly progress reports and verified their accuracy through on-site monitoring visits and several dedicated missions at the end of the year. A post distribution monitoring survey of these activities was conducted by WFP in October 2016.

### **Kore Lavi**

Under the Kore Lavi programme, WFP monitors and nutrition team regularly visited distribution sites. Given that WFP was not implementing directly, major efforts were done into coordinating with the other Kore Lavi partners on issues observed and on finding solutions together to address them. To assess the outcomes of the nutrition intervention under Kore Lavi a post distribution monitoring survey was conducted in October 2016, building on the results measured in December 2015. Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was only done until end of June 2016. Until then WFP field monitors regularly visited treatment centres and monitored activities through regular reports on recovery, default, non-response and mortality rates.

### **COMET**

The roll-out of WFP's corporate platform for managing programme performance - COMET - in Haiti during 2016 had a significant impact on operations as the flow of documents had to be adhered to and all information was gathered into one system. While this process ensured that all relevant information was available in one place, during the

hurricane intervention data entry could not always keep up with the speed necessary to ensure prompt distributions. WFP then employed as a back-up a dedicated data entry specialist, to clean the backlog and ensure that COMET will be up to date in the future.

## Results/Outcomes

### **Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)**

#### **Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households**

##### **Activity: General food distributions (GFD) and distribution of nutritious fortified foods**

The landfall of Hurricane Matthew – a sudden onset emergency - and the need for immediate assistance meant that WFP was not in a position to conduct a full, initial baseline survey on food security needs. Instead, a rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted in the first week after the emergency. Based on the results of this exercise, WFP decided to provide assistance to the whole population in the departments of the Grande Anse and Sud, as the EFSA revealed an extreme impact on food security. A more in depth EFSA conducted in December 2016 showed that 43 percent of the population had acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) in these areas. While still more than half the population was at poor or borderline levels of FCS, the results highlighted that WFP assistance had a significant positive impact. It can be assumed that without the prompt intervention of WFP the situation in these communities would have likely been much worse given that 62 percent of people had lost their houses, almost 100 percent of the Grande-Anse Department had an unreliable food supply and more than 80 percent of livestock and all farmland in the Sud Department was lost or damaged. WFP will continue its general food assistance throughout the beginning of 2017 and, based on further dedicated post-distribution monitoring and vulnerability assessments, will identify which communities will receive long-term assistance under food assistance for assets interventions.

Significant amounts of food were borrowed from other WFP projects to support the food pipeline. Pipeline breaks were minimized but could not be completely avoided due to commodity lead times, difficult road access and security constraints. In the immediate aftermath, WFP adopted an approach of blanket targeting due to the widespread devastation. In some zones, more households in need of food assistance were identified than what was expected on the basis of estimated population figures from the Government. As a result, WFP sometimes had to distribute reduced or incomplete rations to meet the increased number of beneficiaries, i.e. cereals only, based upon pipeline availability. This explains the higher percentage of planned beneficiary reached versus tonnage distributed.

Apart from general food assistance through in-kind distributions, WFP also planned to provide cash transfers to affected communities. Due to the on-going elections in Haiti, no cash transfers were made in 2016 because of the difficulties in the impartial identification of beneficiaries in a complicated political context.

In addition to general food assistance, the prevention of acute malnutrition in the first months after the hurricane was an operational priority. To ensure the safety of vulnerable beneficiaries, such as pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and small children, distributions only started once general food distributions had ensured basic food needs were met. This delayed nutrition distributions by 2-3 weeks but provided for a safer and more protected environment. Therefore, the initial planned number of beneficiaries for nutrition interventions was not achieved in 2016. A post distribution monitoring is planned for 2017 to assess the impact of these interventions.

The emergency intervention that brought together humanitarian actors and the government had a significant impact on the capacity of the government to face future emergencies. WFP worked in collaboration with various government bodies such as the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) for EFSA and market analysis, the Directorate for Civil Protection to produce an emergency contingency plan, and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour who participated in the selection and registration of beneficiaries and facilitated the interaction with local authorities. Local authorities and partners also played a major role in this response and distribution sites got better organized as partners and communities learned how to respond to the afflux of people in need. A formalized assessment of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity (EPCI) was rescheduled for 2017, to ensure that all actors could focus on the real emergency.

### **Strategic Objective: Restore food security and nutrition and rebuild livelihoods (SO2)**

#### **Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households**

#### **Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure**

##### **Activity: Food Assistance for Assets (distribution of cash to restore or built the livelihoods assets)**

Activities conducted through the food assistance-for-assets programme in areas affected by the drought contributed to improving land rehabilitation and reforestation. A total of 21,000 m<sup>3</sup> of land was conserved, which will help control water erosion and improve water infiltration. Some of these projects already showed their utility during Hurricane Matthew. According to local communities in Aquin, for example, flooding were minimized where watershed management projects had been implemented, while neighbouring villages which were not part of the project suffered from severe flooding.

The activities of land conservation and reforestation also helped reduce soil erosion and are expected to improve land fertility through longer-term soil preservation. For example, in the hills of Marmont, where WFP and GRASOL, a local NGO, have implemented a food assistance-for-assets project focused on soil conservation, 700 people from the community worked to combat the drought's adverse effects on agriculture. Through the construction of dry walls and planting of fruit trees, teams of 35 workers toiled against soil erosion. This work has enabled the most vulnerable in the community to contribute to the overall wellbeing of the community while using the money earned to improve access to food, pay off debts and send their children to school. Food assistance-for-assets projects such as the Marmont soil-conservation plan allowed participants to earn a salary for two months, while simultaneously helping their communities to adapt to the changing environment. They contributed to long-term benefits for the environment and promoted long-term sustainability by providing communities with new skills and knowledge to reduce the effects of future natural disasters.

The overall outcome of these projects on communities and beneficiaries was very positive. 50 percent of the communities now have increased asset levels (CAS), compared to only 13 percent in 2015. FFA interventions enabled many households to avoid falling back into severe food insecurity after Hurricane Matthew, with only 10 percent of households having poor food consumption which overall was a slight improvement against 2015.

At the same time the share of households with acceptable food security went down from around 68 percent in 2015 to 57 percent in 2016. This was mainly due to the fact that surveys were conducted post-Hurricane Matthew. Many of the areas surveyed had been significantly or moderately affected by the hurricane, even if they were not in Sud or Grande Anse where WFP focused its interventions. This also explains the lower level of dietary diversity (DDS of 4), as many crops quickly became unavailable due to hurricane damage.

Given the focus on providing relief and recovery assistance from the drought and the hurricane during 2016, a decision was made not to conduct additional resilience activities under Strategic Objective 3. This partially explains why only 12.5 percent of planned beneficiaries were reached with this activity.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)**

**Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households**

**Outcome 3.2: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened**

**Activity: Encourage resilience-building efforts by incentivizing communities to create assets and build their resistance to shocks through food assistance for assets; Support the food security and resilience of the most food insecure population by developing and institutionalizing a targeting and response system for the national social safety net programme**

WFP focused its activities under SO 3 on the institutionalisation of the Kore Lavi project. Food assistance for asset activities were carried out under SO 2.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) several activities were implemented which raised the profile of the project, increased government ownership and led to an increase in civil servants working on this project (from 26 in 2015 to 45 in 2016). Two assessments, four steering committees and 36 technical working groups were conducted. The number of hours of joint work between MAST and the Kore Lavi consortium (WFP, CARE and ACF) increased from 300 to 1,000 per month, and resulted in MAST conducting on average 90 field visits per month (against only 40 in 2015).

Kore Lavi's feedback system, consisting of 16 reference desks with Kore Lavi MAST focal points and a national hotline located within MAST, was fully operationalized. This system allowed beneficiaries to directly contact MAST with any complaints and issues encountered during the implementation of the programme, and it was also open for non-beneficiaries to voice concerns or ask to be included in the programme. The reference desks and hotline registered 2,700 complaints, of which 2,300 (80 percent) had been addressed by the year's end.

WFP supervised and provided advice in the development of capacity strengthening plans. By year end, technical and logistics support empowered 16 community structures to assist in Kore Lavi activities, disseminate program information, and carry out supervision of quality control activities in 12 communes. After an assessment of their capacities to autonomously support the program, 10 communities have signed an agreement with Kore Lavi formalizing their cooperation and putting at their disposal technical and financial resources to improve their capacities.

Kore Lavi household surveys in two urban areas resulted in an increase in the number of households contained in the Information System for MAST (SIMAST) by 20,000. This brought the total number of households surveyed and consolidated into the SIMAST to 152,600, which significantly exceeds the 30,000 households initially planned by the Kore Lavi program. In line with the strategy to expand the SIMAST as a social safety net database, the Social Assistance Fund's approximately 15,000 beneficiaries were added to the database. In addition, follow-up surveys in the Southeast led to updated data for 14,000 households.

Working jointly with WFP, the CNSA completed two emergency food security assessments and a market analysis that were essential to formulating the food security response in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew. An assessment of CNSA's observatories carried out in 2016 will also be instrumental in formulating a plan to improve their effectiveness in 2017.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce under nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

#### **Outcome 4.1: Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6– 59 months**

##### **Activity: Nutrition (prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women)**

The Kore Lavi programme was an important safety net for families in poor areas of Haiti. Kore Lavi provides assistance to families to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6 – 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and treats MAM in children aged 6-59 months. In 2016 several changes in the programme directly impacted the achievement of results.

A change in strategy and collaboration within the Kore Lavi consortium (consisting in WFP, CARE and ACF) led to the end of WFP's involvement in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition from July onward and a one month interruption in the activities for the prevention of MAM. At the end of 2016, WFP only had a role as logistics provider within the programme, with no direct influence on beneficiary identification and selection, no direct line of communication with the involved communities and health centres, and difficulties to ensure proper reporting. Nonetheless WFP tried to play an active role, showing its willingness to share its experience with partners. On the ground, WFP regularly sent food aid monitors and nutrition staff to health centres and distribution sites to supervise but also actively give advice and support.

Due to its more logistics role, WFP had to rely on other consortium members to identify beneficiaries and organize distributions as they were leading the intervention on the ground. In many cases there were fewer participants in the prevention programmes than expected by the consortium members. An explanation for the low participation levels is still being sought from the consortium members so to inform better planning, targeting and participation in 2017.

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator combines standards of dietary diversity and feeding frequency by breastfeeding status. Through the Kore Lavi programme MAD levels were improved by 8 percent since the 2014 baseline. The decline since 2015 (16 percent in 2016 compared to 22 percent in 2015) was mainly due to the lack of accompanying rations for family members. Given that WFP is not involved in the general food assistance under this programme, it could not be ensured that all families received sufficient assistance to cover family food needs and prevent them from sharing. The situation was aggravated by the effects of the drought, that left more families than before food insecure.

Within the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme, three values of the four SPHERE indicators (recovery rate, dropout rate, death rate and non-response rate) were below standards for beneficiaries with only mortality being at 0 percent. It is assumed that these issues were mainly due to the lack of training of national health staff in terms of applying the national protocols to manage the treatment of MAM programmes. Given WFP's role as a logistics provider rather than a nutritional partner, WFP could not conduct the necessary training for national health staff. Therefore, WFP is trying to use its position in the Kore Lavi programme to influence partners to strengthen the capacity of national health staff and partners through training sessions, enhanced oversight and an improved implementation approach to improve the results of the programme.

Overall 2016 was a difficult year for Haiti, first trying to recover from the drought and then suffering from the effects of a major hurricane. WFP and its donors joined forces to alleviate the stress on affected populations, without leaving behind existing more long-term projects such as Kore Lavi or School Meals. Assisting nearly a million people in less than 2 months in areas where WFP had almost no previous presence in 2016, with first distributions

commencing less than a week after the hurricane, is a noticeable achievement. Similarly, almost all asset creation activities under FFA could be completed as planned and most participants and their families successfully remained at above poor food consumption.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with WFP Gender Policy, this operation put a strong focus on women, either on account of their socio-economic status (e.g. as single head of household), health status (e.g. elderly or handicapped) or physical condition (pregnant or lactating). Monthly access to nutritious foods was provided to the targeted populations and care practices training session were held to keep them and their children healthy and make the right choices in terms of dietary diversity. WFP and its partners also successfully encouraged men to attend these sessions.

Applying lessons learned in previous food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP prioritized the participation of women head of households, but at the same time ensuring the involvement of both women and men in asset creation. The activities were designed to help elevate the status of households headed by women. Whenever possible, WFP and its cooperating partners systematically put in place arrangements for more gender-balanced FFA management committees, such as sensitizing communities and women on the importance to have female participants and representation (currently women are only 20 percent of members), promoting women's participation and leadership (currently at 33 percent), and ensuring that women would also be the primary recipients of the cash transfers.

In food assistance for assets projects, women's physical capabilities has been taken into consideration and the local management committees and partners have adapted work techniques accordingly. Specialised training was provided for the benefit of women as well as men on agriculture techniques, soil preservation and water management.

WFP aimed to have women involved in all decisions on the cash received in the food assistance for assets activities. Therefore, the target was to have either women alone or together with men decide over the use of cash. Given that not all households have an adult female it was not possible to reach 100 percent on this indicator. Overall though, in almost 70 percent of all households women are involved. WFP will analyze this more to see how the number can be further increased .

For improved knowledge of specific challenges faced by men and women, all collected data on food and nutrition security and monitoring were gender-disaggregated. Efforts were made to achieve gender parity in the teams of enumerators and supervisors used for food security and vulnerability surveys in the field.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Information collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and frequent field visits showed that no beneficiaries experienced safety problems while traveling to or from distributions. During cash-transfer operations, WFP ensured that coordinators and supervisors of the cooperating partners were working in collaboration with the WFP monitors and aware of future distribution sites no later than one week before the planned activity. Most distribution sites were chosen on the basis of their accessibility and security afforded during the distribution.

A protection officer was recruited to reinforce protection aspects in the response to the hurricane Matthew. A simple and effective protection guide was created for partners involved in the response, including cooperating partners and the National Police, to ensure the safety, respect and dignity of the beneficiaries being served. This guide was used to modify field level agreements with partners to better incorporate protection elements to the partnership and is now being used by other humanitarian actors. Additionally, all monitoring forms included questions regarding protection, e.g. waiting conditions, safety and violence at distributions and outside. To allow beneficiaries to directly share any issues and problems with WFP, preparations were made for a free beneficiary hotline to become operational in 2017.

Households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) or with children under 5 were prioritized during the targeting exercise for the hurricane response and food assistance for assets. Representatives of the communities were actively involved in this exercise and in the establishment of the frequency lists that allowed the identification of beneficiary of unconditional cash to be selected without bias based on their social or economic status. Similarly, cash distribution protocols shared with cooperating partners gave priority to vulnerable groups (pregnant and elderly women) during the distributions.

Post distribution monitoring showed that people were not always aware of their rations and the criteria used for beneficiary selection. To address this WFP is seeking to involve communities more in the selection of beneficiaries,

and ensuring that community leaders know and understand selection criteria and can communicate those to the communities.

WFP will also reinforce messaging with partners on entitlements and targeting criteria and how to best communicate this to beneficiaries. Due to the fact that food assistance for asset (FFA) interventions often had a partner focal point on the ground, the agronomist implementing the activity, people preferred to contact this person for all issues. Post distribution monitoring showed that most issues raised were solved to the full satisfaction of beneficiaries.

## Capacity Strengthening

WFP prioritized capacity strengthening in all its activities. This often implied working together with partners or government bodies, in monitoring missions, targeting, project assessments or facilitating processes for other actors.

Another main component were training activities conducted both with implementing partners and government bodies prior to any activity:

- The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Programme units conducted training sessions for partner organisations' staff on the Open Data Kit (ODK) software used for the management of data collection as well as on beneficiary registration in SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform.
- WFP conducted training sessions for partner organisations' heads of units with the aim to help them better manage their teams and better prepare report on distribution figures.
- WFP conducted training sessions for partner NGOs such as ACTED, CESVI, Samaritan's Purse, ODRG, FONDEF and Hilsweg on nutrition in Les Cayes and Jeremie during the Hurricane Matthew response.
- WFP trained NGO partners on topics such as risk management, soil conservation and watershed conservation.
- WFP organized a 2-day training to present targeting concepts and the development of the Haitian Deprivation and Vulnerability Index. This training included 20 participants from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), FAES (Economic and Social Assistance Fund), the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, USAID, CARE, ACF, National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), the Directorate for Civil Protection and the members of the Kore Lavi information system team.
- WFP delivered a week-long training session for 19 information systems specialists and mid-level managers of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and CAS. The training process focused on issues relevant for managers who oversee organizational data and information systems. The 'information systems for technicians' part of the training was specifically designed to enhance the understanding of subject matter specialists, information technology, and data management staff. The training sessions were followed up at CAS with on-the-job training, where the theoretical knowledge gained in the classroom took on practical relevance in the workplace.

WFP engaged in capacity building for emergency response mainly through its support to the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA). WFP support focused on two main areas. The first area was support for the acute and chronic Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) through facilitation of trainings, a classification workshop and production of reports and vulnerability maps. The second area was the continuous assessment of the food security situation in Haiti, particularly through the consolidation of data and reporting, such as the production of a food basket bulletin, a harvest assessment in drought-affected areas, rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) trainings at decentralized level, and the training of CNSA managers and technicians. Following the passage of the devastating Hurricane Matthew, WFP assisted CNSA in producing a rapid ESFA in less than a week, and a more comprehensive assessment two months later.

MAST improved its capacities in all aspects that were assessed: availability and participation of personnel, integration of procedures and standards, planning, coordination, monitoring and operations, and material resources. WFP was a key player in promoting MAST leadership of a cash transfer working group to align coordination and development of cash transfers with the Kore Lavi social safety net system expansion. In addition, Kore Lavi provided assistance to MAST so that it could conduct effective field visits in the most affected areas.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Fishermen supporting the delivery of food assistance in Grande Anse.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	542,027	662,849	1,204,876	507,558	544,593	1,052,151	93.6%	82.2%	87.3%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	141,267	144,029	285,296	61,972	61,551	123,523	43.9%	42.7%	43.3%
Children (5-18 years)	162,291	165,509	327,800	180,444	184,021	364,465	111.2%	111.2%	111.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	238,469	353,311	591,780	265,142	299,021	564,163	111.2%	84.6%	95.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	542,028	662,848	1,204,876	507,558	544,593	1,052,151	93.6%	82.2%	87.3%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	660,936	110,000	661,306	969,640	-	969,640	146.7%	-	146.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	225,000	225,000	-	28,060	28,060	-	12.5%	12.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,700	-	24,700	570	-	570	2.3%	-	2.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	136,000	-	136,000	27,658	-	27,658	20.3%	-	20.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	97,870	-	97,870	55,288	-	55,288	56.5%	-	56.5%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	132,483	22,000	132,483	193,928	-	193,928	146.4%	-	146.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	45,000	45,000	-	5,612	5,612	-	12.5%	12.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	24,700	-	24,700	570	-	570	2.3%	-	2.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	136,000	-	136,000	27,658	-	27,658	20.3%	-	20.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	97,870	-	97,870	55,288	-	55,288	56.5%	-	56.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	63,856	68,627	132,483	93,551	100,377	193,928	146.5%	146.3%	146.4%
Total participants	63,856	68,627	132,483	93,551	100,377	193,928	146.5%	146.3%	146.4%
Total beneficiaries	319,014	342,292	661,306	467,754	501,886	969,640	146.6%	146.6%	146.6%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	21,690	23,310	45,000	2,707	2,905	5,612	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Total participants	21,690	23,310	45,000	2,707	2,905	5,612	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Total beneficiaries	108,541	116,459	225,000	13,536	14,524	28,060	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	28,944	31,056	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	28,944	31,056	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	28,944	31,056	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	6,539	6,496	13,035	157	156	313	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Children (24-59 months)	5,349	5,316	10,665	129	128	257	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	11,888	12,812	24,700	286	284	570	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	25,469	27,331	52,800	6,002	6,441	12,443	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%
Children (24-59 months)	20,842	22,358	43,200	4,912	5,269	10,181	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	40,000	40,000	-	5,034	5,034	-	12.6%	12.6%
Total beneficiaries	46,311	89,689	136,000	10,914	16,744	27,658	23.6%	18.7%	20.3%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	27,332	27,168	54,500	17,532	17,428	34,960	64.1%	64.1%	64.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	43,370	43,370	-	20,328	20,328	-	46.9%	46.9%
Total beneficiaries	27,332	70,538	97,870	17,532	37,756	55,288	64.1%	53.5%	56.5%

