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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – HAITI 108440

Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks

Number of beneficiaries	1,906,500 (yearly maximum)
Duration of project	24 months (1 January 2010–31 December 2011)
WFP food tonnage	150,730 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	68,453,134
Total cost to WFP	147,683,320

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This protracted relief and recovery operation will assist the Government of Haiti in meeting the urgent needs of shock-affected populations and will support sustained recovery by addressing the destructive cycle of vulnerability and food insecurity.

The overall objective is to support the Government's programme for populations affected by natural disasters, economic shocks and civil strife. The operation will address Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 3, and focuses on Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2011). It will also scale up measures under Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, through enhanced partnerships and capacity development with local institutions and communities.

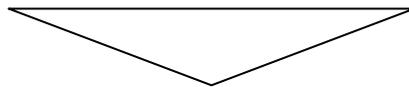
The PRRO has the following objectives: i) Save lives and reduce acute undernutrition among disaster victims (Strategic Objective 1); ii) Strengthen community capacity to reduce risks and adapt to climate variability (Strategic Objective 2); iii) Increase access to food and restore assets affected by shocks (Strategic Objective 3); iv) Stabilize children's participation in education (Strategic Objective 3); v) Improve the nutrition status of targeted women and children (Strategic Objective 4); and vi) Build consensus among stake-holders on programme design and partnership opportunities, including community initiatives (Strategic Objective 5).

In 2008, civil unrest, high food prices, three hurricanes and one tropical storm depleted household incomes and ravaged infrastructure. Vulnerability continues to be extremely high, and nearly one third of Haitians – 1.9 million people – are food-insecure. The Government of Haiti and the United Nations are committed to boosting employment, improving food security, increasing access to basic social services, and supporting environmental rehabilitation.

The operation is based on the recommendations of a WFP formulation mission in March-April 2009. It will support the Government's Recovery Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

WFP will develop government capacities to enable a progressive hand-over. Capacity development will focus on disaster preparedness, emergency food security assessment, food security analysis, programme design and community-based planning, coordination of food security interventions, and monitoring and evaluation. Periodic reviews involving the Government and partners will refine the strategy and timeline for handing over or phasing down.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Haiti 108440 “Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks” (WFP/EB.2/2009/9/1).

* 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.



SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

Context

1. Haiti ranks 146th out of 177 countries in the United Nations human development index; 55 percent of its 9 million people live below the poverty line of US\$1 a day, 60 percent live in rural areas and 50 percent of urban dwellers live in slums. More than 70 percent of Haiti's population has no access to health care, and only 50 percent has potable water. Only 40 percent of children are fully covered by vaccinations.
2. Haiti's HIV prevalence rate of 2.2 percent is the highest in the Caribbean. Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) reaches only 41 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV). Food and nutrition insecurity undermine adherence to and effectiveness of treatment services. Haiti had 28,290 new tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2006.¹ Co-infection with HIV is up to 30 percent in some areas, and 20 percent of HIV-positive adults are infected with TB.
3. In Haiti, 400,000 children aged 6 to 12 do not attend school. The net enrolment rate for that age group is 71 percent, with significant regional and rural–urban disparities² and a large number of over-aged children in schools.³
4. Haiti is a corridor for major tropical storms and hurricanes and its topography, combining steep and deforested hillsides with flood-prone areas, makes it particularly vulnerable. Extreme weather events force an already vulnerable population to resort to negative coping mechanisms, resulting in high malnutrition and food insecurity. They damage an already poor road network, further isolating remote areas from markets, health and education services.⁴
5. Severe soil erosion, deforestation and environmental degradation affect agriculture, and production cannot keep up with the growing population.⁵
6. During 2008, high food and fuel prices triggered violent demonstrations and political upheaval. Food assistance served as a social stabilizer, but lack of economic opportunities and limited progress on the political agenda continue. Observers from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the international community are concerned about the possible return of large-scale civil unrest.⁶

¹ World Health Organization (WHO). 2008. *The World Health Report*. New York.

² From 72 percent in urban areas and 62 percent in the Nord department, to only 40 percent in the Sud and Sud-Est departments.

³ World Bank. 2007. Project appraisal document for a proposed grant in support of the first phase of the Education for All programme. March. Washington DC.

⁴ United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2007. Report on Environmental Vulnerability in Haiti. Washington DC.

⁵ The USAID report states that 25 of 30 watersheds have lost their forest cover and are severely damaged.

⁶ International Crisis Group. 2009. Haiti 2009: Stability at Risk. Latin America/Caribbean Briefing No. 19. Brussels.



Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. The comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA)⁷ indicated that 25 percent of households – 1.29 million people – were food-insecure in 2007; 6 percent were severely food-insecure. The highest prevalences were 42 percent in the department of Nord-Ouest, 37 percent in Nord and 35 percent in Nord-Est. The CFSVA was conducted in rural areas *prior* to the steep rise in food and fuel prices and before the subsequent storms of 2008.
8. Within one three-week period in 2008, three hurricanes and one tropical storm struck Haiti, killing 800 people, destroying 27,000 homes and leading to a 10 percent decline in gross domestic product (GDP).⁸ A survey conducted in September 2008 found that 31 percent of households in the slums of Port-au-Prince were food-insecure, and 14 percent severely food-insecure.⁹ Recovery of livelihoods has been slow, and as of mid-2009 1.9 million Haitians are moderately to highly food-insecure.¹⁰
9. Nationwide, chronic malnutrition affects 24 percent of children 6 to 59 months, rising as high as 40 percent in the poorest zones. Overall, 22 percent are underweight, and global acute malnutrition (GAM) is 9 percent.¹¹ Women and children suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. Anaemia affects 59 percent of children 6 to 59 months, and 46 percent of women 15 to 49 years. Ninety percent of households consume non-iodized salt, contributing to iodine deficiency.¹¹
10. Rural households spend almost 60 percent of their income on food; the poorest groups spend more than 70 percent.¹² Prices have declined since September 2008, but remain higher than the four-year average.¹³ A lack of agricultural inputs, landownership issues, high transport costs and labour shortages contribute to high prices for locally produced food, particularly rice and maize. In 2008, local production covered only 42 percent of national requirements
11. Remittances are a lifeline for the 31 percent of Haitians who receive them, and represent 25 percent of GDP.¹⁴ The global economic crisis caused a dip in remittances in early 2009; analysts differ on projections for 2009 and 2010.¹⁵

⁷ Conducted by WFP, the *Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire* (CNSA; National Coordinator for Food Security) and rural partners; data collected late 2007, report released 2008.

⁸ Government of Haiti, World Bank, European Commission and United Nations System. 2008. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment. November.

⁹ WFP/CNSA. 2008. *Haiti: Impact de la crise alimentaire sur les populations urbaines de Port-au-Prince*. September, Port-au-Prince.

¹⁰ FEWS NET, May 2009.

¹¹ *Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services IV* (EMMUS IV, Survey on mortality, morbidity and use of services) 2006.

¹² CFSVA WFP/CNSA 2007/2008.

¹³ CNSA/FEWS NET, HAITI Flash Info de la sécurité alimentaire, No 38/ February 2009.

¹⁴ World Bank. 2007. *The impact of remittances in Latin America*. Washington, DC.

¹⁵ Each recipient received an average of ten remittances of US\$150 each in 2006, and spends up to 77 percent of this on food, housing, utilities, clothing or medicines. (Inter-American Development Bank, Haiti Remittance Survey, March 2007, www.iadb.org/news/docs/HaitiSurvey.pps).



Scenarios

12. Continued weather shocks will probably lead to a need for relief response. Most households and infrastructure damaged in 2008 will require several years to recover. Remittances are unlikely to drop significantly from pre-2009 levels. The United Nations Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy for Haiti in May 2009 to promote political and socio-economic progress, but civil unrest linked to the tense political climate could resume.
13. The worst-case scenario includes storms as damaging as those of 2008, a prolonged financial crisis, significantly reduced remittances, civil unrest and an inadequate, slow recovery. WFP would need to increase emergency operations and a special logistics operation would likely be required to support humanitarian operations.
14. Towards the end of 2010, the country office will review school feeding and food-for-work (FFW) beneficiary numbers against the updated food security situation and the progress made in capacity development of the National School Feeding Programme (PNCS). The second-year budget would be adjusted accordingly.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

15. Three strategy and policy documents summarize the Government's approach to populations affected by natural disasters, economic shocks and civil strife: the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP),¹⁶ the post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) and the Government's Recovery Plan.
16. The PRSP seeks to, among other things, reorient education towards poor students, increase support for education, transform the health system, manage priority diseases and improve access to essential medicines. The Government's 2008 PDNA calls for investment in food security; social protection, including activities in nutrition and watershed protection; and rehabilitation. The Government's Recovery Plan has four objectives: i) revitalizing the economy; ii) reducing vulnerability to natural disasters; iii) maintaining access to basic services; and iv) preserving a stable macroeconomic framework.
17. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009–2011 identifies three areas for government and United Nations cooperation: i) democratic governance; ii) sustainable human development; and iii) environment and natural disaster management. A report prepared for the United Nations Secretary-General in January 2009¹⁷ identified a need for investment in post-disaster recovery, safety nets and disaster risk reduction, and suggested using labour-intensive works.

Coordination

18. The Ministry of Planning and Cooperation is the main line ministry. The Secretary of State for Agriculture will coordinate the intergovernmental strategy on food security and, together with the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA), is the main technical

¹⁶ *Document de stratégie nationale pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté 2009–2012* (National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction).

¹⁷ Paul Collier. 2009. *Haiti: From Natural Catastrophe to Economic Security. A Report for the Secretary-General of the United Nations*. Department of Economics, Oxford University, UK. January.



counterpart. Collaboration is strong with the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (hereafter “Ministry of Health”) and the National School Feeding Programme (PNCS) of the Ministry of National Education and Professional Training (hereafter “Ministry of Education”).

19. WFP will support implementation of the UNDAF 2009–2012 and the 2008 PDNA, participate in preparation of the UNDAF 2012–2015, and support the Consolidated Appeal Process as needed. MINUSTAH and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) are the main United Nations counterparts in emergencies. Collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank is critical in the areas of nutrition and safety nets. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank are important partners in rehabilitation of watersheds and community infrastructure and expanding WFP local purchases.
20. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Joint Action Plan prioritizes “financial and technical resources to improve the nutritional status of people with HIV”. WFP is coordinating with partners in developing and implementing related national norms, and will harmonize activities with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the inter-agency income-generation initiative for PLHIV.
21. The logistics cluster and the food assistance sector meetings will reinforce WFP’s coordination role. WFP will also coordinate with the United Nations Special Envoy’s office.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. The overall objective is to support the Government in assisting populations affected by recurrent disasters, economic shocks and civil strife. The operation will address Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2 and 3 and Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2011).¹⁸ It will also scale up measures under Strategic Objectives 2 and 5 through enhanced partnerships and capacity development with local institutions and communities.
23. The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) has the following specific objectives:
 - save lives and reduce acute undernutrition among disaster victims (Strategic Objective 1);
 - strengthen community capacity to reduce risks and adapt to climate variability (Strategic Objective 2);
 - increase access to food to mitigate seasonal food insecurity, and restore assets affected by shocks (Strategic Objective 3);
 - stabilize children’s participation in education (Strategic Objective 3);

¹⁸ Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; 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.



- improve the nutrition status of targeted women and children (Strategic Objective 4); and
- build consensus on programme design and partnership opportunities, including community initiatives (Strategic Objective 5).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

24. The previous PRRO 106740¹⁹ focused on improving the nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV-TB. Following food price riots in April 2008, WFP assisted an additional 1.5 million beneficiaries through expanded nutrition interventions, school feeding and distributions (GFD). The operation was expanded in April 2009 to reach 2.7 million beneficiaries, providing a short-term safety net for the most vulnerable.
25. Following the hurricanes and storm of August–September 2008, WFP launched an emergency operation (EMOP),²⁰ assisting up to 800,000 people from November 2008 to April 2009. It also launched two special operations to augment logistics capacity and provide helicopter operations to reach cut-off communities and evacuate people to health centres. Continuing recovery and rehabilitation interventions were transferred to the PRRO in April 2009.

Strategy Outline

26. WFP will increase its involvement in food security and nutrition through collaboration with the Government, donors and key partners.

Emergency Preparedness and Relief

27. WFP will prepare to provide rapid responses to new shocks by pre-positioning food stocks and expanding early-warning systems and capacity development. High-energy biscuits (HEBs) will be distributed for the first five days after a shock, GFD will be provided for one month, and blanket supplementary feeding for 90 days for children aged 6 to 23 months. Beneficiaries requiring further assistance will be integrated into recovery activities, with rations covering 70 percent of daily needs. Additional support to children 24 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women will be provided if recovery assistance is inadequate.

Recovery

28. **Supplementary feeding:** Food rations will be provided to underweight children 6 to 59 months and undernourished pregnant and lactating women²¹ through mother-and-child

¹⁹ “Food Assistance for the Relief and Protection of Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Food Insecurity”, 1 January 2008–31 December 2009.

²⁰ “Food Assistance to Flood-Affected Populations in Haiti”, EMOP 107810, 1 November 2008–15 May 2009.

²¹ Supplementary feeding will target children 6–59 months with mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) below 12.5 cm. Undernourished pregnant women will be assisted from the second trimester, and lactating women will receive support for six months.



health (MCH) programmes in areas with high undernutrition rates. Micronutrient powder (MNP) will be provided to the same beneficiary groups in food-insecure areas. Under the supplementary feeding programme, WFP will pilot the substitution of corn-soya blend (CSB) with locally produced fortified complementary foods for children 6 to 23 months.²² PLHIV-TB²³ will receive targeted supplementary feeding and household rations for nine months to optimize treatment effectiveness and adherence. After six months, HIV-positive beneficiaries will be evaluated for participation in labour-based activities.

29. **School feeding:** Daily meals and MNP will be provided to children in schools in areas most affected by recurrent shocks. Partnerships with FAO and others will be promoted for school gardens and environmental awareness. A deworming programme will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and WHO. The implementation capacities of the PNCS will be strengthened. WFP and the PNCS are developing a hand-over strategy.
30. **Seasonal support and transitional safety nets:** To mitigate seasonal food insecurity, food will be distributed to targeted vulnerable communities and households in: i) selected watershed areas; and ii) isolated areas where seasonal food insecurity is exacerbated by damaged infrastructure and land degradation. Health centres and schools will be entry points for transitional safety nets in case of major shock. If economic conditions worsen daily meals will be provided in summer camps at schools. Take-home rations will be distributed to children at the beginning of the school year to mitigate the burden of school fees. Dry rations will be provided to vulnerable households temporarily affected by major shocks, and during the lean season.
31. **Labour-intensive productive safety nets:** These are FFW and food-for-assets (FFA) activities that: i) rebuild community and household assets in areas affected by shocks; and ii) restore and rehabilitate assets, contributing to disaster risk reduction, impact mitigation and adaptation to climate change in shock-prone watershed areas. Activities will target unemployed youth and other vulnerable groups. Nurseries will be established for watershed reforestation, homesteads and school-based activities. Training and support will be provided for community-based participatory watershed planning. FAO, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will provide complementary interventions.
32. **Capacity development:** WFP will support PNCS, CNSA and the Ministry of Health by developing capacities to enable hand-over.

Hand-Over Strategy

33. The following interventions will be continued with partners to support hand-over:
 - i) exploration of local purchases from small farmers to supply nearby schools;
 - ii) building and replenishing of food reserves, including pre-positioned stocks for disaster preparedness and Government-directed food security strategic reserves at the department and community levels;
 - iii) strengthening of CNSA and counterparts' knowledge and application of emergency food security assessment (EFSA) methods and strengthening of CNSA leadership for coordinating food security work;
 - iv) support to the inter-ministerial

²² Separate funding through public-private partnerships will be sought to support local production of affordable complementary foods for children 6–24 months. Local raw materials will be used where possible to stimulate the agricultural economy. External funding will support salt iodization.

²³ To be eligible for WFP assistance, PLHIV should be on ART and have a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5.



committee on food security regarding safety nets and ways to enhance local food production; v) support to community participatory planning; vi) partnerships with the Ministry of Health and its Nutrition Department for food distribution, supplementary feeding and community-based nutrition activities in under-served communities; and vii) strengthening of PNCS capacities in procurement, transport, reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

Targeting

34. Geographical targeting is based on the 2007/2008 CFSVA, updated by the 2008/2009 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) food security quarterly reports. Communities with more frequent storms were identified for recovery and resilience-building efforts, or relief planning and preparedness activities.
35. Targeting will be refined in late 2009 based on findings of the assessment by Technical Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) and the nutrition survey by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and *Action contre la Faim* (ACF, Action Against Hunger),²⁴ in consultation with the Government and partners at the sub-national level. The links between HIV and food security will be taken into account when targeting.
36. Interventions will respond to seasonal patterns, as shown in Table 1. Consultative workshops will be used to decide whether food assistance is required. In case of shocks, WFP will use schools and summer camps to scale up seasonal safety nets and targeted distributions, including to preschool children.

²⁴ ACF. 2009. *Enquêtes nutritionnelles en Haïti - Principaux résultats*. June. Port-au-Prince.



TABLE 1: TIMELINE OF PRRO ACTIVITIES

		Shock Season					High Shock Season						
Activities		Difficult season					Difficult season						
PRRO RELIEF	Immediate Response (HEB)												
	Supplementary Feeding <2												
	Rapid Response (GFD)												
PRRO RECOVERY	FFW / FFA												
	Seasonal support												
	School Feeding												
	Nutrition (MCH, PLWHIV, TB)												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

37. Households affected by large shocks will benefit from relief to avoid assets being depleted and coping strategies exhausted.
38. Recovery will be focused on communities with high food insecurity and undernutrition that are characterized by repeated shocks, with attendant asset depletion, livelihood insecurity and lengthy recovery periods, mostly in Sud-Est, Artibonite, Nord-Ouest and parts of Nord-Est.
39. Selected communities affected by frequent shocks and with high food insecurity and undernutrition will be targeted for resilience-building and disaster mitigation FFW/FFA activities during the lean season. Strategies include complementary partnerships, integrated watershed planning and capacity-building.
40. Vulnerable households with inadequate labour to engage in labour-based activities will require GFD and supplementary feeding. These include disabled people, households headed by women, households with limited or no access to productive land, and PLHIV-TB and their families.
41. Between 30 and 40 percent of PRRO beneficiaries will be urban or peri-urban households. Findings of a case study on urban targeting in Haiti, carried out by WFP and TANGO International, will be used to refine urban targeting.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY TYPE				
	Activity	Days/year	Number of beneficiaries	
			2010	2011
Relief	Immediate response	5	517 000	517 000
	Rapid response	30	517 000	517 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2	90	35 000	35 000
Recovery	Regular programme activities:			
	MCH for children under 5	90	75 000	75 000
	MCH for pregnant or lactating women	360	100 000	100 000
	Supplementary feeding PLHIV-TB	270	25 000	25 000
	Assistance to PLHIV-TB households	270	125 000	125 000
	School feeding and summer camps	175	500 000	315 000
	Seasonal interventions (March–May/September–October):			
	Seasonal support distributions	90	250 000	200 000
	FFW/FFA	120	339 500	295 000
TOTAL*			1 906 500	1 627 000

*To avoid double counting, the total number of beneficiaries takes into account participation in more than one activity.

NUTRITION CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIIONS

42. The food rations, shown in Table 3, are based on WFP standards and consistent with national food habits, and include required micronutrients. WFP will diversify cereals to improve dietary variety. The relief ration represents 100 percent of the daily recommended intake, assuming that those beneficiaries rely mostly on WFP food distributions.
43. Distribution modalities will reflect conditions, especially the quantity and distance a beneficiary must carry food, warehouse capacity and stock management at delivery points.

TABLE 3: DAILY FOOD RATIONS, BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	Activity	Cereals	Pulses	Veg. oil	Salt	Sugar	CSB	HEB	Kcal
Relief	Immediate response							100	450
	Rapid response	450	70	25	5				2 093
	Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2			20		15	200		1 037
Recovery	MCH for children under 5			20		15	200		1 037
	MCH for pregnant or lactating women			20		15	200		1 037
	Supplementary feeding PLHIV-TB			20		15	200		1 037
	Assistance to households of PLHIV-TB	300	50	25	5				1 469
	School feeding and summer camps	150	50	10	5				799
	Seasonal support distributions	300	50	25	5				1 469
	FFW/FFA	400	50	25	5				1 829

TABLE 4: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS, BY ACTIVITY (mt)

	Activity	Cereals	Pulses	Veg Oil	Salt	Sugar	CSB	HEB	Total
Relief	Immediate response							517	517
	Rapid response	13 959	2 171	776	155				17 061
	Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 2			126		95	1 260		1 481
Subtotal, relief component		13 959	2 171	902	155	95	1 260	517	19 059
Recovery	MCH for children under 5			270		203	2 700		3 173
	MCH for pregnant or lactating women			1 440		1 079	14 400		16 919
	Supplementary feeding for PLHIV-TB			270		203	2 700		3 173
	Assistance to households of PLHIV-TB	20 250	3 375	1 688	338				25 651
	School feeding /summer camps	21 394	7 132	1 426	712				30 664
	Seasonal support distributions	12 150	2 025	1 013	203				15 391
	FFW/FFA	30 456	3 807	1 902	381				36 546
Subtotal, recovery component		84 250	16 339	8 009	1 634	1 485	19 800		131 517
TOTAL		98 209	18 510	8 911	1 789	1 580	21 060	517	150 576

TABLE 5: REQUIREMENTS AND RATIONS FOR MICRONUTRIENT POWDER

Component	Activity	Doses/yr	Ben. 2010	Total doses 2010	Ben. 2011	Total doses 2011	Total doses	Total mt
Relief	Blanket suppl. feeding, children under 2	90	35 000	3 150 000	35 000	3 150 000	6 300 000	6
Recovery	MCH, children under 5	90	75 000	6 750 000	75 000	6 750 000	13 500 000	14
	Suppl. feeding, PLHIV-TB	180	100 000	18 000 000	100 000	18 000 000	36 000 000	36
	School feeding	120	500 000	60 000 000	315 000	37 800 000	97 800 000	98
TOTAL			710 000	87 900 000	525 000	65 700 000	153 600 000	154

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

44. WFP will work with ministries at the central and departmental levels. Partnership with the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) is being developed, especially for emergency logistics and coordination. Collaboration with government bodies focuses on capacity development to enable hand-over. WFP and UNDP will continue to support DPC's preparedness and crisis management capacity, and CNSA in emergency needs assessments.
45. NGOs fill gaps in the provision of basic services from government institutions, and will be responsible for logistics, distribution, follow-up and preparation of reports. NGOs will be selected according to their experience, capacity and ability to implement gender policies.
46. WFP has sub-offices in Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Port-au-Prince and Jacmel. These strengthen management, outreach, coordination and support to local authorities, and support more inclusive community participation and improved preparedness and response.
47. As implementation proceeds, WFP will continue to review whether cash or cash-and-food-based programmes would be preferable in rural and urban areas.

Logistics Arrangements

48. WFP imports most of its food by sea, with 70 percent coming through Port-au-Prince, and the remainder through Cap-Haïtien. For security reasons the main warehouses at Port-au-Prince will be managed by a logistics subcontractor, with WFP hiring one store keeper for each warehouse to ensure that its standards are followed. WFP will directly manage the warehouses at Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves and Jacmel. Food will be delivered to WFP's four sub-offices by road, using private transporters.
49. Challenges to logistics operations include: i) weak port infrastructure and slow import procedures; ii) an inadequate road network; iii) difficult mountainous terrain; iv) inadequate transport capacity; v) worn-out and poorly maintained equipment; vi) inadequate storage facilities and conditions at final delivery points, requiring more frequent deliveries; vii) risk of robberies and pilferage during transport and handling; and viii) limited logistics and commercial transporter capacities of partners, requiring the humanitarian community to deploy an inter-agency fleet of 70 all-wheel-drive trucks to reach isolated areas. The operating costs of the fleet will be covered on a full cost-recovery basis.
50. During emergencies, bridges and roads are often badly damaged, making overland access impossible to most WFP-assisted areas. To ensure access, the country office will



launch special operations for helicopter services to evacuate beneficiaries in critical health condition, transport humanitarian personnel and deliver food.

51. The logistics cluster collaborates with DPC. Given the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters and the country's limited resources, the cluster is expected to continue providing services to the humanitarian community throughout this PRRO.
52. The Haitian Government will continue to provide tax exemptions and waivers to facilitate local and regional purchases and ensure the timely arrival of food.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

53. The PRRO was designed in line with WFP's new Strategic Results Framework and corporate indicators. WFP will train monitoring staff and partners. The M&E system will provide regular performance data.
54. A baseline will be established. WFP field monitors will collect quantitative and qualitative data regularly, which will be analysed jointly by the vulnerability analysis and mapping and programme units.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk Assessment

55. The political and socio-economic situation remains volatile. Many factors could impede implementation, including obstruction of the logistics chain, inadequate infrastructure, limited partner capacities and civil unrest.

Contingency Planning

56. Lessons from 2008 are integrated into inter-agency and WFP contingency planning. Contacts with DPC and MINUSTAH have been strengthened.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

57. Civil unrest and violent demonstrations still occur, and the situation remains volatile. Haiti is in United Nations security phase level 3; this has been taken into account in the PRRO's budget.
58. The country office has a security officer, who liaises with MINUSTAH. WFP complies with minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards.



ANNEX I-A

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECT COSTS			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
Direct operational costs			
Food ¹			
- Rice	61 000	370	22 599 890
- Maize grains	37 209	208	7 735 007
- Pulses	18 510	736	13 621 509
- Vegetable oil	8 911	1 150	10 247 650
- CSB	21 060	475	10 003 500
- Salt	1 789	110	196 790
- HEB	517	1 800	930 600
- Sugar	1 580	485	766 300
- MNP	154	15 273	2 351 888
Total food	150 730		68 453 134
External transport			20 069 861
Total landside transport, storage and handling			21 169 714
Other direct operational costs			7 992 000
A. Total direct operational costs			117 684 709
B. Direct support costs² (see Annex I-B)			20 337 058
C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)³			9 661 553
TOTAL WFP COSTS			147 683 320

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	6 355 320
National professional officers	668 000
National general service staff	1 581 196
Temporary assistance	2 516 400
Overtime	60 000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	2 221 442
International consultants	488 000
United Nations volunteers	680 000
Commercial consultancy services	30 000
Staff duty travel	1 610 000
Subtotal	16 210 358
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	200 000
Utilities (general)	210 000
Office supplies and other consumables	68 000
Communication and information technology services	402 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	164 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	694 100
Other office expenses	442 000
Subtotal	2 180 100
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicle leasing	642 600
Telecommunications and information technology equipment	800 000
Local security costs	504 000
Subtotal	1 946 600
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	20 337 058

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized acute malnutrition in children 6–23 months in targeted populations affected by emergencies, through blanket supplementary feeding	1.1.1 Prevalence of MUAC \leq 9%	
Outcome 1.2: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households through targeted distributions, school feeding and supplementary feeding activities	1.2.1 Household food consumption score exceeds 26 for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No baseline for this indicator is currently available. A baseline survey will be undertaken in late 2009 for establishing a target for 2010–2011.
Output 1.1: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to 35 000 children 6–23 months through blanket supplementary feeding, and to 517 000 disaster-affected women, men, girls and boys through immediate response and GFD, under secure conditions	<p>1.1.1 Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures</p> <p>1.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.3(a) Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.3(b) Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</p> <p>1.1.4 Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.5 Number of security incidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient resources are available on time ➤ Security situation allows targeting of food in affected areas ➤ Partners' storage and distribution capacity is adequate



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
Outcome 2.1: Early warning systems, contingency plans and food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	2.1.1 Disaster Preparedness Index (DPI) ≥ 7	
Outcome 2.2: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger, through targeted distributions, school feeding and supplementary feeding activities	2.2.1 Household food consumption score stabilized at 40 or more for 75% of targeted population	➤ No baseline for these indicators is currently available. A baseline survey will be undertaken in late 2009 for establishing a target for 2010–2011.
Outcome 2.3: Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities through FFW and FFA activities	2.3.1 Household asset score 2.3.2 Community asset score	
<i>Output 2.1:</i> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to 500 000 school-age children through school feeding, 175 000 pregnant and lactating women and undernourished children through supplementary feeding, and 250 000 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys through seasonal support, under secure conditions	2.1.1 Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food assistance, by category and as % of planned beneficiaries 2.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned 2.1.3 Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned 2.1.4 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned 2.1.5 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution 2.1.6 Number of security incidents during food distributions	➤ Prior agreement with the Government on targeting modalities ➤ High-quality food received by country office ➤ Logistic chain clear downstream and at customs clearance ➤ Adequate transport capacity
<i>Output 2.2:</i> Disaster mitigation measures in place with WFP capacity development support	2.2.1 Risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place, by type: early warning systems, contingency plans, food security monitoring systems, etc.	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<i>Output 2.3:</i> Disaster mitigation assets built and restored for 339 500 targeted community members through FFW/FFA	2.3.1 Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure: watershed management, reinforcement of riverbanks, construction of irrigation and other water drainage systems, and land rehabilitation	
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 3.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households	3.1.1 Household food consumption score. Food consumption score stabilized at or greater than 40 for 75% of the targeted population	➤ No baseline for those indicators is currently available. A baseline survey will be undertaken in late 2009, for establishing a target for 2010–2011.
Outcome 3.2: Targeted communities in fragile or transition situations have increased access to assets	3.2.1 Community asset score	
Outcome 3.3: Enrolment of girls and boys in schools assisted through school feeding stabilized at pre-crisis levels	3.3.1 Enrolment rate increased by 6% a year 3.3.2 Retention rate of 90% for girls and boys in post-crisis situations 3.3.3 Continuation rate of 50% or more for girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient resources available on time ➤ Partners' storage capacity ➤ High-quality product received by country office ➤ Adequate WFP transport capacity ➤ Clear logistics chain from customs ➤ Effective implementation of government literacy programme ➤ Security situation allows delivery of food in intervention areas ➤ Political conflicts disrupt the school calendar
<i>Output 3.1:</i> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to 339 500 targeted women, men, girls and boys through FFW/FFA, under secure conditions	3.1.1 Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food assistance, by category, as % of planned 3.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient resources available on time ➤ Security situation allows targeting of food in affected areas



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
	3.1.3 Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned 3.1.4 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned 3.1.5 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution 3.1.6 Number of security incidents during food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partners' storage and distribution capacity is adequate ➤ Prior agreement with the Government on targeting modalities ➤ High-quality food received by country office ➤ Logistic chain clear downstream and at customs clearance ➤ Adequate transport capacity
<i>Output 3.2:</i> Livelihood assets restored by targeted communities and individuals through FFW and FFA activities	3.2.1 Numbers of community assets restored by targeted communities and individuals	
<i>Output 3.3:</i> School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	3.3.1 Schools assisted by WFP are 100% of those planned	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 4.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger through targeted food distributions, supplementary feeding (MCH and HIV-TB) and school feeding	4.1.1 Household food consumption score stabilized at 40 or more for 75% of targeted population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No baseline for this indicator is currently available. A baseline survey will be undertaken in late 2009, for establishing a target for 2010–2011.
Outcome 4.2: Improved nutrition status of targeted women, girls and boys through supplementary feeding	4.2.1 Prevalence of underweight among targeted children 6-59 months (weight for age as %). Prevalence ≤ 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient quantity of staff trained in health centres ➤ Minimum Ministry of Health personnel service package made available to beneficiaries ➤ WFP Haiti uses weight-for-age criteria. It will shift to weight-for-height, pending validation of a national protocol on acute malnutrition. Rates have been established based on data available (Demographic and Health Survey 2005–2006) and on partners' reports. A baseline survey will be undertaken for establishing the target.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 4.3: Increased success of TB treatment for targeted patients through food assistance for TB patients</p>	<p>4.3.1 TB treatment success rate of 85%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of ART in WFP intervention areas ➤ No inventory shortage of anti-TB medicine, where available ➤ Availability of ART for HIV co-infection in WFP intervention areas ➤ Partners have an operational community network capable of tracing drop-outs ➤ Partners have an efficient data-collection system ➤ Reliable cooperating partners work in WFP intervention areas ➤ Security situation allows food delivery in intervention areas
<p>Outcome 4.4: Increase in the % of adults and children living with HIV and receiving nutritional support who are still on ART 6–12 months after starting food assistance for PLHIV</p>	<p>4.4.1 75% of adults and children living with HIV and receiving nutrition support are still on ART 6 months after starting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of ART in WFP intervention areas ➤ No inventory shortage of anti-retroviral medicine, where available ➤ Partners have an operational community network capable of tracing drop-outs ➤ Partners have an efficient data-collection system ➤ Reliable cooperating partners work in WFP intervention areas ➤ Security situation allows food delivery in intervention areas



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 4.5: Increased ART adherence to medication among targeted patients	4.5.1 95% or more of ART patients adhering to medication throughout the previous month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline survey for survival/adherence/TB treatment completion rates will be undertaken in late 2009, for collecting and analysing the indicator during the course of the PRRO
<i>Output 4.1:</i> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys through targeted food distributions, under secure conditions	4.1.1 Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food assistance, by category, as % of planned 4.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned 4.1.3 Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned 4.1.4 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned 4.1.5 Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No inventory shortage of CSB ➤ Reliable cooperation partners operating in WFP intervention areas ➤ Access to drinking-water ➤ Adequate hygiene and environmental conditions ➤ Security situation allows food transport in intervention areas
<i>Output 4.2:</i> Supply of deworming tablets to primary schoolchildren through school feeding	4.2.1 Numbers of boys and girls receiving Albendazole tablets in WFP-supported schools, as % of planned 4.2.2 Number of schools reached by the anti-parasite campaign, as % of planned 4.2.3 Number of anti-parasite campaigns carried out, as % of planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitments in the memorandum of agreement between WFP and UNICEF related to deworming provision are respected ➤ Stable and dynamic Ministry of Health education team and Ministry of Education team ➤ Security situation allows implementation in the targeted area
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 5.1: Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases through implementation of local purchase strategy	5.1.1 2% of distributed food purchased locally and cost-effectively	

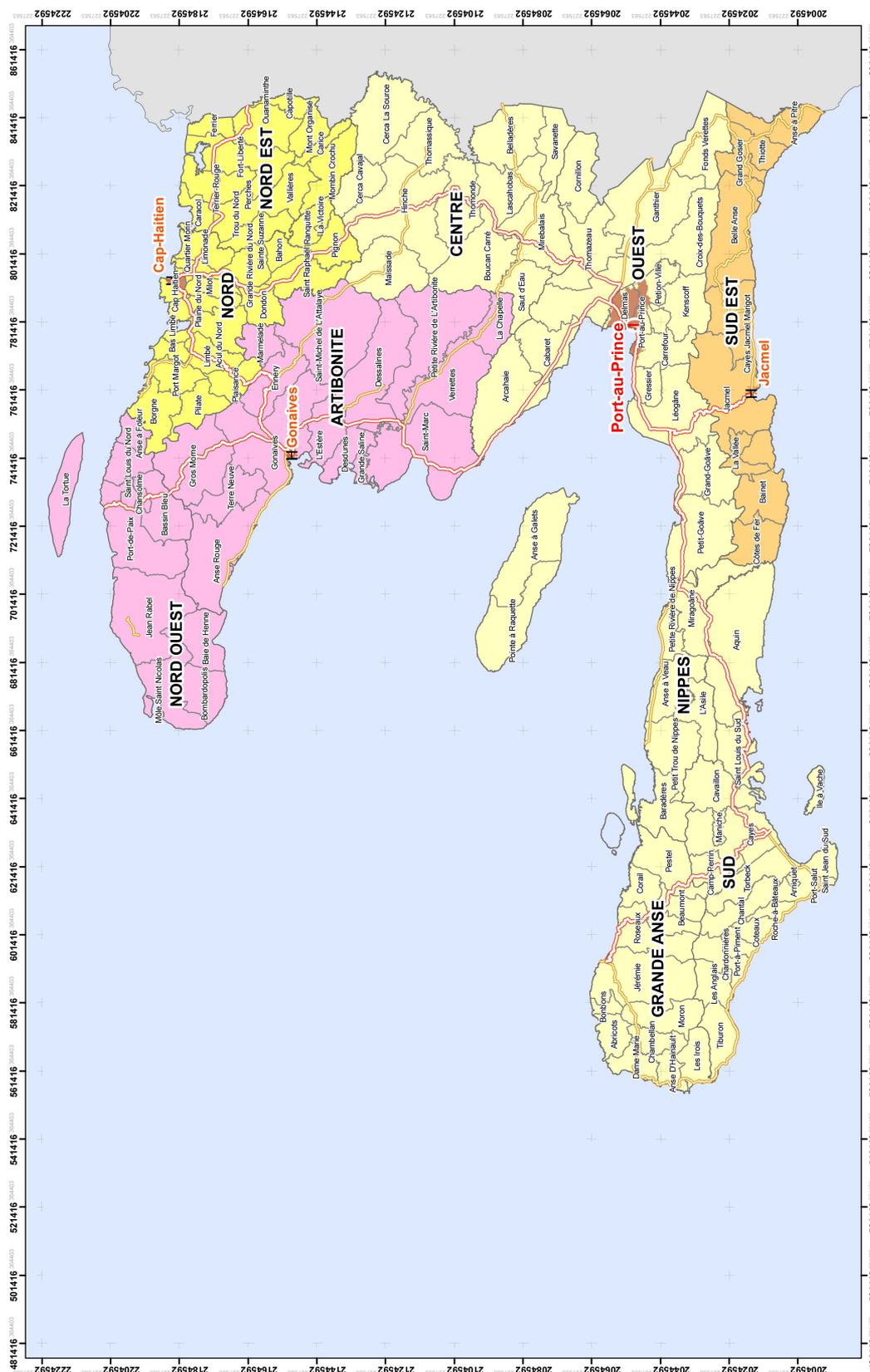


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 5.2: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions for social protection, risk reduction and resilience building initiatives through capacity development activities with related government agencies	5.2.1 Budget is allocated to hunger and/or food and nutrition security strategies in national plans of action? Yes/No	
<i>Output 5.1:</i> Food purchased locally	5.1.1(a) Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification 5.1.1(b) Food purchased locally, as % of total food purchased	
<i>Output 5.2:</i> Partnerships with key stakeholders for protective and productive safety nets (cash and food) programme formulation, targeting persistently food-insecure people affected by and/or recovering from shocks	5.2.1 Number of partnerships in place	
<i>Output 5.3:</i> Agreed hand-over strategies in place	5.3.1 Number of hand-over strategies agreed between WFP and the Government	



ANNEX III

MAP – HAITI



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BMI	body mass index
CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment
CNSA	<i>Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire</i> (National Food Security Coordination)
CSB	corn-soya blend
DPC	<i>Direction de la protection civile</i> (Directorate of Civil Protection)
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
EMMUS IV	<i>Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services IV</i> (Survey on mortality, morbidity and use of services)
EWS	early warning system
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFA	food for assets
FFW	food for work
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IT	information technology
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCH	mother-and-child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MNP	micronutrient powder
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDNA	post-disaster needs assessment
PLHIV-TB	person living with HIV-TB

PNCS	<i>Programme national des cantines scolaires</i> (National School Feeding Programme)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TANGO	Technical Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations
TB	tuberculosis
TC	telecommunications
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations volunteer
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization