

BUDGET REVISION 5 TO HAITI PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 108440

Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks

Start date: 1 January 2010 **End date:** 31 December 2012
Extension period: 6 months **New end date:** 30 June 2013

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current	Increase	Revised
Food cost	129 792 513	18 954 109	148 746 622
External transport	20 707 471	2 201 955	22 909 426
LTSH	23 441 751	1 910 193	25 351 944
ODOC	19 111 731	(3 127 797)	15 983 934
DSC	34 109 490	7 045 757	41 155 247
ISC (7.0 percent)	15 901 437	1 888 861	15 901 437
Total cost to WFP	243 064 392	28 873 078	271 937 470

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- 1 A revision to the Haiti protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 108440 “Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks” is proposed to extend the operation for January to June 2013. This will enable WFP to continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of the worst-affected households in rural areas who suffering the impact of three consecutive shocks over the last six months (drought, Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy).
- 2 The revision requires the following specific changes in the PRRO budget:
 - increase the overall food requirements by 12,489 mt, valued at US\$10.5 million, of which the cash transfers value will be US\$8.4 million;
 - increase the associated costs for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), amounting to US\$4.1 million;
 - reduce other direct operational costs by US\$3.1 million;
 - increase direct support costs by US\$7 million; and
 - increase indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$1.9 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

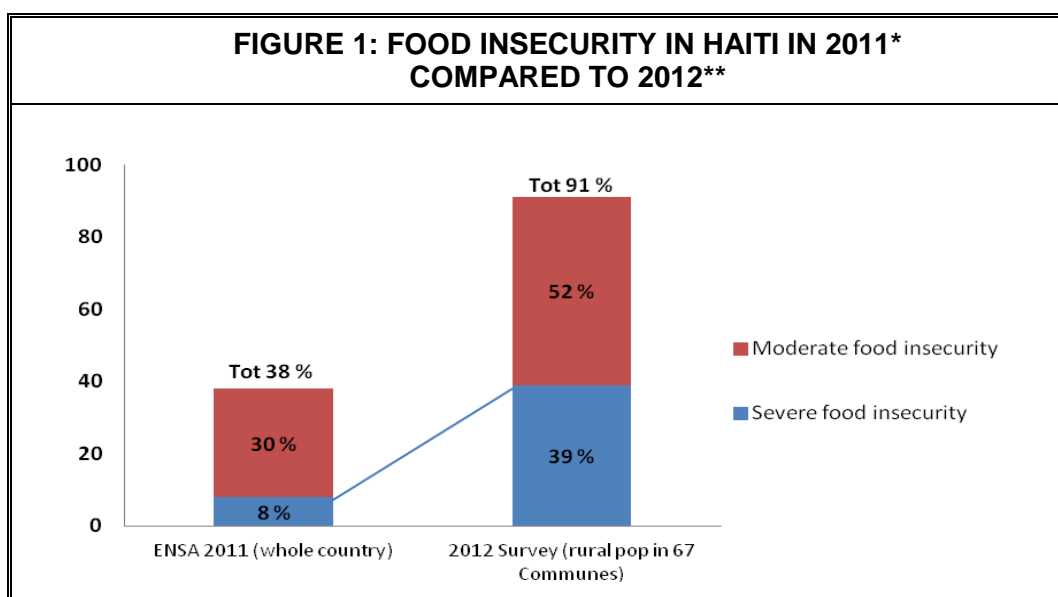
- 3 The PRRO focuses on responding to shocks and strengthening Haiti's capacity to prepare for, assess and respond to food insecurity caused by natural and man-made disasters. Through social and productive safety-net programmes, WFP provides emergency food assistance and invests in nutrition, school meals and asset-creation activities for vulnerable groups. Concurrently, WFP works with the Government to develop local capacity and reinforce local ownership within social protection programmes. The PRRO is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5.¹
- 4 The activities of the PRRO are the following:
 - *Emergency response*: prepositioned food stocks are being used to provide general food distribution for 517,000 people and immediate nutrition support for 172,000 children and pregnant and lactating women affected by the current food security crisis.
 - *Nutrition interventions*: For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, 75,000 children aged 6–59 months receive Plumpy'supTM and 48,500 pregnant and lactating women receive a premix of Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. WFP is also working with key partners to increase the local production of fortified complementary foods.
 - *Supplementary feeding for people living with HIV (PLHIV)*: Anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis (TB) patients receive a supplementary feeding ration to optimise the effectiveness of treatment and adherence to treatment, complemented by a take-home ration for a five-member household, thereby reaching 60,000 beneficiaries.
 - *School feeding*: 1.1 million school children were supported under the PRRO between January and June 2012.² WFP has phased down activities in urban/peri-urban earthquake-affected areas due to increased food security in these areas. For the 2012/2013 academic year, school feeding support to 485,000 children in northern Haiti (departments of Artibonite, Centre, North-West, North and North-East) transitioned to WFP's development project 200150. In southern Haiti, Catholic Relief Services implements school feeding (departments of South and Grand Anse), complemented by WFP continued support under this PRRO for 200,000 schoolchildren.
 - *Cash and food for assets*: Productive safety-net activities - including cash-for-assets and food-for-assets activities reach up to 46,000 workers (230,000 beneficiaries). Activities are centred around restoring livelihoods through labour-intensive activities.

