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Operational matters – Country strategic plans
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Haiti country strategic plan (2024–2028)

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Duration | 1 January 2024–31 December 2028 |
| Total cost to WFP | USD 1,526,223,062 |
| Gender and age marker* | 4 |

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

Executive summary

Haiti is among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 163 of 191 countries on the Human Development Index and the Gender Inequality Index in 2021.¹ The country is highly prone to natural and man-made disasters, exacerbated by the increasingly severe effects of climate change.

Haiti is currently facing an acute humanitarian crisis resulting from a series of shocks since 2017. Non-state armed groups have reached unprecedented levels of violence and subject those around them to kidnapping, sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of predation. They also deprive people of essential services by hijacking key assets such as fuel, bringing the economy to a standstill. As a result, food insecurity has tripled in three years.² Nearly half of the population – close to 5 million people – experiences acute food insecurity, with children and women most affected. WFP has been responding to the emergency and, in October 2022, declared a six-month

¹ United Nations Development Programme. 2022. [2021 Human Development Report, table 5: Gender Inequality Index](#).

² Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). 2023. [Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for October 2019–February 2020 and Projection for March–June 2020](#). Haiti briefly experienced IPC phase 5 levels for the first time in late 2022 and early 2023.

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corporate scale-up. WFP remains pivotal to the humanitarian response and is recognized for the strength of its partnerships with national counterparts.

Haiti also suffers from deep-seated socioeconomic inequality and chronic poverty. For this reason, WFP, while maintaining its life-saving humanitarian operations, will also increase efforts to change lives by building resilience and contributing to the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. In an effort to address chronic food insecurity, WFP will support up to one third of households assisted under country strategic plan outcome 1 to transition to a safety net or an improved livelihood opportunity. Transition to home-grown school feeding through an integrated package that empowers schools, parents and value chain actors will also contribute to the humanitarian-development–peace nexus. WFP is piloting a gender-sensitive community acceptance strategy in 2023 that will inform its actions under the country strategic plan.

This country strategic plan, covering 2024–2028, is designed around five interlinked and mutually reinforcing outcomes:

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

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Haiti country strategic plan (2024–2028) (WFP/EB.2/2023/7-A/5) at a total cost to WFP of USD 1,526,223,062.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Haiti was once the wealthiest colony in the Americas. Today, however, Haiti is among the world's poorest and most food-insecure nations.³ It is a food-deficit country, importing over half of the commodities consumed, including 80 percent of rice⁴ and other cereals.⁵ Hunger and civil conflict are endemic and mutually reinforcing.
2. With a population of 12 million⁶ Haiti is the most populous country in the Caribbean region;⁷ 42 percent of its people live in rural areas with a high concentration of poverty.⁸ The population is young: 43 percent are under 18 and 6 percent are over 65. More women live in extreme poverty than men, with many residing in rural areas. Two thirds of the rural population depend on agriculture, and women comprise the majority of labourers for all agricultural processes.⁹
3. Haiti is experiencing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Years of social unrest culminated in a lockdown of the country (*Peyi Lòk*) in 2019 and increased non-state armed group violence. The global pandemic exacerbated the ongoing economic crisis. In 2021 below-average rainfall, high food prices, inflation and currency depreciation fuelled socioeconomic unrest.
4. In July 2021 President Moïse was assassinated, leaving a power vacuum that coincided with an alarming increase in the activity of non-state armed groups. Since the second half of 2022 such groups have taken over most metropolitan areas, holding hostage key assets like fuel depots, main roads and ports and subjecting civilians to extreme violence, including kidnapping and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
5. In August 2021 a 7.2 magnitude earthquake followed by tropical storm Grace left 800,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, with women disproportionately affected.¹⁰ Landslides destroyed crops, while soil erosion and loss of agricultural tools heavily affected sowing. The cholera outbreak, initially reported in October 2022, exacerbates the health crisis linked to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.
6. Haiti ranks third globally on the Long-Term Climate Risk Index,¹¹ with 96 percent of the population exposed to natural hazards.¹² Named for its rugged, mountainous terrain, Haiti sits at the juncture of two tectonic plates and is on the path of seasonal hurricanes. The vulnerability of Haitian farmers is exacerbated by systemic and extreme deforestation,¹³ which has so depleted the soil that it cannot retain water from rainfall and is of only limited use for growing crops. Consequently, landslides¹⁴ occur frequently as the result of earthquakes, heavy rains and other events, which further deplete the topsoil. Urban and

³ World Vision. 2022. *Food crisis in Haiti: Advocacy overview and key recommendations*.

⁴ International Trade Administration. 2022. *Haiti – Country Commercial Guide*.

⁵ Famine Early Warning Systems Network. 2022. *Haiti Price Bulletin*.

⁶ United Nations Population Fund. *World population dashboard – Haiti*.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2023. *Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan 2023*.

⁹ United States Agency for International Development and Chemonics. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

¹⁰ CARE. 2021. *Rapid Gender Analysis in Haiti: Impacts of the 2021 Earthquake*; Mercy Corps. 2022. *Haiti in recovery*.

¹¹ Germanwatch. 2015. *Global Climate Risk Index 2016: Who Suffers Most From Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2014 and 1995 to 2014*.

¹² M. Dillely and others. 2005. *Natural Disaster Hotspots, A Global Risk Analysis*, table 1.2.

¹³ Deforestation has colonial roots in sugarcane processing. See R. Mompremier and others. 2021. *Effects of deforestation and afforestation on water availability for dry bean production in Haiti*.

¹⁴ World Bank. 2023. *Climate Change Knowledge Portal: Haiti*.

coastal population centres are exposed to storms from the sea and landslides from the mountains. Weak governance¹⁵ precludes effective preparation for and mitigation of shocks, in particular with regard to preventing and responding to cholera outbreaks.

7. Climate change is a significant stressor. Erratic rainfall and drought jeopardize rural incomes and the agriculture sector. Women are particularly affected because they typically have fewer resources, less access to assets and lower remuneration rates than their male counterparts and so must work harder to secure food and water and generate additional revenue, which diminishes their ability to escape poverty.
8. In this climate of deep insecurity women, as mothers, are the backbone of society. Nearly half of Haitian households are led by women,¹⁶ making them the main breadwinners and decision makers. At the same time violence against women and girls is deeply rooted in cultural norms, and structural socioeconomic inequality prevents women from realizing their rights. One in three women above the age of 15 has experienced SGBV.¹⁷ Gender discrimination continues to be an obstacle for girls seeking access to education,¹⁸ putting young girls at risk of domestic violence, becoming mothers too young and contracting HIV/AIDS.
9. Women and marginalized groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS and older persons are disproportionately affected by emergencies and disasters. Women's health, food security and safety are particularly affected.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

10. Haiti's 2012 strategic development plan¹⁹ emphasizes the country's vision for durable peace, strengthened institutions and inclusive economic growth.
11. In September 2021 the Government adopted a road map and action plan for accelerating progress in achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, progress on all SDGs is stagnating or decreasing, except for SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production and SDG 13 on climate action.²⁰

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

12. *Access to food.* Food insecurity is linked to poverty, inflation and high dependence on international markets. In 2021 food prices increased by 29.5 percent. Gang-related gridlock and the hijacking of key assets have exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. By the end of 2021 over 80 percent of Haitians faced moderate to acute food insecurity.²¹ Close to half the population (4.7 million people) experienced acute food insecurity; half of these people were children. Households headed by women are more likely to experience hunger: 47 percent of women-headed households experience moderate hunger, compared to 7 percent of households headed by men.²²

¹⁵ World Bank. 2022. [Haiti: Pathways to responding to recurrent crises and chronic fragility – Systematic Country Diagnostic Update](#).

¹⁶ WFP. 2021. [Analyse de la réponse pour l'adaptation climatique: Haiti](#).