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	22.63
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	22.63
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	34.91
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	34.91
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	42.46
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	-	42.46
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<1.82	9.10	9.18	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<1.82	9.10	17.20	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, Korelavi Baseline</i>	>4.44	22.20	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, Korelavi Baseline</i>	>4.44	22.20	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, Korelavi baseline</i>	>93.74	68.70	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.03, Secondary data, Korelavi Baseline - Mar 2014</i>	>93.74	68.70	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.05, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey</i>	>5.50	5.15	5.15	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NORTH WEST REGION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey</i>	>5.50	5.15	5.03	-
<b>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</b>				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Stakeholder Meeting, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Stakeholder Meeting</i>	=3.00	2.00	-	-
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	<1.82	9.10	9.18	10.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	<1.82	9.10	17.20	10.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	<3.78	18.90	17.57	32.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	<3.78	18.90	20.20	32.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>94.40	72.00	73.25	56.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>94.40	72.00	62.60	56.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>5.20	5.20	5.20	4.34
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2015.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>5.20	5.20	4.60	4.33
<b>Percentage of beneficiaries consuming at least 3 meals a day</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	13.00	50.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Health Center Report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health Center Report</i>	>75.00	93.89	69.26	59.73
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Health Center Report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health Center Report</i>	<3.00	0.09	0.24	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Health Center Report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health Center Report</i>	<15.00	1.20	12.08	17.84
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Health Center Report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health Center Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health Center Report</i>	<15.00	4.82	18.42	22.43
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, Secondary data, PDM Survey</i>	>66.00	63.00	71.00	62.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.04, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>70.00	7.70	22.00	16.40
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>PREVENTION OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, South East Department Reference Survey</i>	>50.00	23.00	95.00	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TREATMENT OF MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, South East Department Reference Survey</i>	>50.00	63.00	99.00	-
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.03, Stakeholder Workshop, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Stakeholder Workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Joint survey, Stakeholder Workshop</i>	>11.00	11.00	10.00	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,415	1,174	83.0%
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security was integrated with WFP support	exercise	2	1	50.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	5	5	100.0%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	60	60	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	8	8	100.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	240	240	100.0%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	145,000	99,500	68.6%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	26,372	21,023	79.7%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,603	1,603	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	184	184	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	43,000	18,912	44.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	78	74	94.9%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	31.00	39.00	30.50
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	59.00	56.00	39.20
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	37.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=80.00	4.00	26.00	5.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=80.00	4.00	26.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	99.40
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=80.00	4.00	24.00	5.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=80.00	4.00	24.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=90.00	97.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	97.00	100.00	99.20
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=90.00	97.00	100.00	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=197,256.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	4.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=9.00	7.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02</i>	=20.00	18.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Brazil	BRA-C-00116-01	Maize Meal	-	112
Canada	CAN-C-00505-03	Peas	-	25
Canada	CAN-C-00518-01	Peas	-	225
Canada	CAN-C-00529-09	Corn Soya Blend	-	24
Canada	CAN-C-00529-09	Rice	-	425
Canada	CAN-C-00529-09	Vegetable Oil	-	112
Canada	CAN-C-00536-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	419
France	FRA-C-00234-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1
France	FRA-C-00261-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	11
Japan	JPN-C-00515-01	Rice	-	418
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00036-01	Maize Meal	-	43
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	108
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	90
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	7,157
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	112
Private Donors	WPD-C-02659-01	Beans	595	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-02659-01	Bulgur Wheat	1,806	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-02659-01	Corn Soya Blend	3,834	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-02659-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	25	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-02659-01	Vegetable Oil	794	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03769-01	Maize Meal	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03778-01	Maize Meal	-	184
Private Donors	WPD-C-03779-01	Maize Meal	-	9
Private Donors	WPD-C-03780-01	Maize Meal	-	61
Private Donors	WPD-C-03786-01	Maize Meal	-	8
Switzerland	SWI-C-00563-01	Maize Meal	-	488
UN CERF	001-C-01508-01	Rice	-	582
UN CERF	001-C-01508-01	Vegetable Oil	-	352
USA	USA-C-01267-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	40
USA	USA-C-01267-01	Rice	-	4,450
USA	USA-C-01269-01	Corn Soya Blend	610	-
USA	USA-C-01269-01	Lentils	240	-
USA	USA-C-01269-01	Split Peas	870	-
USA	USA-C-01269-01	Vegetable Oil	250	-
USA	USA-C-01272-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	100	-
USA	USA-C-01272-02	Split Peas	1,000	-
USA	USA-C-01272-02	Vegetable Oil	450	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>16,763</b>