

Crisis response revision of Haiti country strategic plan (2019–2023) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 July 2019– 31 December 2023	No change	No change
Beneficiaries	2 056 000*	827 000	2 883 000
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	271 426 928	188 450 962	459 877 890
Transfer	191 305 580	163 591 565	354 897 145
Implementation	36 087 377	10 755 850	46 843 228
Adjusted direct support costs	27 676 134	2 628 891	30 305 024
Subtotal	255 069 091	176 976 306	432 045 397
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	16 357 838	11 474 656	27 832 493

* Corrected from budget revision 3 (2,121,000 – 65,000), accounting for missing overlap.

Gender and age marker code**: 3.

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

Rationale

- Accounting for COVID-19, the September 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)¹ has confirmed the deteriorated food security situation in Haiti. This follows protracted socioeconomic and political turmoil since September 2019 and successive below-average harvests (budget revision 3). With parliamentary elections overdue and tensions rising over a constitutional referendum, the outlook suggests increased assistance requirements.
- Between March and June 2021, 4.4 million people are projected to require food assistance (IPC 3+) (from 4.1 million); 1.2 million will experience severe hunger (IPC 4), prompting WFP to scale up its humanitarian assistance for 2021–2022. With 3.2 million people projected in IPC 3 (crisis) (from 2.9 million), WFP will also increase its safety net (strategic outcome 2) and resilience (strategic outcome 4) activities and continue to provide humanitarian air services in 2021 (strategic outcome 7). WFP will seek to operationalize these activities along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus with coordinated targeting and graduation strategies where applicable to reduce the number of people in IPC 4.
- The IPC analysis was mainly based on the results of the following surveys: the rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on food security, livelihoods and agricultural production by the CNSA ([SAMEPA](#)); the [WFP CATI/COVID food security survey](#); the UNDP survey on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on households in Haiti, and the Nutritional Survey (MSPP/UNICEF, January 2020). Other documents such as the [FEWSNET Rural Livelihood Profile](#) of 2015, the Mortality, Morbidity and Use of Services Survey ([EMMUS-VI 2016-2017](#)) as well as data related to price

¹ The IPC workshop was carried out under the leadership of the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) with technical support from the IPC Global Support Unit (USG) and with the participation of government institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development USAI / MARNDR), national and international NGOs (ACF, AVSI, ACTED, CARE, Concern World Wide, Solidarités International), United Nations agencies (WFP, UNICEF and FAO), and technical agencies and donors (USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and FEWSNET).



trends, [regular publications from the CNSA](#) and decentralized observatories were also used to support the analysis².

Changes

Strategic orientation

4. This revision involves no strategic changes, only the expansion of strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 4 to increase assisted beneficiaries (2021–2022), as well as strategic outcome 7 to extend the humanitarian air service (2021).
5. Successive budget revisions have: i) activated strategic outcome 7 (strategic result 8, budget revision 1); ii) extended the duration of strategic outcome 7 services (budget revisions 2 and 5); and iii) expanded food assistance to shock-affected populations in 2020 (strategic outcome 1, budget revision 3).

Strategic outcomes

6. WFP will increase its assistance in line with IPC needs for 2021–2022, maintaining enhanced bio-security protocols for COVID-19 prevention. Using the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour registry where available (covering vulnerability factors and dependency ratios), or community-based targeting, WFP will seek to reduce the number of people likely to experience severe hunger and help households sustain improved levels of food security beyond the period in which they receive life-saving food assistance. Populations will be enrolled in resilience building activities (strategic outcome 4) following humanitarian distributions (strategic outcome 1), strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.
7. This revision will increase assistance under strategic outcome 1, targeting an additional 900,000 people in IPC 4 in 2021 and 700,000 in 2022, some of which will receive staggered in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance; as appropriate and in-line with cash working group assessments, some will receive exclusively CBTs. In areas at risk of increased malnutrition, WFP will deliver blanket supplementary feeding rations to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children between 6 and 59 months, complemented by social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to promote women's empowerment.
8. WFP will also scale up its safety net/social protection assistance (strategic outcome 2) and resilience (strategic outcome 4) activities through 2021–2022 via CBT assistance.
 - Following extensive support on Haiti's national social protection and promotion policy, WFP's contribution moves to the setup and implementation of the national social protection system. A nutrition-sensitive safety net focusing on early childhood development (strategic outcome 2) will target vulnerable households with children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (an additional 70,000 unique beneficiaries for a total of 55,000 people in 2021 and 100,000 in 2022). Complementary activities will include SBCC promoting nutrition education and gender equality among beneficiaries, while the programme will be carried out in support of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to build their long-term institutional capacity. WFP will also continue CBT assistance to people living with HIV/tuberculosis to help them meet their specific nutrition needs (2,000 people 2021–2022).
 - Designed to support and adapt the livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by climate shocks, the expansion of strategic outcome 4 (an additional 130,000 unique beneficiaries for a total of 80,000 people in 2021 and 135,000 in 2022) will increase

