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برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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For information

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Revision of the Haiti country strategic plan (2019–2023) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 July 2019– 31 December 2023	–	1 July 2019– 31 December 2023
Beneficiaries	2 883 000	972 602	3 855 602
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	469 289 203	263 020 285	732 309 489
Transfers	363 541 723	220 447 401	583 989 124
Implementation	47 031 031	22 098 161	69 129 192
Adjusted direct support costs	30 305 024	4 435 909	34 740 934
Subtotal	440 877 778	246 981 471	687 859 249
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	28 411 425	16 038 815	44 450 240

Gender and age marker*: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Decision

The Board approved by vote by correspondence the revision of the Haiti country strategic plan (2019–2023) and the corresponding budget increase of USD 263,020,285 outlined in the present document.

5 December 2022

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Rationale

1. Haiti's socioeconomic, political and security situation deteriorated markedly in 2021. President Moïse was assassinated on 7 July 2021, leaving the interim Government unable to organize new elections because of deteriorating security conditions.
2. Armed gangs have increased their grip on the capital, Port-au-Prince, permanently blocking the main access roads. Between 1 and 1.5 million people¹ live in gang-controlled areas across the country, primarily in Port-au-Prince. Violence is likely to continue to rise; for example, kidnaps registered a 58 percent increase during the first quarter of 2022 compared with the same period in 2021.
3. On 14 August 2021, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit the southern peninsula leaving more than 2,200 people dead and 12,000 injured. Reconstruction needs are estimated at nearly USD 2 billion.²
4. The updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis projected that from March to June 2022, 4.5 million³ people would require food assistance (IPC phase 3+), including 1.3 million people facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 4).⁴ The main drivers of food insecurity in the country are the earthquake, insecurity, high inflation,⁵ the deterioration of the exchange rate, reduced remittances, low agricultural production and insufficient humanitarian assistance. The cost of the food basket has increased by 52 percent⁶ since January 2022. Haiti imports most of its food and is highly vulnerable to increased global food prices. The Ukraine crisis is exacerbating inflation and further affecting Haitians' purchasing power.
5. Commodity prices have increased sharply and in February 2022 commonly procured commodities suddenly became unavailable internationally, mainly owing to the Ukraine crisis. By April, it was estimated that the country office would pay 33 percent more than in 2021 to import food, but the actual figure could be much higher. As a result, the country office has had to substitute part of its internationally sourced food with food from local sources in order to complete its assistance food baskets. The prevailing situation and ongoing disturbance have an additional impact on prices and availability.

Changes

6. This country strategic plan (CSP) revision includes an increase in food costs of USD 11 million, mainly owing to significant increases in the costs of commodities since the sixth revision of the CSP was approved.

Strategic orientation

7. This revision covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2023. There is no change in the strategic orientation of the CSP. For 2022 and 2023, the revision increases the numbers of beneficiaries assisted under strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4, enhances capacity

¹ Data from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

² Ministry of Culture and Communication. 2022. *The Government of the Republic of Haiti hosts an International Event to Finance the Reconstruction and Recovery of the Southern Peninsula*.

³ This represents an increase of more than 160,000 people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above) since February. See IPC. 2021. *Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation September 2021–February 2022 and Projection for March–June 2022*.

⁴ National Coordination for Food Security. 2022. *Analyse IPC de l'insécurité alimentaire aigüe mars–juin 2022* (IPC analysis of acute food insecurity March–June 2022).

⁵ Bank of the Republic of Haiti. 2022. *Variation de l'indice des prix à la consommation par groupe de dépenses Février 2022* (Change in the consumer price index by expenditure group February 2022).

⁶ WFP. 2022. *Food security implications of the conflict in Ukraine in Latin America*.

strengthening for social protection (strategic outcome 5) and extends the provision of common logistics services and the humanitarian air service (strategic outcome 7).

Strategic outcomes

8. In line with the needs identified through the IPC analysis, WFP will increase the planned number of beneficiaries receiving unconditional food assistance from 1,077,377 to 1,263,500 in 2022 and from 223,000 to 1,013,500 in 2023 (strategic outcome 1, activity 1). The targeting and modality of assistance will remain unchanged.⁷ However, both the in-kind ration and the cash-based assistance value have been adjusted to cover 80 percent of needs (1,700 kcal/person/day or 80 percent of the cost of the minimum basket) because the vast majority of assisted people are still able to source part of their food needs. The people assisted in 2022 and 2023 include 13,500 children age 6–23 months, who will receive specialized nutritious food (lipid-based nutrient supplements (medium quantity) for the prevention of malnutrition. WFP expects to receive support from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Switzerland and Canada.
9. Under activity 2 (strategic outcome 2), the number of WFP beneficiaries will increase from 102,000 to 158,230 in 2022 and from 50,400 to 283,280 in 2023:
 - a) By increasing its rate and scale of implementation, the World Bank-funded Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project will reach 155,280 people in 2022 and 258,280 people in 2023. The families concerned are targeted using the national vulnerability database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (*Système d'information du Ministère des affaires sociales et du travail – SIMAST*) and will receive cash-based transfers (CBTs) for 24 months and training on nutrition, gender equality and financial inclusion.
 - b) WFP will assist 2,950 pregnant and lactating women and girls living with HIV or tuberculosis in 2022 and 25,000 in 2023, providing CBTs to help them to meet their food needs.
10. The number of children assisted with school meals (strategic outcome 2, activity 3) will increase to 561,751 and a new modality is being added through which 65,886 in-kind food assistance beneficiaries will also receive CBTs. In addition, a reconstruction programme has been planned for 190 school kitchens that were severely damaged during the earthquake.
11. In line with national priorities,⁸ WFP will continue to expand its home-grown school feeding programme (strategic outcome 3, activity 5) to reach 193,835 beneficiaries throughout the CSP period, with financial support from France, Canada and Education Cannot Wait.
12. WFP will expand its resilience activities to reach 200,000 people at risk of food insecurity and affected by natural hazards and other shocks in 2023 (strategic outcome 4, activity 6). Increased synergies will be sought among activities, with selected beneficiaries of relief assistance graduating to food assistance for assets interventions. This expansion will be supported by the funding expected from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development, Switzerland and Canada.

⁷ Four cycles of assistance of one month. Hybrid food and cash-based assistance will be the main modality in rural areas while only cash-based assistance will be implemented in urban and peri-urban areas. Targeting will be based on Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour data when available or on community-based beneficiary listing.

⁸ As outlined in the national school feeding policy and the national policy on food security, food sovereignty and nutrition. See Ministry of Education and Professional Training. 2016. *Politique et stratégie nationales d'alimentation scolaire (PSNAS)* (National School Feeding Policy and Strategy).

13. At the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, WFP will strengthen its support for the development of the national database (strategic outcome 5, activity 7). A total of 171,000 households will be incorporated into the national database in 2022 and 147,000 in 2023. SIMAST currently covers 25 percent of the total population.
14. This CSP revision takes into consideration the demand from humanitarian partners for logistics services (strategic outcome 6, activity 8), which has been increasing since the inception of WFP's bilateral service provision at the end of 2019. The limited logistics capacities of the private sector make WFP services key to the continuity of humanitarian operations.
15. This CSP revision foresees the continuation of WFP's provision of common maritime transport services throughout 2022 and 2023 (strategic outcome 7, activity 9) aimed at ensuring the continuity of humanitarian actors.
16. The revision extends WFP's provision of humanitarian air services (via the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, strategic outcome 7, activity 10) until the end of the CSP period. One rotary and one fixed-wing aircraft proved essential in meeting demand following the 2021 earthquake and the deterioration of security.
17. Improved humanitarian access is key to the continuity of humanitarian response and the mitigation of risks. The country office will create an "access cell"⁹ to facilitate improved engagement with the communities living in gang-controlled areas and will develop third-party monitoring.
18. The country office will strengthen its accountability to affected populations, ensuring that beneficiaries are informed and consulted on an adapted feedback mechanism and that they have free access to that mechanism. Access to the WFP hotline will be shared as an inter-agency service.
19. The country office has 193 personnel across its main office, four sub-offices and one "antenna"; additional personnel will focus on strengthening supply chain and programme capacity.
20. The country office has launched a procurement exercise to cover part of the in-kind food it needs for 2022 and 2023. The rotation of its 4,500 mt contingency stock will be required at the end of the 2022 hurricane season. The country office has 29,000 mt of storage capacity across four locations and ready access to private sector transporters and maritime transport services. Preparations are ongoing with the country office in the Dominican Republic for the opening of a humanitarian corridor should the need arise. Cooperating partners will handle "last-mile" delivery.
21. WFP is participating in the elaboration of a new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027 and will align its next CSP (for 2024–2028) with the objectives of that United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework. Partnership agreements have been signed with the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Ongoing collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund is aimed at aligning the implementation of education and school feeding programmes, and WFP is working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on a conflict and food security study. WFP currently has 110 cooperating partners on its roster, including 35 active partners of which 10 are national and 25 international non-governmental organizations.

⁹ For information on the access cell please see WFP. 2018. *Revised Terms of Reference: Technical Access Cell*.

22. In view of the predominant risks referred to throughout this document, WFP has reviewed its security capacity and added one international and three field-based national security officers. Staffing is also being strengthened so as to better align with corporate standards and to mitigate risks in the programme, supply chain (the Logistics Execution Support System and food quality control), compliance and CBT areas.
23. Thanks to engagement with donors at all levels, including international financial institutions, the country office has already sourced the funds for more than 80 percent of the proposed increase in activities that focus on root causes and 50 percent of the increase in crisis response, with forecasts of additional funding for activities in all focus areas.

