

WFP Haiti Country Brief

Highlights

- Six months after Hurricane Matthew, WFP is phasing out its emergency response operation which reached more than 900,000 people and is planning the transition to recovery programming starting in April.
- The main components of the recovery projects will consist of malnutrition prevention activities for 27,000 children and 25,000 pregnant and nursing mothers, targeted seasonal food assistance for 127,000 people and Asset Creation activities targeting 100,000 people.
- The rehabilitation of four local radio stations was completed in March. The project aims to improve communications with affected communities.

WFP Assistance

Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme DEV 200150 (2012 - 2017)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
	124.6m	95.2 m (76%)	-

*April - September 2017

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience PRRO 200618 (2014 - 2017)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
	211.3 m	95.8 m (45%)	31.6 m (100%)

*April - September 2017

WFP-Haiti's Development Project assists Haitian school children through a nutritious school meal and supports the Government vision to establish a nationally-owned school meals program linked to local agriculture by 2030. The Development Project started in 2012 and its specific objectives are: i) help ensure that pre and primary school children remain in school to improve their education and nutritional levels; and ii) enhance the capacities of the government to enable a sustainable expansion of its national school meals program.

WFP's school meals programme represents the country's largest food-based safety net. In coordination with the National School Meals Programme (PNCS), WFP aims to deliver daily hot meals to 485,000 schoolchildren in 1,700 schools in nine of Haiti's ten departments with an emphasis on primary public schools in rural areas. School children receive hot meals based on a daily ration of 165 grams composed of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. The daily ration given during a school meal represented, around 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for school children.

In line with the government's priority of supporting local economies and agriculture, WFP is linking school meals with local markets and increasing its local purchases every year. WFP also implements a home-grown school feeding pilot in Nippes. Relying on locally produced foods, the programme aims to improve dietary diversity of school children. The model also helps strengthen farmers' organizations and cooperatives. In 2017, 7,000 students receive nutritious and diversified seasonal menu including cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables, root tubers and milk.

The protracted relief and recovery operation supports the Government of Haiti's efforts to respond to the needs of populations affected or at risk and to achieve Zero Hunger through the following activities:

- support the Government's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) capacity and its interventions to save lives;
- enhance, through general food assistance, the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations that are affected by natural disasters;
- encourage resilience-building efforts by supporting communities to create assets and build their resistance to shocks through food assistance for assets;
- support the food security and resilience of the most food insecure population by developing and institutionalizing a targeting and response system for the national social safety net programme;
- address global acute malnutrition, and treat moderate acute malnutrition in children under five and in pregnant and lactating women;
- assist the permanent reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition by a food-assisted approach focusing on the first 1,000 days.

The protracted relief and recovery operation also covered the Hurricane Response.

In Numbers

1.55 m people facing food insecurity (*December 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment, EFSA*)

280,000 people severely food insecure

924,900 people received food assistance under the Hurricane response since the beginning of the operation

People Assisted



Main Credit: WFP/Lorene Didier
Photo Caption: School girls in FONAPI School in Nippes receive school meals prepared exclusively with local produces

Operational Updates

Hurricane Response

- Six months after Hurricane Matthew made landfall in Haiti, WFP continued to support the Government in providing food assistance in the most affected regions in March. More than 100,000 people received WFP assistance in March 2017 and more than 900,000 people since October 2016.
- As emergency relief and activities to prevent acute malnutrition are coming to an end, WFP has been preparing a shift towards the recovery operations to start in April.
- WFP will implement targeted seasonal food assistance for 127,000 people and supplementary feeding programme to prevent chronic malnutrition in children in Grande Anse and Nippes during the lean season from April to June.
- WFP will also provide food assistance in exchange for participation in asset creation activities targeting 100,000 people.

Communications with communities:

- The Emergency Telecommunications working group led by WFP completed the rehabilitation of four local radio stations in Grande Anse, South and Nippes departments. The project aims to improve community's abilities to transmit important, localized messages and promote dialogue on humanitarian issues.

Emergency preparedness

- As part of a South-South cooperation initiative led by WFP, a team of Cuban expert conducted its third mission in Haiti on 20-31 March in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), Red Cross Haiti, Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), National Center for Geo-Spatial Information (CNIGS) and National Meteorological Center (CNM). The project aims to contribute to the development of the Early Warning and Response capacities of Haiti, both at national and local levels.
- A Global Logistic Cluster pilot project aiming at improving preparedness in Haiti has started in March. It aims to (1) map capacities and gaps with local stakeholders, (2) develop scenarios based on risk analysis, (3) assess disaster impacts on infrastructure & capacities, (4) support government and stakeholders to address gaps and (5) identify organisations & local actors to address gaps.

School Feeding:

- WFP is purchasing new cooking equipment and utensils for close to 200,000 children in an effort to renew stocks and ensure proper hygiene in schools. In addition, WFP is working with a local private partner to provide cooking gas to 200 schools before the end of the year.

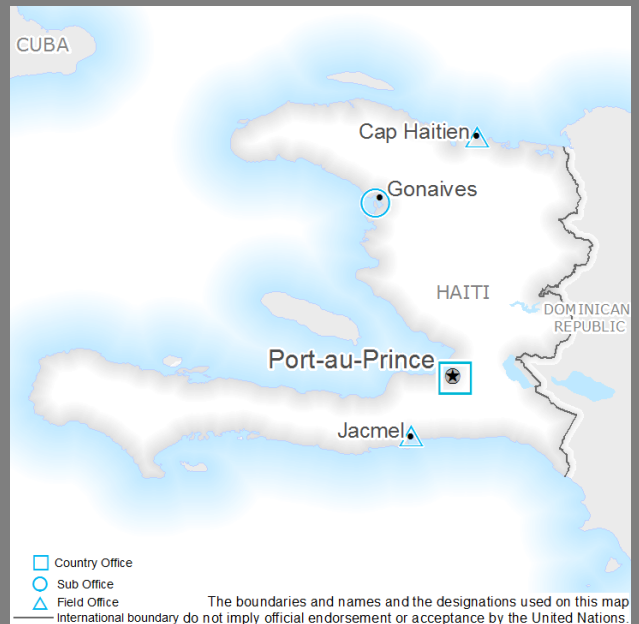
Assessment

- The latest EFSA conducted in December 2016 showed that hurricane affected areas still need food assistance since a significant proportion of farmer's households will not be self-sufficient until at least the end of the lean season in June 2017. Additionally food insecurity is likely to increase during the lean season due to limited food availability and increased prices of commodities.

Impact of limited funding

- WFP needs USD 16 million over the next 6 months to continue assistance and initiate recovery interventions in hurricane affected areas.

Country Background & Strategy



Haiti is the only Low-Income Country in the Americas and its economy has been repeatedly affected by political crises and a series of devastating natural disasters over the last two decades. 59 percent of Haitians live in poverty and close to 25 percent in extreme poverty. Agriculture provides 50 percent of jobs in the country and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP, but Haiti fails to produce enough food for its population's needs.

In 2016, Haiti experienced its third consecutive year of drought, exacerbated by the global El Nino weather phenomenon and was hit by a category 4 Hurricane, the worst registered in the last 10 years.

Poverty, depletion of environmental resources and limited national capacity to respond to crises make Haiti highly vulnerable to natural shocks. Even in the case of moderate shocks, there is often the need for WFP to respond. In light of environmental and economic vulnerability, the main pillars of WFP's country strategy are emergency preparedness and response, food and nutrition safety nets, and augmentation of national capacity. In 2016, WFP Haiti sharpened its focus on developing government capacity, local purchase from smallholder farmers and the use of cash and voucher transfers.

WFP has been present in Haiti since 1969.

Population: 11 million	2015 Human Development Index: 163 out of 188
Food Imports: over 50% of national requirements	2014 Maplecroft Index: 6th most vulnerable country to climate change

Donors

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Contact info: wfp.haiti@wfp.org
Country Director: Ronald Tran Ba Huy
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/haiti