² Methodology: the standardized IPC 3.0 protocols have been used to classify the severity and map food insecurity in Haiti. The units of analysis were the livelihood zones within the departments and the poor and very poor neighborhoods of the 7 municipalities of the metropolitan area. The level of evidence for the current and projected classification is considered medium.



coordinated targeting with strategic outcome 1. After humanitarian relief, households could benefit from further transfers, asset creation and capacity strengthening from WFP (strategic outcome 4) and partner interventions to increase their resilience to future shocks.

9. The country office has 193 personnel across the main office, one sub-office and three antenna offices; additional human resources will focus on supply chain and programme capacity, among others.
10. The country office has launched procurement processes to cover part of 2021 in-kind food needs and will rotate and replenish stocks ahead of hurricane season via local, regional and international procurements. WFP will receive commodities by sea in Port-au-Prince or Cap-Haïtien to lessen administrative delays, store closer to distribution points, and avoid potential roadblocks. The supply chain strategy will utilize WFP's warehouse network (29,000 mt capacity) and private sector transporters, supplemented by the country office's fleet. Cooperating partners will handle last-mile delivery with escorted convoys as required. Supply chain is also supporting CBT implementation, including retail assessments and contracting voucher and mobile money alternatives.
11. This revision also extends humanitarian air services through 2021, as requested by the humanitarian and development community, with flights essential to meet programmatic objectives in a volatile context.
12. The country office will maintain its accountability to the affected populations framework, ensuring beneficiaries are informed, consulted and provided recourse via an adapted complaints and feedback mechanism. The Haiti country office will also maintain monitoring systems, including remote alternatives in high-risk areas.
13. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' complementary assistance will see households benefit from both food assistance, asset creation and inputs for agricultural activities – using seasonal livelihood programming to strengthen partnerships as appropriate. A partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme will promote climate-friendly adaptation of livelihoods in the south of the country. Collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund includes targeting of communities at risk of malnutrition, referrals of children to health centres and SBCC interventions, as well as access to drinking water and improved sanitation in schools. WFP has also expanded existing emergency field-level agreements and will sign additional safety nets and resilience activities implementation agreements.
14. The predominant risks remain political instability, climate hazards and the pervasive socioeconomic effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, which could jeopardize distributions and exacerbate vulnerable households' needs. As such, WFP has reviewed its security capacity and protocols, and will continue to refine access strategies for increased acceptance. WFP has four field offices with their own logistics capacity and started the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in 2019, which proved highly effective to ensure business continuity, including during times of high instability ("peyi lock") and confinement in the early hours of the COVID-19. WFP manages a contingency stock, and integrate forecast-based financing, risk insurance and social protection workstreams to better prepare for and respond to shocks. The country office has also diversified its financial service providers and continues to monitor supply chain routes to avoid interruptions, while protection concerns are central to the adaptation of transfer mechanisms.
15. Owing to engagement with donors at all levels, including with international financial institutions, the country office has already resourced over 80 percent of the proposed increase under root causes as well as 50 percent under crisis response, with additional forecasts across all focus areas.



Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY							
Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0–18 years)	Boys (0–18 years)	Total
1	1 (food)	Current*	336 706	286 824	299 294	324 236	1 247 060
		Maximum increase*	214 423	182 657	190 598	206 482	794 160
		Revised*	551 129	469 481	489 893	530 717	2 041 220
	1 (CBTs)	Current*	328 600	296 800	212 000	222 600	1 060 000
		Maximum increase*	496 000	448 000	320 000	336 000	1 600 000
		Revised*	824 600	744 800	532 000	558 600	2 660 000
2	2 (CBTs)	Current	19 740	19 460	15 540	15 260	70 000
		Increase	23 700	19 600	14 000	14 700	72 000
		Revised	43 440	39 060	29 540	29 960	142 000
4	6 (CBTs)	Current	21 996	21 684	17 316	17 004	78 000
		Increase	40 300	36 400	26 000	27 300	130 000
		Revised	62 296	58 084	43 316	44 304	208 000
Total (without overlap)		Current**	445 707	309 113	633 343	667 837	2 056 000
		Increase**	236 668	189 081	193 528	207 723	827 000
		Revised**	682 375	498 194	826 871	875 560	2 883 000

* Strategic outcome 1 revised figures represent the maximum potential increase, assuming no overlap between humanitarian relief across years.

** Sum total beneficiaries assume 33 percent of the planned hurricane contingency caseload will overlap with COVID-19 beneficiaries.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) OR CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY								
	Strategic outcome 1					Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 4
	Activity 1			Activity 2		Activity 6		
Beneficiary type	Shock affected (rural – first two months)	Shock affected (rural – third and fourth months)	Shock affected (urban – peri urban)	Shock affected (PLWG)	Shock affected (children)	Chronic vulnerable households with children	PLWG living with HIV/ tuberculosis	Targeted households
Modality	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs
Cereals	400							
Pulses	100							
Oil	35							
Salt	5							
Super Cereal				200	100			
Total kcal/day	2 100	1 470	1 470	752	376			
% kcal from protein	10			16.3	16.3			
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)		0.55	0.55			0.1933334*	0.40	0.95
Number of feeding days per year	60	60	120	120	120	360 (120 in 2021)	225	120

* Revised CBT ration accounts for 20 percent of the monthly food basket and extends assistance duration to complement household income and with capacity strengthening, maximize a sustained reduction in their vulnerability.



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	49 325	20 671 506	19 060	12 878 353	68 385	33 549 859
Pulses	12 331	5 065 052	4 765	1 904 555	17 096	6 969 607
Oil and fats	4 619	4 647 220	1 668	1 801 156	6 287	6 448 375
Mixed and blended foods	2 683	1 979 206	4 270	1 917 190	6 953	3 896 397
Other	1 075	257 920	238	57 180	1 313	315 100
Total (food)	70 033	32 620 904	30 001	18 558 433	100 034	51 179 338
Cash-based transfers		80 636 020		99 576 720		180 212 740
Total (food and CBT value)	70 033	113 256 924	30 001	118 135 153	100 034	231 392 078

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	Strategic Result 1	Strategic Result 1	Strategic Result 3	Strategic Result 4	Strategic Result 5	Strategic Result 8	Strategic Result 8	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	Strategic outcome 7	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	123 172 390	5 683 088		28 170 722	332 708	501 435	5 731 222	163 591 565
Implementation	8 648 951	544 418		748 270	125 406		688 805	10 755 850
Adjusted direct support costs								2 628 891
Subtotal								176 976 306
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)								11 474 656
Total								188 450 962

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

	Strategic Result 1	Strategic Result 1	Strategic Result 3	Strategic Result 4	Strategic Result 5	Strategic Result 8	Strategic Result 8	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	Strategic outcome 7	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	204 188 564	62 635 113	13 440 502	48 214 645	11 184 913	3 245 640	11 987 768	354 897 145
Implementation	18 753 008	15 667 121	2 945 691	5 521 596	2 682 257	302 618	970 936	46 843 228
Adjusted direct support costs	15 318 414	7 024 031	1 509 969	3 913 353	1 304 050	304 934	930 273	30 305 024
Subtotal	238 259 987	85 326 265	17 896 162	57 649 594	15 171 221	3 853 192	13 888 976	432 045 397
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	15 486 899	5 546 207	1 163 251	3 747 224	986 129		902 783	27 832 493
Total	253 746 886	90 872 472	19 059 413	61 396 817	16 157 350	3 853 192	14 791 760	459 877 890