¹ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations. Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition. Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

² The multi-variable vulnerability map, created by the Ministry of Agriculture takes into account: food security prevalence based on the 2011 national food security study, harvest performance, households' access to food, areas affected by the 2010 earthquake and hurricane/tropical storm disaster prone areas over the last 30 years.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

- 5 The cumulative impact of an extended drought period and Tropical Storm Isaac severely affected the spring 2012 cropping season. Compared to 2011, the National Coordination for Food Security (*Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire* CNSA) recorded a drop of 42 percent in corn production, 33 percent in sorghum and rice, 37 percent in plantain, 22 percent in tuber crops and 6 percent in pulses. Cash crops - such as coffee, banana, avocado, mango and citrus - were also affected. The prolonged drought affected pastureland and consequently the condition of livestock, thus reducing their commercial value. Losses in the agriculture sector caused by the drought were estimated at US\$80 million, while Tropical Storm Isaac resulted in additional losses of US\$70 million. The extension of the drought period through the 2012 cropping season had an adverse effect on areas planted.
- 6 An emergency food security survey conducted in September 2012 by CNSA³ shows that food security acutely deteriorated in rural communes: up to 39 percent (0.97 million people) of the rural population were found to be severely food-insecure and 52 percent (1.3 million people) moderately food-insecure.⁴ As a comparison, in 2011, the pre-crisis prevalence of severe food insecurity at the national level was 8 percent while moderate food insecurity reached 30 percent (see Figure 1 below).⁵



* Source: CNSA 2011 National Food Security Study.

** Source: CNSA 2012 Emergency Food Security Study.

³ CNSA has been supported by the national *Aba Grangou* ("Alliance against Hunger") initiative, which has the objectives of: i) halving the number of people suffering from hunger by 2016; and ii) eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2020, that focuses on eradicating hunger. The strategy is the national framework for WFP, FAO and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Catholic Relief Service, World Vision International and *Action Contre la Faim*.

⁴ All communes were affected but the survey concentrated on the 67 worst-affected communes. The rural population in the surveyed area is estimated at 2.54 million inhabitants. Food insecurity in Haiti is measured by a combination of indicators of food consumption (food consumption score and dietary diversity) and the perception of the household (hunger scale). The method was established by the CNSA with the support of food security stakeholders. There are four levels of food security: severe food insecurity, moderate food insecurity, moderate food security and high food security.

⁵ The level of 'severe' food insecurity (National Food Security Survey 2011) reached 9 percent in rural areas and up to 14 percent in Artibonite. The level of "moderate" food insecurity reached 33 percent in rural areas and 41 percent in Artibonite.

8. Hurricane Sandy hit Haiti in October 2012, causing widespread flooding, particularly in the southern peninsula, Gonâve Island and parts of North-West. It also affected those areas previously spared by the drought and hurricane Isaac (Grande Anse, Nippes and part of South departments). Estimates indicate that in the 25 communes affected by Hurricane Sandy, 570,000 people were rendered severely food-insecure.⁶
9. The three cumulative shocks have affected all departments of Haiti over the last six months, resulting in 1.5 million people severely food insecure in the 92 communes most affected by the natural disasters. The Government decreed a state of emergency in October, and an emergency revision of the 2012 consolidated appeal was launched.⁷
10. The nutritional status for the most vulnerable people (children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and disabled, people living with HIV) has been precarious. However, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other health-related partners have indicated that while current nutritional conditions are of concern and must be closely monitored, emergency blanket supplementary feeding is no longer necessary. Preventive measures and targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition continue to be required.
11. To recover self-sufficiency, support will be required for up to 1.5 million people in rural areas worst hit by the three consecutive shocks to enable them to participate in the 2013 planting seasons. The minor harvest is usually in January-February and the main harvest in June-July. If governmental and international support is timely, the numbers of people requiring assistance should decrease in early 2013, though the minor harvest is usually no more than 20 percent of annual local production; thus support will still be necessary during the lean season. The scale of support required for the recovery phase will be evaluated based on further assessments following the minor harvest, in addition to close price monitoring. A crop and food security assessment in June 2013 will also be necessary to determine results of the main 2013 harvest.
12. In the most-affected areas, emergency responses are necessary to improve access to food and support a recovery in agricultural production, aiming to avoid a deterioration of the nutrition and food security conditions until the next main harvest in June 2013. Priority interventions - endorsed by Haiti Food Security and Nutrition Technical Group (*Groupe Technique sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition* - GTSAN)⁸ - that are needed to improve access to food include the following:
 - targeted assistance to the most vulnerable households unable to work;
 - take-home rations for one month, distributed through the school meals system in worst-affected communes;
 - targeted nutritional support to children under 5, pregnant and lactating women to address immediate needs and mitigate negative impact on child's growth/development;
 - Cash-for-assets activities to support employment and prepare the next harvest campaign with focus on the rehabilitation/protection of agricultural surface and rural roads as well as irrigation canals/infrastructure;⁹

⁶ An evaluation of the impact of Hurricane Sandy is ongoing.

⁷ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Emergency Revision of the 2012 Consolidated Appeal: Need arising from the impact of the Hurricane Sandy", 12 November 2012.

⁸ GTSAN is comprised of the main Haitian food security and nutrition stakeholders: the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health, United Nations agencies, national/international NGOs and donors. GTSAN is coordinated by CNSA and replaced *de facto* the food security cluster. The evaluations of the drought and Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy, as well as the key food security and nutrition recommendations, are elaborated in the GTSAN.

⁹ Cash-for-assets activities will be context-specific, taking into account the type of shocks and damage occurred.

- sustained and strengthened school feeding coverage as a social safety net in worst-affected districts, where needed; and
- agricultural support in terms of seeds and other inputs (to be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO).

Purpose of extension and budget increase

13. This revision will extend the PRRO for six months and will allow WFP to swiftly respond to GTSAN's recommendations within the operation's relief, nutrition, school feeding, cash/food-for-assets activities. Initially, WFP proposes to provide relief assistance, with the expectation that following the winter harvests, food security will be reassessed and beneficiary planning figures will be adjusted accordingly.¹⁰
14. In alignment with the Haitian civil protection contingency plans, relief assistance will be provided to 300,000 people.¹¹ Prepositioned food stocks will be distributed as emergency take-home rations via the school meals programme in the worst-affected communes. High-energy biscuits cover two days and general food distribution rations cover 15 days, expected to be sufficient to cover relief requirements during the first quarter of 2013. Based on assessment findings, an additional distribution may be considered during the lean season (April-May 2013).
15. The blanket supplementary feeding interventions under the PRRO's relief component are no longer required. However, the targeted supplementary feeding support will continue for children aged 6–59 months and for pregnant and lactating women through June 2013 to address immediate needs: 75,000 children and 48,500 women.
16. Anti-retroviral therapy and TB patients will continue to receive supplementary feeding and a family take-home ration for a five-member household, benefiting a total of 60,000 people.
17. School feeding activities will continue to be under the National School Feeding Programme (*Programme Nationale de Cantines Scolaires - PNCS*). School feeding support will be continued for 200,000 children in southern Haiti until the end of the 2012/2013 academic year, with the expectation that these children will eventually be covered directly by PNCS for the 2013/2014 academic year.
18. As agreed under the GTSAN, early recovery cash-for-assets and cash-for-training activities will enable 45,000 participants (benefitting 225,000 beneficiaries) to engage in labour-intensive activities that will rehabilitate and improve physical assets and community infrastructure, and build skills for poor rural farmers. WFP's support in this area builds on established work norms and the focus will be on simple, low-technology activities. The assets rehabilitated will be identified and prioritized with local community assistance and with the support of implementing partners and local governments. Leveraging partnerships with FAO and NGOs with particular expertise in the areas of intervention will ensure complementarity of interventions.

¹⁰ In addition to the harvest, WFP will monitor food prices, the cost of living and the socio-political situation which could have an impact on the intervention.

¹¹ The contingency plan has been developed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Protection Department that coordinate national responses to risks and disasters with the concerned line ministries. WFP aligns its plans in accordance with that contingency plan.

19. Established cooperating partners that have proved their efficiency in delivering payments to cash-for-assets participants will continue with this transfer modality. The prevailing security situation, partner capacity and operational field constraints will guide the selection of transfer modalities.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Activity	Present (2010-2012)	Revised (2013)
Relief	Immediate response (high-energy biscuits)	517 000	300 000
	Rapid response (general food distributions)	517 000	300 000
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding - children <3 years	68 800	0
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding - children between 36-59 months, pregnant and lactating women	103 200	0
Early Recovery	Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition - children 6-59 months	75 000	75 000
	Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition - pregnant and lactating women	48 500	48 500
	Supplementary feeding – PLHIV/TB patients	12 000	0
	Assistance to PLHIV - TB households	60 000	60 000
	School feeding	1 100 000	200 000
	Cash/Food for Assets	230 000	225 000
	Total*	2 030 500	657 500

*The total has been adjusted to avoid double counting of beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity.

20. The existing monitoring system will identify implementation constraints. Beneficiary and distribution data, disaggregated by gender, will be collected by cooperating partners and collated by WFP. Monitoring by cooperating partners is supported by WFP field monitor assistants. Monitoring data will be a primary source for internal and mid-term reviews. The monitoring and evaluation strategy for cash-for-asset activities will monitor activities at three different levels: i) at the participant level via the team leader/supervisors; ii) at the cooperating partner level through daily communications and bi-monthly reports; and iii) at the WFP field monitor level, including regular field visits to monitor the quality and quantity of achievements according to plans.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

21. Distribution modalities will not change from the current PRRO. The modifications to the PRRO result in the revised food and cash requirements, outlined in Table 2 below. WFP envisages procuring half of the food requirements locally and half on the international market.

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE				
	Activity	Current (2010-2012)	Increase (2013)	Revised (2010-2013)
Relief	Immediate response (high-energy biscuits)	527	60	587
	Rapid response (general food distributions)	12 143	1 710	13 853
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding - children under 3 years	600		600
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding - children 36-59 months, pregnant and lactating women	4 365		4 365
Sub-total Relief Component		17 635	1 770	19 405
Early Recovery	Mother-and-child health - children under 5 years	1 153	1 021	2 174
	Mother-and-child health - pregnant and lactating women	7 532	1 533	9 065
	Supplementary feeding – PLHIV/TB patients	1 589		1 589
	Assistance to PLHIV - TB households	12 846	4 192	17 038
	School feeding	53 024	3 972	56 996
	Seasonal support distributions	14 037		14 037
	Food for assets	29 221		29 221
	Cash for assets (US\$)	32 611 968	8 442 720	41 054 688
Sub-total early recovery component		119 402	10 718	130 120
Total - Food requirements (mt)		137 038	12 488	149 526
Total - Cash requirements (US\$)		32 611 968	8 442 720	41 054 688

APPROVAL

The proposed extension from January to June 2013, resulting in the revised budget for project 108440, is recommended to the Executive Director of WFP for approval.

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director,
United Nations World Food Programme

Date

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹²	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	7 539	4 273 800	
Pulses	1 497	1 302 390	
Oil and fats	759	1 085 370	
Mixed and blended food	2 338	3 671 330	
Others	356	178 440	
Total food	12 489	10 511 389	
Cash transfers		8 442 720	
Voucher transfers			
Subtotal food and transfers			18 954 050
External transport			2 201 955
Landside transport, storage and handling			1 910 193
Other direct operational costs			(3 127 797)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			7 045 757
Total WFP direct costs			26 984 158
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹³			1 888 861
TOTAL WFP COSTS			28 873 019

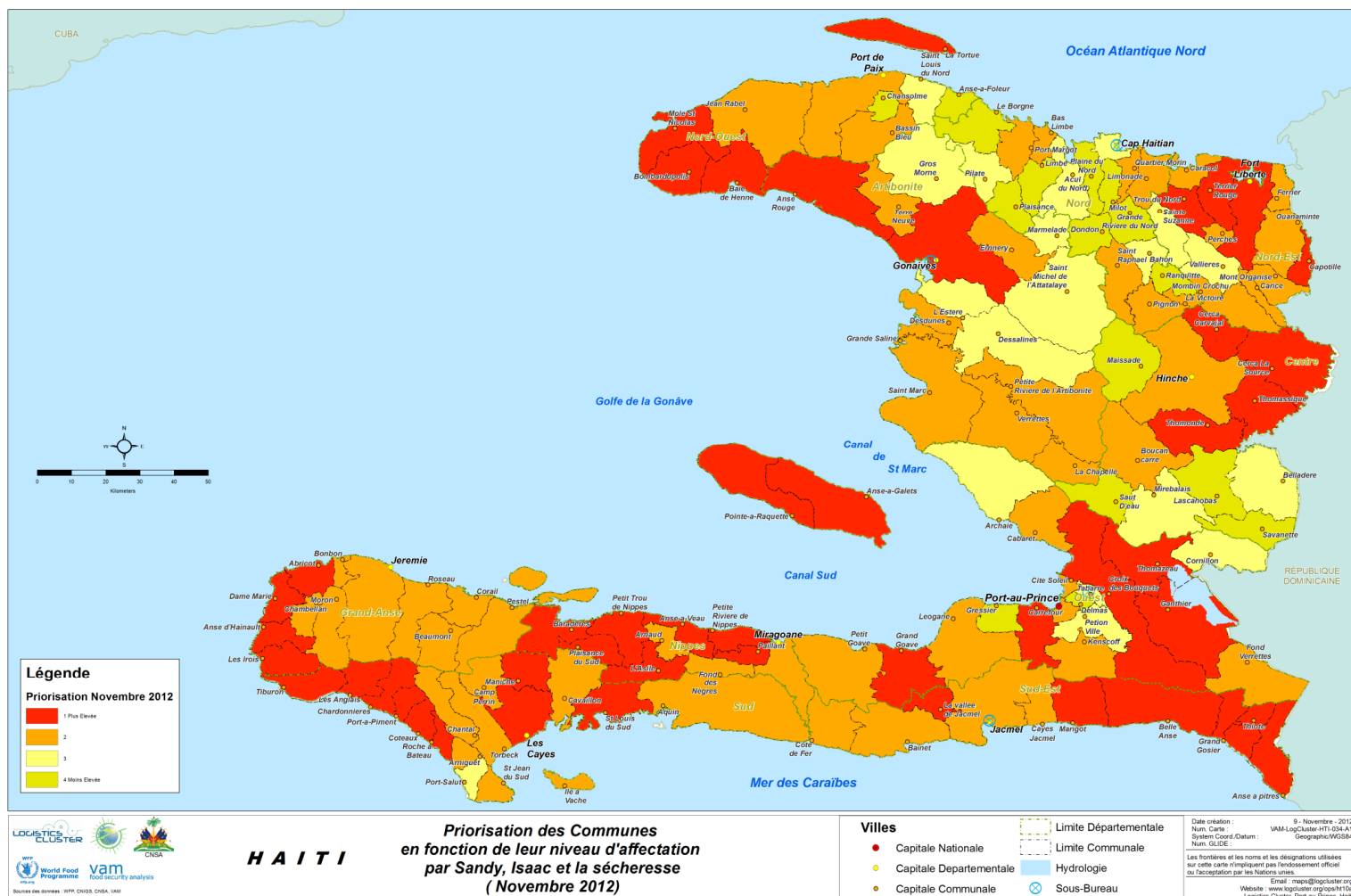
¹² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval, however the contents may vary.

¹³ The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	1 035 903
Local staff - national officers	239,464
Local staff - general service	456,021
Local staff - temporary assistance	1,713,772
International consultants	1 212 457
United Nations volunteers	89 500
Staff duty travel	141 800
Subtotal	4 888 916
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	147 000
Utilities	114 125
Office supplies and other consumables	46 343
Communications services	185 849
Equipment repair and maintenance	104 851
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	542 209
Office set-up and repairs	281 105
United Nations organization services	200 000
Subtotal	1 621 482
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	265 200
Vehicle acquisition	60 000
Communications equipment	129 833
Local security costs	80 325
Subtotal	535 358
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	7 045 757

ANNEX II - MAP REFLECTING THE COMBINED EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT, TROPICAL STORM ISAAC AND HURRICANE SANDY (NOVEMBER 2012)



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CNSA	<i>Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> (National Coordination for Food Security)
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GTSAN	<i>Groupe Technique sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition</i> (Technical Group on Food Safety and Nutrition)
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PNCS	<i>Programme Nationale de Cantines Scolaires</i> (National School Feeding Programme)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TB	tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme