

## BUDGET INCREASE TO HAITI EMERGENCY OPERATION 200110

### Budget Revision No. 3

**Title of the project: Assistance to Earthquake –affected Population s in Haiti**

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	263,069,880	31,835,636	294,905,516
External transport	35,052,630	4,389,437	39,442,067
LTSH	39,033,907	4,835,249	43,869,156
ODOC	35,955,242	5,526,018	41,481,260
DSC	71,083,485	9,922,589	81,006,074
ISC (7%)	31,093,660	3,955,625	35,049,285
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>475,288,804</b>	<b>60,464,554</b>	<b>535,753,358</b>

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the Haiti emergency operation (EMOP 200110) “Food Assistance to Earthquake-affected Populations in Haiti” is requested to extend the operation for three months from 1 January to 31 March 2011. This coincides with the transition to a planned budget revision to the protracted relief and recovery (PRRO 108440) which will run from 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2012. The extension of the EMOP will enable WFP to continue responding to compounded crises in Haiti, while allowing a transition to the PRRO. WFP will assist 1.4 million beneficiaries during this project extension down from 2 million under the current EMOP.
2. More specifically, the budget revision will provide:
  - Additional 27,002 mt of food valued at US\$16.7 million and US\$15.1 million of cash transfers;
  - Additional associated costs of US\$24.7 million, consisting of external transport (including airlift), landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), direct support costs (DSC); and
  - Additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$3.9 million.
3. No additional resources will be required as contributions received for this EMOP so far are sufficient to cover the requirements for the period January-March 2011.

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## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The Haiti EMOP 200110 was originally approved on 15 January 2010 for a six-month duration to assist up to two million people affected by the devastating earthquake, which shook Haiti on 12 January 2010. The overall goal of this EMOP is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”. The EMOP was then revised on 19 February 2010 (budget revision 1) and extended-in-time until 31 December 2010 to support earthquake-affected, vulnerable and food-insecure beneficiaries in urban and rural areas. A second budget revision introduced conditional cash transfers. Activities under the current EMOP include:
5. *General food distribution* - In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, general food distributions (GFD) targeting the most-affected populations took place throughout Port-au-Prince and in the surrounding areas. Up to 2 million people per month were assisted under the EMOP between 15 January and 30 March 2010. Since then, WFP has transitioned to targeted safety net programmes. WFP is also currently providing emergency response to cholera patients, their caregivers and medical staff as part of the international response to the epidemic.
6. *Supplementary feeding* - Following the earthquake, WFP worked jointly with the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) and the Nutrition Cluster to implement a nutrition strategy aiming to prevent a significant rise in the malnutrition rates through a combination of both preventive and curative activities in camps and in areas with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Blanket supplementary feeding was implemented until the end of September, reaching a total of 272,000 children 6-59 months and 88,000 pregnant and lactating women. Since October, the focus has shifted towards blanket micronutrient support to prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Children 6-35 months receive Plumpy Doz<sup>®</sup>, while children 36-59 months are given micronutrient powders and pregnant and lactating women receive micronutrient capsules. Through targeted supplementary feeding, WFP supports the treatment of moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months, as well as malnourished pregnant and lactating women. So far, a total of 55,600 children 6-59 months and 44,000 pregnant and lactating women benefited from WFP targeted supplementary feeding. A nutrition survey jointly carried out by MSPP and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in June 2010 revealed that this strategy, including the blanket supplementary feeding programme, was successful in preventing a rise in malnutrition during this critical period.
7. *PLHIV/TB Support* – Under the EMOP, WFP has been assisting over 120,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and their families to improve adherence to treatment while mitigating household food insecurity. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, patients under ART and tuberculosis (TB) treatment were assisted through GFD. Following the relief phase, WFP started providing supplementary feeding rations consisting of corn-soya blend (CSB), oil, and sugar complemented by a take-home ration for the patients’ family members.
8. *Meals for School-Age Children* – Working with the Government’s National School Feeding Programme, WFP started a school meal programme merely a few weeks after the

earthquake. This was quickly recognised as an effective social safety net, providing nutritious meals to children and supporting their return to school. The programme is now reaching 800,000 students for the 2010-2011 school year. This was complemented with a one-off distribution of family take-home rations for 15 days to help offset the costs associated with the return to school.

9. *Food and cash for work* – In line with the Government's National Recovery Plan, WFP transitioned from GFD to cash and food-for-work projects (C/FFW) designed to provide a food safety net while also supporting post-earthquake rehabilitation and the building of community assets. Initially, the focus in urban areas was on debris clearing and drainage cleaning, as well as on the building of assets in displaced camps. In rural areas, activities focused on the rehabilitation of drainage and irrigation infrastructure, ravine treatment, rehabilitation of access roads, erosion control and reforestation schemes. By the end of September, 80,000 participants were employed through C/FFW schemes. As cash and food rations are provided to an average of five family members, WFP assisted 400,000 beneficiaries. The start up of this programme required time to establish local committees and coordinate with government counterparts. Now that these mechanisms are in place, the implementation pace has increased substantially.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

10. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) was carried out in February 2010 to assess the impact of the earthquake on the food security situation.<sup>1</sup> An estimated 3.5 million people were found to be food-insecure across the country, of which 1.3 million were living in the areas directly affected by the earthquake.
11. A follow-up EFSA was conducted in June 2010 to assess the level of recovery of the affected populations.<sup>2</sup> The assessment covered both areas directly affected by the earthquake and areas indirectly affected, which are either disaster-prone and highly food-insecure or characterized by the presence of high numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The June 2010 EFSA revealed that while food security levels had improved since February, the level of food insecurity remained above pre-earthquake levels with around one third of the Haitian population (between 2.5 and 3 million people) being food-insecure as a result of the earthquake and previous shocks.
12. In August 2010, a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) jointly undertaken by the *Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CNSA - National Food Security Coordination),<sup>3</sup> the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP estimated the yearly food deficit at 186,000 mt (cereal equivalent), which remains within the range of an average year.<sup>4</sup> However, the production of pulses registered a 17 percent decrease compared to the 2009 spring production. A close monitoring of the situation is recommended in the department of Nord-Ouest, the Central Highlands and western parts of the country.
13. The January 12 earthquake displaced around 2.1 million people, of whom 1.3 million still reside in settlements in the affected areas and 600,000 live with host families. Although the food security of households living in camps has improved since February, they nevertheless remain poorer and more vulnerable to food insecurity than prior to the earthquake. Those

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<sup>1</sup> CNSA/WFP, Haiti - Rapid Post-Earthquake Emergency Food Security Assessment, March 2010 (data collected in February).

<sup>2</sup> CNSA/WFP, Haiti Follow-Up Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA II), June 2010.

<sup>3</sup> The CNSA is a department within the Ministry of Agriculture.

<sup>4</sup> FAO/WFP, Haiti - Mission d'évaluation de la récolte et de la sécurité alimentaire, Septembre 2010.

who lost their assets have shown very little recuperation. Poor households living in camps are most likely to remain in camps as they have no home to return to and are unable to afford the costs of rent or rebuilding. In areas not directly affected by the earthquake, most IDPs are living with host families who were already food-insecure as a result of the recurring shocks in 2009. While most of the IDPs living in areas not directly affected by the earthquake have gone back to their place of origin, about 20 percent remain displaced and food-insecure. Host families are also at risk as they underwent significant asset's losses to accommodate the displaced families and they have not yet been able to recapitalize.

14. The June 2010 EFSA recommended supporting the early recovery of food-insecure populations affected by the earthquake as well as flooding and landslides through a set of short-term productive and social safety net schemes such as food for work (FFW), supplementary feeding and take-home rations at the beginning of the school year in the food-insecure and disaster-prone areas. The assessment also confirmed the paramount importance of contingency planning and the pre-positioning of humanitarian assistance throughout the country.
15. A programme review mission undertaken in Haiti in early October provided recommendations for the budget revision to PRRO 108440, which was suspended after the earthquake and substituted by the current EMOP. The mission recommended both an extension-in-time of the EMOP and a reactivation of the PRRO with revisions taking into account the enormous setback caused by the earthquake. The PRRO budget revision will be submitted to the WFP Executive Board for approval in February 2011.

#### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

16. The budget revision will extend the EMOP until 31 March 2011 to continue urgently needed assistance and to begin the transition of some activities from relief to early recovery until the approval of the PRRO by the February 2011 Executive Board. This time lag also reflects realities on the ground as Haiti continues facing recurrent and compounded crises as witnessed by the current overwhelming cholera outbreak. It also takes into consideration the risk of civil unrest that may arise between the elections on 28 November 2010 and the investiture of the newly elected government that will occur in March 2011.
17. This budget revision does not propose any major strategic shifts in activities from what has been previously approved under the EMOP and the two previous budget revisions. Preparedness measures will be put in place to respond to any potential new crisis. Beneficiary numbers and rations have been adjusted to the current situation based on the results of recent assessments and evaluations. All planned activities are in line with the Haitian Government's Reconstruction Plan.
18. The extension includes the following adjustments to the current EMOP: a provision for emergency rations sufficient to cover the needs of 55,000 people to respond to sudden onset crises; a downward adjustment in the number of beneficiaries targeted through nutritional interventions as the focus shifts from blanket to targeted feeding programmes; the alignment of food rations to the new nutritional protocol approved by the Government; the provision of a take home ration for PLHIV, covering 5 family members; and a contingency for blanket supplementary feeding should it need to be reactivated to meet emergency needs.
19. *General food distribution* - While GFD has been phased out, based on a contingency planning exercise updated with the recent EFSA findings, a contingency stock to cover the

needs of 55,000 people is included in the budget revision in order to address the current cholera epidemic, and potential new shocks that may occur during the extension period.

20. *Supplementary feeding* – WFP will continue to support targeted supplementary feeding to treat children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished pregnant and lactating women in areas directly or indirectly affected by the earthquake. Children 6-59 months undergoing treatment will receive Supplementary Plumpy. Pregnant and lactating women will receive a ration of CSB, vegetable oil, and sugar. Blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women may be reinstated in case of an emergency. A national nutritional survey supported by MSPP, the nutrition cluster and WFP is planned for early 2011. WFP interventions may be readjusted depending on the survey's results.
21. *PLHIV/TB Support* – WFP will continue to support ART and TB clients through supplementary feeding ration and a take-home ration for their families to improve effectiveness and adherence to treatment, and mitigate household food insecurity. The EMOP plans to assist 25,000 patients and 125,000 beneficiaries through this activity.
22. *Cash and food for work*: No change is envisaged in the planning of C/FFW projects, which will continue to provide a food assistance safety net while also helping to restore and rebuild the livelihoods of vulnerable people. Building on the previous months' experience, cash was the preferred option to support access to food in urban areas affected by the earthquake. A mix of cash and food was the most appropriate way to improve food security in peri-urban and rural areas where market supply can only partially meet the additional demand. FFW has proven to be the most adequate in highly food-insecure isolated rural areas with limited access to commercial markets. Between January and March 2011, WFP expects to support 70,000 participants through C/FFW schemes, benefiting 350,000 people. Special attention will be given to provide equal access to men and women participating to these activities.
23. WFP will review the capacity and structure of its monitoring system to ensure that it is able to monitor the high quality standards required for these projects, and mitigate financial risks. WFP has increased the structure and capacity of its main office and sub-offices as necessary. The budget includes a real time evaluation and baseline survey for measuring the results of this EMOP as well providing a baseline for the PRRO.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS PER ACTIVITY**

Activity	2010	2011
GFD / Mobile Distributions (HDR/MRE) Blanket and Targeted	2,000,000	55,000
FFW/CFW	700,000	350,000
Blanket SFP children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women	400,000	17,000
Blanket micronutrient support children 6-59 months	400,000	0
Blanket micronutrient support pregnant lactating women	120,000	0
Targeted SFP – children 6-59 months	159,000	18,750
Targeted SFP – pregnant and lactating women	160,000	50,000
ART-TB client support	25,000	25,000
ART-TB client family support	125,000	125,000
School feeding	800,000	800,000

**Adjusted total\*****2,000,000****1,398,750**

\* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries targeted under more than one activity.

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS BY ACTIVITY (g/p/day)**

Commodity	GFD	Targeted SFP Children 6-59 months	Emergency Blanket SFP Children 6- 35 months	Emergency Blanket SFP Children 36- 59 months	Targeted SFP / Emergency blanket SFP pregnant and lactating women	ART/TB client support	ART/TB client family support	School feeding
Cereals	300						300	150
Pulses	60						50	50
Veg. Oil	30			20	20	20	25	10
CSB				200	200	200		
Salt	5						5	5
Sugar	15			15	15	15		
Plumpy Doz			46					
Supplementary Plumpy™		92						
HEB	50							
Energy (kcal)	1,832	500	250	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,469	796

**TABLE 3: Cash / Food for Work  
TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT WAGES**

Commodities (kg)*	Food for work	Food + cash for work	Cash for work
Cereals	75	25	0
Beans	25	6	0
Oil	7.2	7.2	0
Cash (HTG) <sup>5</sup>	0	2800	4800
Nber of workdays	24	24	24

\* Food rations are based on a family of 5 adjusted for the fair market value of the commodities to ensure that all participants receive the equivalent of the minimum wage set by the Haitian government

<sup>5</sup> The exchange rate is US\$1=40 HTG.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

24. This extension requires an additional 27,002 mt of commodities and US\$15,107,400 of cash transfers.

<b>TABLE 4: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised</b>
GFD / Mobile Distributions (HDR/MRE) Blanket and Targeted	185,628	786	186,414
FFW	21,924	9,639	31,563
Blanket SFP children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women	3,380	241	3,621
Blanket micronutrient support children 6-59 months	24		24
Blanket micronutrient support pregnant lactating women	32		32
Targeted SFP – children 6-59 months	1,316	155	1,471
Targeted SFP – pregnant and lactating women		1,058	1,058
ART-TB client support		529	529
ART-TB client family support		4,275	4,275
School feeding	16,800	10,320	27,120
<b>Total food transfers (mt)</b>	<b>414,732</b>	<b>27,789</b>	<b>442,521</b>
<b>Total cash transfers (US\$)</b>	<b>6,620,000</b>	<b>15,107,400</b>	<b>61,727,400</b>

## RECOMMENDATION

25. This budget revision for EMOP “Food Assistance to Earthquake Affected Populations in Haiti” of an extension in time to 31 March 2011 and an increase of US\$60,464,554 is recommended for approval with the budget in Annexes 1A and 1B.

Approved by:

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Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director, WFP

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Jacques Diouf  
Director-General, FAO

Date: .....

Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

### BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN

Food <sup>6</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	17,635	\$506.27	8,928,071
Pulses	5,002	718.97	3,596,288
Oil and fats	2,098	1198.11	2,513,635
Mixed and blended food	1,640	572.26	938,500
Others	627	1198.95	751,741
Total food	<b>27,002</b>	<b>619.52</b>	<b>16,728,236</b>
Cash transfers		<b>15,107,400</b>	<b>15,107,400</b>
Voucher transfers		<b>00 000</b>	
Subtotal food and transfers			<b>31,835,636</b>
External transport			4,389,437
Landside transport, storage and handling			4,835,249
Other direct operational costs			5,526,018
Direct support costs <sup>7</sup> (see Annex I-B details)			9,922,589
Total direct project costs			<b>56,508,929</b>
Indirect support costs (7%) <sup>8</sup>			<b>3,955,625</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>60,464,554</b>

<sup>6</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>7</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>8</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	2,318,419
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	312,853
Local staff - general service	1,038,567
Local staff - temporary assistance	592,121
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	561,103
Local consultants	0
United Nations Volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	400,000
Staff duty travel	1,447,740
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,670,804</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	262,052
Utilities general	173,642
Office supplies and other consumables	68,238
Communications and IT services	356,877
Equipment repair and maintenance	213,050
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	677,512
Office set-up and repairs	213,213
UN organization services	412,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,377,084</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	153,000
TC/IT equipment	589,217
Local security costs	132,484
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>874,702</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>9,922,589</b>



## ANNEX II - Logical Framework Summary of Haiti EMOP 200110

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b> Goal 3, “reach internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks.”		
<b>Outcome 1</b> Adequate food consumption of affected populations over assistance period (to be reported separately for households assisted through GFD and FFW)	➤ Percentage of households with a poor/borderline/acceptable Food Consumption Score	The political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs No major pipeline break occurs Other causal problems of malnutrition are addressed by partners and Government (i.e. water and sanitation, health, training, etc.)
<b>Outcome 2</b> Stabilize acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted, emergency-affected populations	➤ Weight for Height as % or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	
<b>Outcome 3</b> Maintain access to ART and TB treatment services	➤ ART default rate ➤ TB treatment default rate	
<b>Outcome 4</b> Stabilize enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping-out from target primary schools	➤ Retention rate	
<b>Output 1.1</b> 1.1. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries in disaster affected areas, by activity type	➤ Actual amount of food distributed by commodity type and activity as a percentage of planned distributions ➤ Actual number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non food assistance by activity as percentage of planned beneficiaries	Strong partner and government distribution support is available No major endemic outbreak occurs



<b>Output 1.2:</b> Livelihood assets restored by targeted communities and individuals through FFW and CFW activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Volume of debris cleared from disaster stricken settlements (roads, houses, schools, etc)</li><li>➤ Numbers of community assets restored by targeted communities and individuals)</li></ul>	
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## **ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

<b>CFSAM</b>	<b>Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission</b>
<b>CFW</b>	<b>Cash for work</b>
<b>CNSA</b>	<b>National Food Security Centre</b>
<b>CSB</b>	<b>Corn-soya blend</b>
<b>DSC</b>	<b>Direct support costs</b>
<b>EFSA</b>	<b>Emergency food security assessment</b>
<b>EMOP</b>	<b>Emergency operation</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organisation</b>
<b>FFW</b>	<b>Food for work</b>
<b>GFD</b>	<b>General food distribution</b>
<b>ISC</b>	<b>Indirect support costs</b>
<b>LTSH</b>	<b>Landside transport, storage and handling</b>
<b>MSPP</b>	<b>Ministry of Health and Population</b>
<b>ODOC</b>	<b>Other direct operational costs</b>
<b>PRRO</b>	<b>Protracted relief and rehabilitation operation</b>
<b>SFP</b>	<b>Supplementary feeding programme</b>
<b>WFP</b>	<b>World Food Programme</b>