Beneficiary analysis

Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1 (food)	Current	482 756	326 446	477 271	511 236	1 797 709
		Increase/ (decrease)	3 467	66 174	(130 492)	(147 726)	(208 577)
		Revised	486 223	392 620	346 779	363 510	1 589 132
	1 (CBTs)	Current	571 175	515 900	368 500	386 625	1 842 200
		Increase/ (decrease)	103 933	93 876	67 054	70 707	335 570
		Revised	675 108	609 776	435 554	457 332	2 177 770
2	2 (CBTs)	Current	45 400	39 200	28 000	29 400	142 000
		Increase/ (decrease)	70 627	63 793	45 566	47 844	227 830
		Revised	116 027	102 993	73 566	77 244	369 830
	2 (food)	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)	3 000	2 400	-	-	5 400
		Revised	3 000	2 400	-	-	5 400
	3 (food)	Current			261 758	272 442	534 200
		Increase/ (decrease)			13 500	14 051	27 551
		Revised			275 258	286 493	561 751
	3 (CBTs)	Current			-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)			32 284	33 602	65 886
		Revised			32 284	33 602	65 886

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY*							
Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
3	5 (food)	Current			55 762	58 038	113 800
		Increase/ (decrease)			(39 217)	(40 818)	(80 035)
		Revised			94 979	98 856	193 835
	5 (CBTs)	Current			-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)			(94 979)	(98 856)	(193 835)
		Revised			94 979	98 856	193 835
4	6 (CBTs)	Current	64 480	58 240	41 600	43 680	208 000
		Increase/ (decrease)	31 620	28 560	20 400	21 420	102 000
		Revised	96 100	86 800	62 000	65 100	310 000
Total (without overlap)		Current	778 602	601 716	731 418	771 264	2 883 000
		Increase/ (decrease)	269 892	296 039	199 613	207 058	972 602
		Revised	1 048 494	897 755	931 031	978 322	3 855 602

* Table 1 differs from table 1 in the previous CSP revision document owing to the correction of activities 3 and 5. In the previous revision, the beneficiary figures for activities 3 and 5 were inverted: activity 3 should have had 534,200 beneficiaries and activity 5 113,800 beneficiaries.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY												
	Strategic outcome 1				Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 2			Strategic outcome 3		Strategic outcome 4
	Activity 1				Activity 2		Activity 3			Activity 5		Activity 6
Beneficiary type	Shock-affected (rural - first two months)	Shock-affected (rural - months 3 and 4)	Shock-affected (urban and peri urban)	Shock-affected (children age 6-23 months)	Chronic vulnerable households with children	PLWG living with HIV/TB	Primary school children	Primary school children	Primary school children	Primary school children	Primary School children	Targeted households
Modality	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs
Cereals	333						120					
Pulses	83.3						50					
Oil	24.5						10	10		10		
Salt							3	3		3		
LNS-MQ				50								
Total kcal/day	1 702			281			684	88	452	88	452	
% kcal from protein	10			8.6								
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)		0.66	0.66		0.194	0.40			0.33		0.33	0.95
Number of feeding days per year	60	60	120	30	360	225	150	150	150	150	150	120

Abbreviations: LNS-MQ = lipid-based nutrient supplements (medium quantity); PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls; TB = tuberculosis.

Food type/ cash-based transfer	Current budget		Increase/(decrease)		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	68 385	33 549 859	858	6 476 060	69 243	40 025 918
Pulses	17 096	6 969 607	703	3 813 800	17 799	10 783 407
Oil and fats	6 286	6 448 375	161	2 298 164	6 447	8 746 540
Mixed and blended foods	6 953	3 896 397	(2 495)	(1 086 039)	4 458	2 810 358
Other	1 313	315 100	(158)	(29 948)	1 155	285 153
Total (food)	100 034	51 179 338	(931)	11 472 037	99 102	62 651 375
Cash-based transfers		180 212 740		132 674 994		312 887 734
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	100 034	231 392 078	(931)	144 147 031	99 102	375 539 109

Cost breakdown

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 3/ SDG target 2.3	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	Strategic outcome 7	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	122 471 913	34 137 055	11 671 534	37 890 353	5 546 463	234 066	8 496 017	220 447 401
Implementation	6 467 491	9 392 240	3 283 586	1 502 831	1 307 642	30 949	113 420	22 098 161
Adjusted direct support costs								4 435 909
Subtotal								246 981 471
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)								16 038 815
Total								263 020 285

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 3/ SDG target 2.3	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	Strategic outcome 7	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	326 660 477	96 772 168	25 112 036	86 104 997	16 731 377	3 413 706	29 194 362	583 989 124
Implementation	25 220 500	25 059 360	6 229 278	7 024 427	3 989 899	333 568	1 272 159	69 129 192
Adjusted direct support costs	18 873 296	6 600 922	1 590 914	4 542 386	1 234 920	262 136	1 636 359	34 740 934
Subtotal	370 754 273	128 432 451	32 932 228	97 671 811	21 956 196	4 009 410	32 102 881	687 859 249
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	24 099 028	8 348 109	2 140 595	6 348 668	1 427 153	0	2 086 687	44 450 240
Total	394 853 301	136 780 560	35 072 823	104 020 478	23 383 349	4 009 410	34 189 568	732 309 489