¹⁷ WFP. Evaluation of WFP Haiti country strategic plan for 2019–2022. (Not yet available online.)

¹⁸ The Borgen Project. 2019. [Top 10 Facts about Girls' Education in Haiti](#). Girls age 13–17 report that school is the second most common place where they experience violence.

¹⁹ Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. 2012. [Plan stratégique de développement d'Haiti: Pays Émergent en 2030](#).

²⁰ Sustainable Development Report. 2022. [Haiti](#).

²¹ R. Rasul and others. 2022. [Extreme Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Haiti: Findings from a Population-Based Cohort in Port-au-Prince, Haiti](#).

²² WFP. Common country analysis for Haiti, 2022. (Not available online.)

13. *End malnutrition.* Close to half of women of reproductive age are anaemic,²³ while one fifth of children under 5 are stunted, with no progress observed since 2012.²⁴ Only one quarter of children under 2 consume a sufficiently diverse diet. Schools are the only place where many children receive a nutritious meal.²⁵ An estimated 32 percent of women and 22 percent of men were obese in 2020, signalling the double burden of malnutrition.
14. A March–June 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)²⁶ assessment revealed 4.9 million people are in need of assistance, of which 1.8 million are in IPC phase 4 (Emergency). In addition, in late 2022 Haiti registered IPC phase 5 (Catastrophe/Famine) levels of food insecurity for the first time.²⁷
15. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* The agriculture sector, comprising forestry, livestock and fishing in addition to agriculture, employs 40 percent of households and 90 percent of rural households,²⁸ contributing 21 percent of the gross domestic product.²⁹ Consisting primarily of subsistence farms, the sector experiences chronic challenges due to a lack of access to technology, irrigation and credit, post-harvest losses, poor market access³⁰ and insecurity. In addition, women smallholders lack the same inheritance rights as men and receive lower wages than their male counterparts.³¹
16. *Sustainable food systems.* Food systems are constrained by environmental degradation, soil erosion, underinvestment, low productivity, widespread inequality and climate change. Deforestation increases climate vulnerability and drives poverty.
17. On the other hand, investments in the agriculture sector and along the food value chain have a significant potential to sustainably lift Haitians out of poverty.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

18. *Capacity strengthening.* The crisis and limited financial resources have impeded the ability of the Government to implement lasting programmes.
19. *Policy coherence.* Haiti's strategic development plan is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to enable sustainable and inclusive economic growth. There is currently no national nutrition strategy, although nutrition is mainstreamed to a degree in some policy documents. Food sovereignty is a national priority, as evidenced by the objective of the national school feeding strategy to achieve an entirely home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme by 2030. Sector-specific policies are in place but have not been operationalized.
20. *Diversified resourcing.* Haiti depends on international funding for social protection programmes.
21. *Enhanced global partnership.* Haiti is experiencing significant challenges in achieving SDG 17, partly because of chronic trade deficits that impede development financing.³²

²³ World Bank. 2019. [Prevalence of anemia among children \(% of children ages 6-59 months\) – Haiti](#).

²⁴ WFP. Evaluation of WFP Haiti country strategic plan for 2019–2022. (Not yet available online.)

²⁵ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. [Haiti: The most under-funded humanitarian crisis in the world](#).

²⁶ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2023. [Haiti: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot | March-June 2023](#).

²⁷ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2023. [Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation September 2022–February 2023 and Projection for March–June 2023](#).

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ World Bank. 2019. [Prevalence of anemia among children \(% of children ages 6-59 months\) – Haiti](#).

³⁰ Poor market access primarily a function of poor road networks and limited rural–urban links.

³¹ United Nations. Common Country Analysis for Haiti, July 2022. (Document not online.)

³² *Ibid.*

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

22. Extreme inequality and concentration of wealth are structural barriers to poverty reduction. In 2021 the poorest quintile of the population held less than 1 percent of the country's wealth.³³ The poor are concentrated in rural areas and in urban slums that are ill-equipped to meet their needs.
23. Haiti's overall unemployment rate is 16 percent.³⁴ Among young people and women, however, the rates are 36 percent and 19 percent, respectively. Most available jobs do not pay enough to cover basic needs, and 45 percent of workers live on less than USD 1.23 a day.
24. The geographic distribution of humanitarian need in Haiti is uneven, with the southern peninsula and poor urban areas, in particular in greater Port-au-Prince, experiencing high levels of chronic poverty. Lower incomes in the southern peninsula mean that its inhabitants are less resilient in the face of shocks and more susceptible to earthquakes, which deepen existing inequality. Poor people in urban areas are disproportionately affected by non-state armed group violence, which reduces their ability to earn an income. Inadequate food consumption is highest in Grand'Anse (where 90 percent of the population has inadequate food consumption), Sud-Est (79 percent), Ouest (78 percent) and Cité Soleil (74 percent).³⁵
25. Haiti's widespread and multidimensional poverty makes targeting very challenging. This is compounded by a lack of reliable and up-to-date digital data. While there is a general shortage of gender-disaggregated data in all sectors, women, children and young people consistently emerge as the most at risk of food insecurity in any trans-sectoral needs analysis. Close to 10 percent of Haitians are disabled, of which 56 percent are women.³⁶ People identifying as LGBTQ+ and people living with HIV/AIDS³⁷ experience high levels of stigmatization.³⁸
26. Haiti's social protection system is fragmented, limited, ad hoc and offers limited geographic coverage.³⁹

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

27. The evaluation of Haiti's country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019–2023 showed the CSP to be aligned with national priorities and the United Nations development assistance framework for 2017–2021 and in particular the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.
28. The CSP evaluation concluded that WFP was agile in a volatile context and provided a vital resource through its common services. In some geographic areas WFP was the only actor providing assistance. WFP's access cell re-opened the southern corridor in February 2023 after 18 months of closure.

³³ World Bank. 2014. [Living Conditions in Haiti's Capital Improve, but Rural Communities Remain Very Poor](#).

³⁴ Statista. 2023. [Haiti: Unemployment rate from 2003 to 2022](#).

³⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, National Coordination of Food Security. 2022. [Enquête Nationale de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle \(ENSSAN 2022\) – Rapport d'analyse: volet ménage](#).

³⁶ World Bank. 2021. [Greater Inclusion Necessary for Haitians Living with a Disability](#).

³⁷ United States Agency for International Development. 2021. [Haiti: HIV/AIDS Health Profile](#).

³⁸ See footnote 38. Haiti has a generalized HIV epidemic with a prevalence of approximately 1.9 percent overall; this rate is higher in metropolitan areas.

³⁹ Evaluation of WFP Haiti country strategic plan for 2019–2022. (Not yet available online.)

29. WFP garnered the trust of its partners and positioned itself as a key Government partner. WFP will build on these relationships and focus increasingly on addressing the underlying and chronic drivers of food insecurity through support for safety nets and improved livelihoods.
30. WFP's asset rehabilitation activities show potential and will be scaled. WFP will invest in rural and urban livelihoods along targeted food value chains with activities to support smallholder productivity and climate change adaptation. WFP will also shift towards HGSF while expanding coverage of schools. Haiti's 2021 national social protection and promotion policy was also developed thanks to three years of technical support and engagement and is closely linked to WFP's support for the national social registry (SIMAST). SIMAST holds vulnerability data on 20 percent of the population, indicating both marked progress (previously, the coverage was 7 percent) but also that a significant road ahead must be traversed to reach full coverage of the population in all departments of the country. Challenges include the absence of detailed household vulnerability data and inadequate targeting methodologies and cash transfer systems.⁴⁰
31. WFP developed a community-based approach to targeting, which will be strengthened in order to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors while improving community acceptance. WFP is supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in digitalizing its national registry, thus improving targeting, registration and data analysis capacity.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

32. This CSP is aligned with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027 by ensuring access to food and essential needs, supporting multidimensional risk management and economic transformation and contributing to the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.
33. This CSP is consistent with Haiti's national strategic development plans⁴¹ focus on reducing poverty and hunger, mitigating the impact of natural hazards and achieving gender equality.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

34. The CSP has been informed by consultations with beneficiaries, civil society, donors, a limited number of line ministries and other United Nations agencies. Independent meetings led by an external national consultant ensured the impartiality and transparency of the process.
35. National stakeholders unanimously requested support for addressing structural issues by promoting local food commodities through WFP's assistance, including local purchases and cash-based transfers (CBTs) as means of strengthening local markets.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

36. The CSP is premised on the following theory of change:
 - If WFP employs a gender and conflict-sensitive approach aimed at supporting the most food-insecure Haitians in meeting their food and other essential needs;

⁴⁰ R. Beazley and A. Solórzano. 2017. *Étude sur la protection sociale réactive aux crises en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes: Résumé des principales constatations et recommandations*.

⁴¹ Haiti's national strategic development plans include the country's strategy for gender equality, national school feeding strategy, strategic plan for social protection and promotion and food sovereignty and food and nutrition security strategy, among others.

- addresses drivers of food insecurity by supporting rural livelihoods, with an emphasis on sustainable and climate-sensitive asset creation and strengthening local food value chains and markets;
 - supports national institutions with systems for supporting effective social protection in order to reduce food insecurity and intersectional poverty;
 - *then* fewer people will be left behind and the Government will have improved capacity to make progress towards SDG 2 and SDG 17.
37. Haiti has experienced significant change since the CSP for 2019–2023 was adopted in 2018. Operations increased threefold to respond to increasing violence. Almost three years into the crisis WFP will continue to provide emergency assistance. At the same time, however, WFP will shift towards a long-term vision, recognizing that many of the drivers of food insecurity and poverty in Haiti are systemic and chronic.
38. This will be achieved by focusing on five interrelated themes that put the Haitian people at the centre of WFP's work and for which specific, achievable and measurable targets for 2028 have been set.
- *Localization* will be key. Assistance will be delivered by working through local organizations, small businesses, smallholders and women's groups, among other local stakeholders. WFP's aim is for 87 percent of school meals and 30 percent of the emergency contingency stock to be sourced locally by 2028. A preference for CBTs will support local economies and provide much-needed liquidity to food-insecure households that have intersectional vulnerabilities.
 - *Conflict sensitivity* will be mainstreamed throughout WFP's operations, coupled with a robust and gender-sensitive acceptance strategy bolstered by improved security measures and WFP's access cell.
 - *Climate action* will take a more prominent position in WFP's operations in Haiti, in recognition of the importance of strengthening rural livelihoods and rehabilitating natural resources to mitigate the impact of climate change on food security.
 - *Systems strengthening* to strengthen social protection and national capacity for beneficiary registration will be a central pillar of work under the CSP, leveraging WFP's relationships with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. WFP's aim is for 70 percent of households in the country to be registered in SIMAST and for full coverage in three departments to be achieved by 2028. WFP will also support early warning systems and emergency preparedness at the local level to build resilience in the face of climate hazards.
 - *Digitalization*, in particular with regard to CBTs, data collection and analysis and beneficiary registration, will support improved service delivery and timeliness of assistance throughout WFP's operations and strengthen accountability to affected populations.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks

39. CSP outcome 1 will address the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected and food-insecure Haitians and strengthen emergency preparedness.

WFP strategic outcome

40. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

41. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

42. CSP outcome 1 contributes to the humanitarian response plan, as well as the fourth pillar of the UNSDCF and Haiti's national development strategy.

Expected outputs

43. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:

- Output 1.1: Crisis-affected food-insecure women, men, girls, boys and disadvantaged individuals equitably receive unconditional assistance that meets their emergency food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after emergencies.
- Output 1.2: Crisis-affected people, with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe and nutritious food.
- Output 1.3: Communities affected by shocks benefit from improved emergency preparedness services and tools that mitigate the impact of shocks and improve their ability to quickly recover from sudden onset disasters.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during and after emergencies

44. WFP will provide unconditional assistance to households experiencing IPC phase 4 levels of food insecurity,⁴² implement nutrition-specific interventions and prepare households exposed to shocks through anticipatory support, including cash transfers.
45. WFP will target households headed by women and with persons with disabilities, older persons and children under 5. Households with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children age 6–23 months and people living with HIV/AIDS will receive supplementary nutritious food in addition to general food assistance, with priority given to households meeting these criteria and living in areas with a global acute malnutrition rate above 10 percent or a severe acute malnutrition rate above 1.5 percent. The polyvalent community health agents under the Ministry of Public Health and Population will identify eligible households through a community-based and in-person approach, with WFP's support.
46. WFP's partners will screen and refer cases of acute malnutrition to public health clinics. WFP will support the polyvalent community health agents in conducting nutrition-specific outreach and training, establishing and supporting mothers' and fathers' clubs and conducting home visits with a view to improving food consumption behaviour. Working through the polyvalent community health agents, WFP will also raise awareness about the environment and other issues affecting Haitian communities. Fathers will be integrated into childcare activities, and a gender and protection analysis will assess the impact of assistance on gender roles within households.
47. WFP will raise awareness of SGBV and continue to train cooperating partners on gender and protection. WFP will develop and roll out campaigns to reduce the incidence of SGBV by empowering men and women to break the cycle of violence. WFP will support partners

⁴² At the time of writing Haiti is no longer classified as being in IPC phase 5; should this occur, WFP will target households classified as IPC phase 5 as well.

working to identify and address SGBV cases through referrals and by strengthening community resources.

48. WFP assistance is intended to equal to the minimum expenditure basket, and the selection of transfer value and modality will consider beneficiary preferences, safety and protection concerns, inflation and market trends. The transfer value will be aligned among humanitarian partners based on consensus reached within the cash working group and with the specifications mentioned in the national response plan, currently set at USD 120,⁴³ and is periodically revised. The value will be set in United States dollars to mitigate against currency fluctuation, although transfers will be distributed in local currency. WFP is leading advocacy within the cash working group for the use of an essential needs approach.
49. Activity 1 is linked to activities under CSP outcomes 2 and 3, which will absorb a portion of the emergency beneficiaries. Registration for safety nets under CSP outcome 2 is connected to early registration of households for anticipatory CBT triggered by early warning systems supported under CSP outcome 4. WFP will prioritize SIMAST for beneficiary registration wherever possible.

Partnerships

50. WFP will work with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund to align its targeting with national targeting criteria, with non-governmental organizations to implement and monitor general food assistance and with financial service providers to plan and manage CBT distributions.
51. WFP will work closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) using the global strategic approach to addressing wasting in children and women, for which Haiti is a priority country.⁴⁴ WFP will support the Government of Haiti in implementing evidence-based and context-specific programmatic shifts in alignment with World Health Organization guidelines,⁴⁵ leveraging the mandate and comparative advantage of both WFP and UNICEF. This work will include combined interventions as a standard package of support for children and women affected by or at risk of wasting in highly-insecure humanitarian contexts, as well as ensuring a complementary set of preventive actions for young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP will contribute to the prevention of malnutrition by ensuring access to nutritious food through cash, food and specialized nutritious food assistance and by increasing the supply and availability of locally produced foods, while UNICEF will manage cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in synergy with WFP and in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population. WFP consults regularly with United Nations Nutrition platform members and coordinates all nutrition-sensitive activities with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and other government agencies. WFP will collaborate with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Population Fund to strengthen referral mechanisms and the efficiency of case management.
52. WFP will coordinate with the Directorate-General for Civil Protection to identify beneficiaries and achieve timely insurance payouts in areas prioritized by the Government, aligning with cash distribution systems already in place.

⁴³ There is a revision of the transfer value ongoing at the time of writing, which may result in an adjustment before the CSP is approved. This sentence will be revised accordingly.

⁴⁴ Emergency Nutrition Network. [UNICEF and WFP partnership framework to address wasting in children globally](#).

⁴⁵ World Health Organization. 2023. Global Action Plan for Child Wasting. [WHO guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema \(acute malnutrition\) in infants and children under 5 years](#).

Assumptions

53. Operational continuity will depend on reliable and consistent access to populations. WFP assumes that it will secure funding sufficient for its activities, including the ability to adapt to surges in need. WFP also assumes that national stakeholders will prioritize and coordinate climate adaptation and disaster risk management.

Transition/handover strategy

54. As the situation of the emergency beneficiaries is stabilized through humanitarian assistance, WFP will move up to 30 percent of beneficiaries, depending on their level of self-reliance, into safety net activities under CSP outcome 2 and WFP resilience programmes under CSP outcome 3. WFP will continue to assist crisis-affected Haitians as long as circumstances require.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, with women, children and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year

55. CSP outcome 2 aims to reduce socioeconomic vulnerability through strengthened safety nets that ensure access to education, healthy diets and essential goods and services to meet their essential needs.
56. School meals are a powerful incentive for children to attend school, particularly those who may otherwise be forced to work, beg or join non-state armed groups. Schools are an effective place to address social issues, promote equality between girls and boys, raise environmentally conscious adults and create a potential market for smallholder producers.
57. WFP's safety net activities focus on areas classified as being in IPC phase 3. They are intended to strengthen Haiti's social protection infrastructure, reduce chronic poverty and food insecurity and boost social cohesion.

WFP strategic outcome

58. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

59. The focus area for CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

60. CSP outcome 2 contributes to the third pillar of the UNSDCF, Haiti's national school feeding strategy and the national policy for social protection and promotion.

Expected outputs

61. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 2.1: School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes.
 - Output 3.1: Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building.

Key activities

Activity 2: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-age children and adolescents

62. WFP's school feeding programme is the largest safety net in Haiti. WFP provides at least one daily nutritious meal, thereby improving learning ability and encouraging enrolment and regular attendance, especially for girls.
63. The programme combines socioeconomic activity, learning and community engagement. Food handlers manage food stocks, while local women cook, distribute meals and run canteens, which enables them to earn income while increasing their marketable skills. WFP has introduced improved cooking methods⁴⁶ while reducing the environmental and health impacts of cooking with coal, as well as educational kitchen garden composting to reduce waste and regenerate soils. In addition, WFP will seek to enhance hygiene and improve eating habits through social and behaviour change communication.
64. WFP aims to source the majority of food for its school meals programme locally by 2028, contributing to the triple nexus by boosting the local economy and significantly reducing WFP's environmental footprint. Smallholder farmers supported under CSP outcome 3 are a source of local produce for the programme, and WFP will continue to develop links between the two outcomes. HGSF has improved school menus by introducing spinach and other leafy greens, good sources of iron, and carrots, a source of vitamin A.
65. In Port-au-Prince WFP's school feeding will comprise two locally produced fortified snacks per day, covering half the daily energy requirements. These are sourced through a local food transformation company working with an association of women smallholders. This modality will enable a switch to take-home rations if schools are forced to shut down.

Activity 3: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti

66. WFP will implement the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (ASPIRE) programme on the Government's behalf. To ensure that no one is left behind WFP will implement a parallel and aligned safety net until the Government is in a position to take over. WFP will promote nutrition, good health and dietary diversity through a robust social and behaviour change communication programme and other community-based activities to foster the resilience and financial inclusion of beneficiaries, especially women.
67. WFP will also provide cash top-ups for the most nutritionally vulnerable households to enable them to access nutritious food. This will be complemented with screening for malnutrition and the referral of cases of moderate or severe acute malnutrition to the Ministry of Public Health and Population and UNICEF for treatment and social and behaviour change communication activities that promote improved infant and young child feeding practices, healthy dietary choices, demand for locally produced diverse and nutritious food, and adequate food preparation and consumption.
68. WFP will support the national identification office by ensuring that beneficiaries can register for national identification cards simultaneously with their registration into safety nets and issuing a small number of identification cards. WFP intends to strengthen government capacity to address malnutrition with a view to facilitating a handover of operations to the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

⁴⁶ WFP is implementing a project that uses recycled plastic bottles to produce thermal cooking bags for cooking, providing environmental, health and safety benefits, including through a reduction in the use of charcoal, and an income-generating opportunity for women involved in the production of the bags.

69. This activity will involve up to 20 percent of crisis response beneficiaries, prioritizing persons living with HIV/AIDS to improve adherence to anti-retroviral therapy and children to reduce malnutrition. WFP will ensure that social assistance leads to digital financial inclusion and that transfer mechanisms consider beneficiary preferences.

Partnerships

70. WFP will collaborate with UNICEF to provide integrated school health and nutrition packages and promote education for adolescent girls with the Ministry of Education and Professional Training and other education stakeholders. WFP advocates the development of school feeding legislation, although the political environment is a significant impediment.⁴⁷
71. Haiti's national school feeding policy and strategy are being updated by the Government of Haiti with technical support from WFP through a project funded through the United States Agency for International Development McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme. WFP will address gaps identified through the 2022 Systems Approach for Better Education Results assessment, in particular by working with civil society organizations and community groups in advocating adoption of a national law that insulates school feeding from political instability by establishing school meals as an entitlement for all schoolchildren.
72. WFP delivers its CBT assistance in partnership with the World Bank and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. WFP works with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on financial inclusion and economic empowerment through digitized transfers targeting women. WFP will work with mobile money operators to improve payment procedures and tools, specifically targeting women.
73. WFP will continue to seek opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation to further expand and diversify its partnership base with countries, international financial institutions and the private sector to promote peer learning on home-grown innovative solutions.

Assumptions

74. It is assumed that WFP will receive sufficient and consistent funding and that the Government will remain committed to developing its social protection infrastructure with WFP as its primary strategic and operational partner.

Transition/handover strategy

75. WFP's long-term objective is to integrate school meals into a comprehensive social protection system, although this will probably not be entirely achievable by 2028.
76. WFP's safety net is designed to be handed over to the Government when it takes over ASPIRE, as detailed under CSP outcome 4.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Shock-affected food-insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year

77. CSP outcome 3 addresses the socioeconomic drivers of food insecurity by investing in local ecosystems and in the skills, assets and capacity of smallholders, youth and women. This outcome targets areas classified as being in IPC phase 3. Activities will strengthen the assets and livelihoods of targeted households in order to preclude any further deterioration of their food security and increase their self-sufficiency.

⁴⁷ As an example, the Minister of Education and Professional Training has been changed three times in the previous two years.

78. Links between rural producers and urban and peri-urban small businesses, including through strengthened food systems, can be transformational in Haiti because they reduce structural inequality, increase the availability of local food and reduce environmental degradation and dependence on external markets.
79. Food-insecure smallholders will have improved resilience enabling them to mitigate climate-related risks and the impacts of natural disasters, improve production and strengthen links to markets, including HGFS.

WFP strategic outcome

80. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

81. The focus area for CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

82. CSP outcome 3 contributes to the third pillar of the UNSDCF and Haiti's food sovereignty and food and nutrition security strategies.

Expected outputs

83. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
 - Output 4.1: Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other shocks.
 - Output 4.2: Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems.
 - Output 5.1: Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGFS.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide food-insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach

84. WFP will strengthen livelihoods and invest in rural assets while supporting women and youth in urban and peri-urban areas seeking access to livelihoods along the food value chain. Activities such as regenerative agriculture will reduce land and soil vulnerability, enabling communities to increase and diversify their incomes. This serves to improve consumption while strengthening capacity and promoting savings and investments, enabling revenue-growth opportunities. Healthier soil also produces higher yields and better-quality food, increases environmental resilience and contributes to addressing malnutrition.
85. The enhancement of the food value chain will require financial inclusion and literacy (including through digitalization), in particular among women, and adopting behaviours that protect assets.
86. Many women are engaged in small-scale food-related businesses (e.g. processing grains and running bakeries and food shops). WFP will build their resource base to generate a multiplier effect on household and community economies. WFP will provide entrepreneurial and leadership skills and develop support networks for small businesses and markets,

potentially reducing inter-communal conflict. For young people such opportunities can reduce incentives to migrate or to engage in illicit activities.

87. This activity will identify appropriate livelihoods solutions for up to 20 percent of crisis response beneficiaries overall. Furthermore, up to 25 percent of activity 4 beneficiaries will be transitioned into activity 5 as food-insecure smallholders develop their asset bases and are able to integrate into smallholder associations. Risk transfer tools and integration into smallholder organizations will support the latter. WFP will support the Government of Haiti in strengthening emergency response and early warning systems and linking the national registry with anticipatory action. This will require the use of pre-agreed triggers established with the Government for the delivery of anticipatory action, including cash payouts, as reflected under the CSP outcome 1.

Activity 5: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSF

88. Restoring livelihoods is fundamental to reducing humanitarian need in Haiti. WFP will build the capacity of smallholder farmers and value chain actors⁴⁸ to diversify market access opportunities and reduce their exposure to shocks, providing equipment, tools and skills that will enable them to reduce post-harvest losses. These include negotiation and contracting skills, knowledge and actions to improve sustainable natural resource management and access to clean energy solutions.
89. Risk financing mechanisms will protect livelihoods against natural hazards. WFP will provide rural communities exposed to shocks and vulnerable households identified through the national social registry under CSP outcome 2 with appropriate micro-insurance opportunities, including premium payments in the initial stages, while national capacity is being strengthened.
90. This activity will broaden the links between smallholders and HGSF to include more schools and seek to promote market links beyond schools.
91. This activity will involve up to 5 percent of emergency beneficiaries in addition to the eligible beneficiaries under activity 4.

Partnerships

92. WFP will coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of the Environment to develop curricula and roll out capacity strengthening activities and collaborate with Quisqueya University on data analysis with regard to climate risk mitigation.
93. WFP has a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and participated in a UNEP-led climate security study. WFP collaborates closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) as co-leads for the implementation of the food systems transformation agenda in Haiti under the Resident Coordinator and in close coordination with Haiti's national committee for agriculture systems.
94. WFP's strategic partnership with FAO will generate data and analysis related to food systems transformation and climate solutions, as well as supporting new policies related to food systems. At the operational level, WFP will coordinate with FAO and IFAD to improve local production and increase the links between smallholders and HGSF initiatives.

⁴⁸ Sixty percent of beneficiaries are women.

Assumptions

95. Operational continuity will depend on reliable and consistent access to populations. WFP assumes continued funding and an enabling environment sufficient to support smallholders over several planting seasons. WFP also assumes that national stakeholders will continue to prioritize climate adaptation and disaster risk management.

Transition/handover strategy

96. By working through national structures and aligning targeting criteria, monitoring methodologies and objectives, WFP ensures local ownership. As smallholders improve their resource and asset base, they will increase their resilience and progressively be capable of making a sustainable transition away from WFP assistance.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028

97. This outcome will strengthen national systems and capacity to provide effective safety nets through a strengthened social protection infrastructure, including shock-responsive safety nets.

WFP strategic outcome

98. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

99. The focus area for CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

100. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with Haiti's national social protection and promotion policy, food sovereignty and food and nutrition security policies and national disaster risk management plan.

Expected outputs

101. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 6.1: Haitian institutions have improved national policies, systems and assistance that ensure access of targeted Haitians to social assistance relating to food security, disaster risk mitigation and climate resilience and address multidimensional poverty, including malnutrition.
 - Output 6.2: Relevant local and national stakeholders have improved capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks.

Key activities**Activity 6: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders**

102. WFP will support national counterparts working to operationalize the national social protection and promotion policy. WFP will provide training, coaching and mentoring, support the development of policy and legislation, establish platforms and infrastructure and support the Government in work to improve governance and accountability related to social protection and national safety nets. WFP will work with the Government to enhance and expand SIMAST and strengthen the accountability and transparency of monitoring and reporting systems through digitalization. WFP will improve vulnerability analysis and targeting by introducing intersectional analyses and integrating nutrition.
103. WFP will work with national and local actors to improve their capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including through strengthened early warning systems. WFP will advocate the use of sovereign insurance coverage as part of an integrated climate risk

management system and disaster risk financing strategy while supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour with the provision of shock-responsive social protection for vulnerable populations exposed to shocks. WFP will explore opportunities to increase macro-insurance coverage either through direct premium payments to the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility⁴⁹ (CCRIF) or by channelling the funds through the Ministry of Economy and Finance, while ensuring the requisite capacity and accountability structures are in place.

104. WFP will support the Government in implementing its disaster risk financing strategy with an emphasis on its risk layering dimension, including the risk transfer programmes designed using the CCRIF approach. WFP will explore appropriate ways of supporting Haiti's disaster risk management stakeholders in assessing current risk transfer options and policies, and support and strengthen implementation and reporting after payouts.

Partnerships

105. WFP, in coordination with the World Bank, maintains the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour as the primary recipient of capacity strengthening and will continue to provide it with technical assistance.
106. WFP will broaden and strengthen its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to mainstream climate change adaptation into agricultural policies and programmes.
107. WFP will work with the Directorate-General for Civil Protection and the hydrometeorological unit under the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to strengthen emergency warning systems.

Assumptions

108. The success of this outcome will require continued funding, the technical compatibility of existing systems and adequate procedures for transferring beneficiaries from WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform to SIMAST, as well as an improvement in the security situation.

Transition/handover strategy

109. WFP will partner with ministries, local governments, insurance companies, microfinance institutions and digital partners with the aim of handing over CBT operations to the Government once capacity is sufficiently strengthened. This will entail close collaboration on data collection, sharing lessons learned and adjusting tools and methodologies.
110. WFP does not anticipate being able to fully handover emergency warning systems. However, it will align them with national systems while strengthening local capacity to enable a future transition.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year

111. This WFP outcome reflects WFP's enabling role, in which it provides effective and timely humanitarian assistance through service provision, coordination and leadership, including on-demand services.

WFP strategic outcome

112. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

⁴⁹ See: <https://www.ccrif.org/>.

Focus area

113. The focus area for CSP outcome 5 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

114. This CSP outcome contributes to Haiti's humanitarian response plan and to UNSDCF outcome 3, related to the provision of basic services and respect for the social contract.

Expected outputs

115. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:

- Output 7.1: Humanitarian partners benefit from the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) providing transport for humanitarian workers and cargo to assist crisis-affected populations in Haiti.
- Output 8.1: Humanitarian partners utilize increased logistics capacity and coordination to provide efficient and timely humanitarian assistance.
- Output 9.1: Humanitarian partners utilize increased information and communication technology capacity and coordination to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance.
- Output 10.1: Partners utilize WFP's on-demand services to support crisis-affected populations in Haiti.

Key activities

Activity 7: Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti.

116. UNHAS will provide critical air services to the humanitarian community year-round on a cost-recovery basis. The UNHAS fleet comprises one fixed-wing aircraft and one helicopter, which is required due to continued road access constraints throughout the country.

Activity 8: Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.

117. WFP will co-lead the logistics sector with the Government. WFP will fill gaps during emergencies by providing fuel, storage and transport services and will strengthen the capacity of the Directorate-General for Civil Protection to enable the Government to lead coordination and service provision in emergencies.

Activity 9: Provide coordination and leadership to the emergency telecommunications sector in Haiti.

118. In the event of a large-scale emergency requiring the activation of the emergency telecommunications cluster, WFP will lead the cluster and provide telecommunications technical support, internet hubs, connectivity and information technology infrastructure oversight.

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.

119. WFP will provide on-demand logistics services on a cost-recovery basis. WFP's provision of maritime transport is an essential alternative to road transport serving the south of Haiti.

Assumptions

120. It is assumed that transportation options for humanitarian staff and cargo will continue to be limited.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

121. WFP will reach 4,767,963 women, men, girls and boys with nutrition-sensitive assistance to meet essential needs and build resilience in the face of shocks. WFP will also provide supplementary nutrition assistance in emergency response to children under 2 and to households with children under 5, adolescent girls, food-insecure pregnant and breastfeeding women, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities and elderly persons in interventions under the emergency and safety nets activities of the CSP.
122. WFP is reviewing its targeting methodology to ensure transparency and community acceptance, based on beneficiary feedback, the CSP evaluation findings and national targeting systems.
123. WFP aims to move up to 30 percent of its emergency beneficiaries to the resilience outcomes of the CSP, split between WFP safety nets (10 percent) and resilience activities (up to 20 percent). This will be facilitated by improved data within SIMAST, whose development is supported by WFP under CSP outcome 4. Eligible households under CSP outcome 1 that include young people and women will be prioritized for transition to livelihoods programming. WFP will provide additional support to highly food-insecure smallholders to enable them to improve their productivity and capacity and join aggregate farmers' associations, facilitating their transition from activity 4 to activity 5 under CSP outcome 3.
124. WFP will inform and consult beneficiaries on programme design and implementation and guarantee access to a safe community feedback mechanism. The WFP's hotline will be extended to other United Nations entities as an inter-agency service.
125. WFP will continue to register WFP beneficiaries through an appropriate beneficiary data management information system, facilitating transfer management, transition to resilience activities and targeting and prioritization-related decisions in case of funding shortfalls or pipeline breaks.
126. WFP will prioritize SIMAST for the national safety net and crisis response, aligning with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's objective to reach 70 percent national coverage by 2028.

4.2 Transfers

127. Food rations and CBT values are provided in annex III and annex IV. WFP will continue to conduct an annual CBT feasibility review, which has been done regularly to inform the choice of transfer modality in the volatile conditions prevalent in Haiti, with consideration of beneficiary preferences and financial service provider capacity. WFP will engage with local start-ups to develop Haitian-owned solutions, supporting market development and local economies.
128. Large-scale CBT distributions are constrained by limited availability of cash outside of Port-au-Prince and the risk associated with transporting cash. WFP is diversifying its approach, moving towards cashless and digital cash solutions, including a more robust integration of commercial market partnerships. WFP will seek to shift at least three-quarters of ASPIRE beneficiaries to mobile cash or cash-over-the-counter and to digitalize most CBT assistance by 2028.
129. WFP will adhere to its corporate CBT assurance framework, in particular concerning identity management and beneficiary data protection, and will ensure that it obtains beneficiaries' informed consent before accessing mobile phone data. It will also identify protection issues and enhance targeting through intersectional vulnerability analysis.

130. WFP will establish robust internal controls to improve accountability, transparency and beneficiary protection.
131. WFP will continue to provide an emergency food basket to food-insecure households affected by emergencies, in many cases supplemented by cash. The food basket will be nutritionally balanced⁵⁰ and tailored to local preferences, intended to feed a family of five for one month. The assistance will serve as a lifeline during lockdowns or after extreme climate-related events. WFP will seek opportunities to source the contingency stock partly from local suppliers.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

132. The WFP country office is in Port-au-Prince, with additional field offices in Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Jérémie and Les Cayes and a support office in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.⁵¹ The office in Les Cayes is relocating to Miragoâne in 2023 to enable port access and mitigate security risks. The country office has roughly 300 employees, with variations due to frequent rotation of staff on short-term contracts, of which 20 percent are international and 80 percent are national. WFP has made significant efforts to reach gender parity and will continue to pursue this objective. At the time of writing, there is a 50/50 gender split among national staff and confirmed management positions.
133. An organizational realignment exercise took place in 2022. WFP will bolster its technical capacity in CBTs, nutrition, gender, access, conflict sensitivity, social protection and country capacity strengthening. The adjusted organizational structure also seeks improved interaction between outcome managers and activity managers, boosting coherence between CSP outcomes. WFP is committed to investing in people management and well-being and to implementing the country office staffing framework in alignment with WFP's people policy.

4.4 Partnerships

134. WFP requires consistent funding so that it can shift crisis response beneficiaries to resilience building and thus steadily reduce humanitarian need.
135. WFP will sustain and increase support from donors. WFP will expand and diversify its funding from existing donors through a targeted approach while simultaneously diversifying its portfolio through non-traditional donors using evidence-driven value propositions and targeted advocacy.
136. WFP will reinforce its partnerships with other United Nations entities, further strengthening the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. WFP will seek new alliances with gender-focused organizations to support gender-transformative interventions.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

137. WFP will conduct regular studies, assessments and evaluations to inform and enhance programmes and adopt monitoring and evaluation procedures for capturing the diverse needs of women, men, girls, boys and marginalized groups and assess progress on outputs and outcomes. WFP will bridge the data gap in Haiti by conducting intersectional vulnerability analyses and training partners and stakeholders to do the same.

⁵⁰ The emergency food ration provides 1,923 kcal per person per day.

⁵¹ The support office was established in 2022 to enable operational continuity in a climate of heightened insecurity.

138. Cooperating partners will provide monthly progress reports, allowing WFP to measure output-level achievements. Mobile data collection applications will support post-distribution monitoring, and data will be disaggregated by sex and age.
139. WFP will continue to implement strengthened and integrated community feedback mechanisms, ensuring two-way communication through interpersonal dialogue, visual materials and a free hotline accessible to all beneficiaries. These will foster mutual learning and trust while ensuring the participation of communities in the design and implementation of WFP activities.
140. In 2024 WFP will conduct a decentralized evaluation of HGSP. It will also cooperate with Quisqueya University to develop evidence-based cost-benefit analyses and studies of the impact of HGSP on the local economy, thereby helping to guide the transition towards increased local purchase. A mid-term review to measure progress and inform the remainder of the CSP is planned for the first half of 2026. A final evaluation is planned for 2027.
141. WFP will continue to provide technical and financial support to the Government in its efforts to address the food security data gap, including through the annual national food security survey, IPC assessments and joint food security assessments and monitoring missions with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This support will also include strengthening the Government's capacity to conduct emergency food security assessments and enhancing its department-wide early warning system.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

142. The perception that the international community and WFP are undermining local markets is a significant risk and requires intentional, targeted engagement and communication to improve community acceptance. WFP will deploy a community engagement strategy to reduce risks while ensuring that all activities support national systems, local economies and communities and are designed in a gender- and conflict-sensitive manner.
143. The situation in Haiti makes it difficult for WFP to retain qualified employees. WFP upgraded position levels in line with organizational realignment recommendations, but turnover remains high.
144. WFP engages closely with donors and partners to ensure their commitment and understanding of the importance of consistent and predictable funding to achieve the ambitions of this CSP.

Operational risks

145. Cash in hand poses a significant operational risk. WFP is moving towards non-cash solutions. However, the lack of national identification cards remains a considerable constraint. WFP supports the digital national registration system and advocates the use of a humanitarian e-wallet.
146. Women and girls, in particular those living with disabilities, face very high risks of SGBV. Recognizing this, WFP will work to ensure their safe access to assistance and will design programmes that are sensitive to their diverse needs.
147. To address risks of sexual exploitation and abuse within the operational context, WFP will work with key stakeholders to train WFP and partner staff, sensitize affected communities and strengthen internal reporting and referral procedures.

Fiduciary risks

148. WFP applies stringent control and accountability measures to reduce fraud risks at various stages of the project cycle. WFP has a robust monitoring strategy in place and will reinforce monitoring protocols, systems and adherence to standard operating procedures

established with cooperating partners. These include reconciliation, triangulation, spot checks, standard verification processes, oversight activities and strengthened community feedback mechanisms. WFP's investment in digitalization will support the reconciliation of CBTs and further reduce fiduciary risks.

149. To mitigate risks to staff health, safety and security WFP will adhere to its standard operating procedures. Security-related fiduciary risks are mitigated through regular political, economic and security monitoring and by staff following the WFP field security accountability framework standards.

Financial risks

150. Commodity price fluctuations and currency volatility continue to pose a financial risk. WFP will seek the best value for money. To do so, WFP will budget in United States dollars and regularly monitor markets to maintain purchasing power. In addition, WFP is shifting to local purchase and e-money solutions.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

151. The intended shifts towards improved and diverse CBTs and HGSF will significantly reduce WFP's environmental footprint.
152. WFP's thermal cooking bags recycle plastic and reduce the energy required to cook a meal by up to 80 percent. WFP will scale the production and use of these bags in its school feeding programme throughout Haiti.
153. WFP includes climate-smart solutions, including improved irrigation and climate-smart and carbon-free solutions, in its support for smallholder farmers to help reduce environmental degradation.
154. To reduce the impact of its operations WFP will implement an environmental management system, including a shift to solar energy in multiple locations to limit carbon emissions and a circular economy approach to asset and waste management and recycling and reuse.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

155. WFP will require an investment of USD 1,526,223,062, of which 39 percent will be allocated to CSP outcome 1, reflecting ongoing humanitarian needs, and 7 percent to the provision of common and on-demand services to support the humanitarian response. The provision of safety nets and support for asset creation and livelihoods account for another 52 percent, while capacity strengthening under CSP outcome 4 will account for 2 percent. Emergency response costs will decrease while school feeding increases to account for a rise in coverage and higher costs related to local purchases.⁵²
156. WFP will allocate adequate resources to contribute to gender equality through specific gender-sensitive and gender-transformative activities, in addition to activities where gender and protection issues are mainstreamed.

⁵² These are offset by reduced transport costs and multilayered benefits to the Haitian economy and society, as well as how WFP is perceived.

| COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Country strategic plan outcome | Activity | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | Total |
| 1 | 1 | 152 565 301 | 130 688 745 | 113 534 216 | 100 362 955 | 90 498 579 | 587 649 796 |
| 2 | 2 | 47 403 004 | 54 363 970 | 61 656 350 | 67 925 000 | 87 756 559 | 319 104 883 |
| | 3 | 31 705 984 | 28 652 880 | 21 732 043 | 41 957 109 | 28 693 944 | 152 741 960 |
| 3 | 4 | 55 012 646 | 53 341 167 | 59 841 013 | 45 639 905 | 67 166 961 | 281 001 692 |
| | 5 | 12 821 367 | 6 294 896 | 6 808 253 | 7 361 517 | 7 923 718 | 41 209 751 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 111 357 | 7 031 135 | 7 239 721 | 7 404 765 | 7 533 922 | 34 320 900 |
| 5 | 7 | 18 447 010 | 18 492 024 | 18 555 104 | 18 589 695 | 18 517 637 | 92 601 470 |
| | 8 | 1 364 761 | 574 157 | 585 960 | 597 278 | 605 527 | 3 727 683 |
| | 9 | 1 281 999 | 1 289 519 | 1 295 602 | 1 299 790 | 1 296 605 | 6 463 515 |
| | 10 | 2 193 579 | 1 817 754 | 1 356 577 | 1 065 672 | 967 828 | 7 401 411 |
| Total | | 327 907 008 | 302 546 246 | 292 604 840 | 292 203 687 | 310 961 280 | 1 526 223 062 |

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

157. To improve food security in Haiti meaningfully this CSP will require operational flexibility and a sufficient operating budget. In case of funding shortfalls WFP will prioritize emergency response.
158. WFP will increase partnerships supporting humanitarian and development initiatives through sustained and targeted advocacy, demonstrating the stabilizing impact of consistent resilience-building activities and the correlation between funding shortfalls and spikes in food insecurity. WFP will seek new funding streams targeting school meals and climate change adaptation, with support from the regional bureau and headquarters.
159. Strengthened partnerships with national stakeholders will improve WFP's ability to receive bilateral funds from international financial institutions. WFP will engage with the International Monetary Fund to advocate that a percentage of bilateral transfers be earmarked for social protection, which remains a priority.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HAITI COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2028)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Sufficient food and funding are available in country or the region during shocks

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Activities and outputs

1. Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies. (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1 Crisis-affected food-insecure women, men, girls, boys and disadvantaged individuals equitably receive unconditional assistance that meets their emergency food, nutrition, and other essential needs before, during, and after emergencies. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2 Crisis-affected people with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

1.2 Crisis-affected people with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food. (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

1.2 Crisis-affected people with women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS prioritized, receive nutrition-sensitive assistance that improves access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

1.3 Communities affected by shocks benefit from improved emergency preparedness services and tools that mitigate the impact of shocks and improve their ability to quickly recover from sudden onset disasters. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.3 Communities affected by shocks benefit from improved emergency preparedness services and tools that mitigate the impact of shocks and improve their ability to quickly recover from sudden onset disasters. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.3 Communities affected by shocks benefit from improved emergency preparedness services and tools that mitigate the impact of shocks and improve their ability to quickly recover from sudden onset disasters. (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, with women, children and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Sufficient funding is available for this programme. The planned cash transfers to nutritionally vulnerable households will show the expected positive impact on nutrition.

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Retention rate, by grade

SABER school feeding index

Activities and outputs

2. Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-age children and adolescents. (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

2.1 School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1 School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes. (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1 School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1 School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.1 School-age girls, boys and adolescents in priority areas receive diverse meals as part of a school-based health and nutrition package to improve food security, nutrition and education outcomes. (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3. Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti. (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

3.1 Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

3.1 Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building. (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

3.1 Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

3.1 Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

3.1 Targeted households, with women, children, and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, receive cash-based assistance that meets their essential food and other needs, mitigate extreme poverty and contribute to national social protection systems-building. (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Shock-affected food-insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Sufficient funding is available for this programme.

Outcome indicators

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Climate services score

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Investment capacity index

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods

Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

4. Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach. (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

4.1 Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other shocks. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

4.1 Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other shocks. (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

4.1 Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other shocks. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

4.1 Targeted rural and urban communities have improved access to assets, skills and services that enable them to create and rehabilitate community assets, reinforce local livelihoods and improve their resilience in the face of climate and other shocks. (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

4.2 Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.2 Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.2 Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.2 Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems. (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

4.2 Targeted rural and urban communities, including smallholder farmers, women and youth, have improved and diversified livelihood opportunities along the food value chain, improve their food security and benefit from inclusive and resilient food systems. (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

5. Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGFSF. (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)

5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGFSF. (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGFSF. (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGSF. (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.1 Food-insecure smallholders and value chain actors, particularly women and disadvantaged groups, have improved skills and services to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks and facilitate better access to markets, including HGSF. (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG target 9: Capacity building

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Stable government counterparts ensure capacity building efforts show long-term positive results

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Activities and outputs

6. Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders. (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

6.1 Haitian institutions have improved national policies, systems and assistance that ensure access of targeted Haitians to social assistance relating to food security, disaster risk mitigation and climate resilience and address multidimensional poverty, including malnutrition. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs)

6.2 Relevant local and national stakeholders have improved capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks. (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Need for enhanced partnerships

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

7. Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti. (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)

7.1 Humanitarian partners benefit from the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) providing transport for humanitarian workers and cargo to assist crisis-affected populations in Haiti. (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

8. Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti. (LCS-2.1: Logistics cluster)

8.1 Humanitarian partners utilize increased logistics capacity and coordination to provide efficient and timely humanitarian assistance. (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

9. Provide coordination and leadership to the emergency telecommunications sector in Haiti. (ETC-2.2: Emergency telecommunications cluster)

9.1 Humanitarian partners utilize increased information and communication technology capacity and coordination to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance. (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

10. Provide on-demand services to partners. (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

10.1 Partners utilize WFP's on-demand services to support crisis-affected populations in Haiti. (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
- CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
- CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
- CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)
- CC.2.6: Percentage of WFP cooperating partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
- CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women
- CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
- CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
- CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
- CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
- CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
- CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
- CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
- CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
- CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)
- CC.2.6: Percentage of WFP cooperating partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

- CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
- CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women
- CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

ANNEX II

| BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Country strategic plan outcome | Output | Activity | Beneficiaries | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | Total |
| 1 | 1.1 | 1 | Girls | 300 000 | 58 500 | 48 000 | 38 400 | 30 720 | 475 620 |
| | | | Boys | 315 000 | 61 425 | 50 400 | 40 320 | 32 256 | 499 401 |
| | | | Women | 465 000 | 90 674 | 74 400 | 59 520 | 47 616 | 737 210 |
| | | | Men | 420 000 | 81 899 | 67 200 | 53 760 | 43 008 | 665 867 |
| | | | Total | 1 500 000 | 292 498 | 240 000 | 192 000 | 153 600 | 2 378 098 |
| | 1.2 | | Girls | 15 547 | 2 635 | 1 693 | 1 693 | 1 355 | 22 923 |
| | | | Boys | 16 181 | 2 742 | 1 763 | 1 763 | 1 411 | 23 860 |
| | | | Total | 31 728 | 5 377 | 3 456 | 3 456 | 2 766 | 46 783 |
| | 1.3 | | Girls | 3 000 | 1 500 | 2 400 | 3 840 | 6 146 | 16 886 |
| | | | Boys | 3 150 | 1 575 | 2 520 | 4 032 | 6 453 | 17 730 |
| | | | Women | 4 650 | 2 326 | 3 720 | 5 952 | 9 525 | 26 173 |
| | | | Men | 4 200 | 2 101 | 3 360 | 5 376 | 8 603 | 23 640 |
| | | | Total | 15 000 | 7 502 | 12 000 | 19 200 | 30 727 | 84 429 |
| 2 | 2.1 | 2 | Girls | 169 099 | 51 313 | 54 811 | 58 310 | 79 968 | 413 501 |
| | | | Boys | 176 001 | 53 407 | 57 049 | 60 690 | 83 232 | 430 379 |
| | | | Total | 345 100 | 104 720 | 111 860 | 119 000 | 163 200 | 843 880 |
| | 3.1 | 3 | Girls | 38 183 | 44 871 | 27 303 | 44 278 | 45 180 | 199 815 |
| | | | Boys | 40 091 | 47 114 | 28 668 | 46 492 | 47 439 | 209 804 |
| | | | Women | 59 181 | 69 546 | 42 317 | 68 631 | 70 028 | 309 703 |
| | | | Men | 53 455 | 62 819 | 38 223 | 61 990 | 63 253 | 279 740 |
| | | | Total | 190 910 | 224 350 | 136 511 | 221 391 | 225 900 | 999 062 |
| | 3 | 4.1 and 4.2 | 4 | Girls | 59 500 | 53 229 | 60 634 | 57 891 | 65 857 |
| Boys | | | | 62 475 | 55 891 | 63 665 | 60 785 | 69 149 | 311 965 |
| Women | | | | 92 225 | 82 505 | 93 982 | 89 731 | 102 077 | 460 520 |
| Men | | | | 83 300 | 74 520 | 84 886 | 81 048 | 92 198 | 415 952 |
| Total | | | | 297 500 | 266 145 | 303 167 | 289 455 | 329 281 | 1 485 548 |
| 5.1 | | 5 | Women | 18 893 | 15 989 | 19 700 | 22 480 | 25 209 | 102 271 |
| | | | Men | 17 440 | 14 760 | 18 186 | 20 750 | 23 270 | 94 406 |
| | | | Total | 36 333 | 30 749 | 37 886 | 43 230 | 48 479 | 196 677 |
| Total (without overlap) | | | | 2 254 011 | 609 120 | 666 010 | 708 634 | 530 192 | 4 767 963 |

ANNEX III

| FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Country strategic plan outcome 1 | | | | Country strategic plan outcome 2 | | Country strategic plan outcome 3 | | | | |
| | Activity 1: Unrestricted resource transfers | | | | Activity 2: School meals programme | | Activity 3: Safety nets | Activity 4: Food assistance for assets | Activity 5: Support to smallholder farmers | | |
| Beneficiary type | General food distribution | Nutrition | Anticipatory action/early warning | | School-age children | | Food-insecure households | Food-insecure households | Smallholder farmers | Smallholder farmers - micro - meso insurance | |
| Modality | Food | CBTs | Food | CBTs | Food | Commodity vouchers | CBTs | CBTs | CBTs | CBTs | |
| Peas | 83.333 | | | | 50 | | | | | | |
| Rice | 333.333 | | | | 120 | | | | | | |
| Vegetable oil | 24.533 | | | | 10 | 10 | | | | | |
| Salt | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| Plumpy'Doz | | 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ready-to-eat supplementary foods | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total kcal/day | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % kcal from protein | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBTs | | 0.8 | | 0.8 | | 0.396 | 0.247 | 0.95 | 0.277 | 0.771429 | |
| Number of feeding days per year | 30 | 75 | 90 | 30 | 150 | 150 | 360 | 92 | 100 | 100 | |

ANNEX IV

| TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Food type/cash-based transfers | Total (mt) | Total (USD) |
| Cereals | 56 041 | 66 598 31 |
| Pulses | 16 879 | 21 946 34 |
| Oil and fats | 7 595 | 16 868 32 |
| Mixed and blended foods | 430 | 2 129 79 |
| Other | 1 421 | 557 814 |
| Total (food) | 82 366 | 108 100 59 |
| Cash-based transfers | | 704 605 12 |
| Total (food and cash-based transfer value) | 82 366 | 812 705 71 |

ANNEX V

| INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|----------------------|
| | SDG 2 target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 1 | SDG 2 target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 2 | SDG 2 target 2.3/ WFP strategic outcome 3 | SDG 17 target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4 | SDG 17 target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5 | Total |
| | CSP outcome 1 | CSP outcome 2 | CSP outcome 3 | CSP outcome 4 | CSP outcome 5 | |
| Focus area | Crisis response | Resilience building | Resilience building | Resilience building | Crisis response | |
| Transfers | 456 542 858 | 354 425 575 | 270 143 086 | 23 300 422 | 95 299 020 | 1 199 710 960 |
| Implementation | 69 537 211 | 67 682 895 | 18 227 633 | 7 399 861 | 3 743 687 | 166 591 286 |
| Adjusted direct support costs | 25 703 777 | 20 940 208 | 14 175 238 | 1 525 915 | 4 877 642 | 67 222 780 |
| Subtotal | 551 783 846 | 443 048 679 | 302 545 956 | 32 226 197 | 103 920 349 | 1 433 525 027 |
| Indirect support costs (6.5 percent) | 35 865 950 | 28 798 164 | 19 665 487 | 2 094 703 | 6 273 731 | 92 698 035 |
| Total | 587 649 796 | 471 846 843 | 322 211 443 | 34 320 900 | 110 194 080 | 1 526 223 062 |

Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| ASPIRE | Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience |
| CBT | cash-based transfer |
| CCRIF | Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility |
| CSP | country strategic plan |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| HGSF | home-grown school feeding |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SGBV | sexual and gender-based violence |
| SIMAST | national social registry |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNHAS | United Nations Humanitarian Air Service |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNSDCF | United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework |