

HAITI ----Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - 200618

Title: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti	
Number of beneficiaries	2,030,000 ¹
Duration of project	36 Months 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2017

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	53,492,594
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	29,873,848
Capacity Development & Augmentation	4,697,950
DSC	22,741,169
ISC	7,756,389
Total cost to WFP	118,561,950

¹ Cumulative total over the course of the three year operation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last two decades, Haiti has been affected by a series of political crises and devastating natural disasters. Due to its geographical location, the country is subject to severe tropical storms from June through November as well as recurring natural hazards.

This protracted relief and recovery operation is therefore designed to support Government efforts to respond to the needs of at-risk and affected populations and facilitate their recovery. Its focus will be on saving lives, rebuilding livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks. Activities will be concentrated in the most food insecure and disaster prone areas in order to reach 0.6 million people currently classified as severely food insecure.

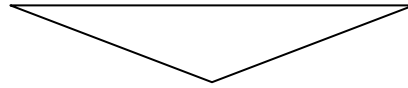
The operation has been designed through a participatory approach involving affected communities, the Government, United Nations agencies and cooperating partners. It is fully in line with the Government-endorsed United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework and Plan of Action and is in accordance with the three pillars of the Government's food security and nutrition response: i) food and social safety net interventions; ii) investment in agriculture; and iii) improved basic social services and nutrition.

The operation's objectives are to:

- support Government interventions to save lives, meet food needs, and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations affected by natural disasters;
- enhance Government emergency preparedness and response capacity;
- encourage resilience-building efforts that facilitate recovery from natural disasters and mitigate their impact;
- treat acute malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and lactating women and support therapy adherence for people living with HIV and tuberculosis;
- prevent chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies through a focus on the first 1,000 days;
- support the most food insecure by developing a targeting system for the national social safety net programme.

It is aligned to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Haiti 200618 “Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti “ (WFP/EB.1/2014/X-X/X).

* 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

Context

1. With a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$1,034 Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas. Seventy eight percent of the population lives on less than US\$ 2 a day and over 50 percent on less than US\$1 a day. Economic inequality is the highest in the region. Employment opportunities are scarce and less than a fourth of the working age population has a stable job.
2. Poverty is profound and multi-dimensional, evidenced by poor social outcomes for literacy, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, and gender inequality. Haiti ranks 161st out of 187 countries in the 2012 United Nations Human Development Index (HDI). In rural areas, 88 percent of the population lives below the poverty level and basic social services are practically nonexistent.
3. Over the last two decades, the economy has been affected by political crises and a series of devastating natural disasters. The January 2010 earthquake aggravated an already precarious social situation.
4. Haiti is a corridor for severe tropical storms and hurricanes and its topography makes it particularly prone to recurring natural hazards. Extreme deforestation exacerbates the situation. Soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and flooding all negatively impact agricultural production, productivity and revenues.
5. Haiti is ranked the country most at risk from climate change and even modest climatic events are having increasingly dramatic effects. During 2012 a drought, tropical storm Isaac and hurricane Sandy directly affected more than 1.5 million people.
6. Agricultural GDP has fallen by 4 percent in 10 years. Agriculture contributes to over 25 percent of total GDP and employs about 50 percent of the national and 66 percent of the rural labour force. The agricultural sector also represents 75 percent of low-income employment. Over one million families own small-scale subsistence farms. The lack of access to modern and effective agricultural technologies results in low farm income, and contributes to land degradation, increased vulnerability to natural hazards, and increased food insecurity. Haiti imports more than half of its food requirements.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. In 2012, an estimated 44.5 percent of the population was undernourished, placing Haiti 89th out of the 92 countries for which data is available.
8. Out of an estimated 3 million people categorized as food insecure in August 2013, 0.6 million are severely food insecure, devoting nearly 70 percent of household spending on food. Nonetheless, compared to 2012, the number of food insecure people fell significantly as a result of major responses by the Government and the international community to the series of severe shocks, agricultural recovery during the main spring 2013 season, and a reduction in food prices on local markets.
9. Currently, 21.9 percent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates stand at 5.1 percent with departmental variations, while 49.3 of women and 65 percent of children are anaemic. Thirty two percent of children aged 6-59 months have vitamin A deficiency and 58.9 percent of children aged 6 to 12 years have iodine deficiency. HIV prevalence for adults is 2.6 percent. Malnutrition rates have been kept low through extensive treatment, preventive and behavioural change actions by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and others with support from the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP).

10. The vast majority of the Haitian population continues to be trapped in a vicious cycle of food and nutrition insecurity.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

11. In 2012, the Government launched its “5 E” policy which includes the following action on food security and nutrition: i) food and social safety net interventions; ii) investment in agriculture; and iii) improved basic social services and nutrition.
12. In recognition of the need to expand social assistance for the most vulnerable, the Government has begun implementing a number of initiatives and is committed to consolidating its social assistance programs under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST).
13. The National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) is responsible for providing information on hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability to decision-makers to better orient and target emergency response activities. The Government has also developed a food procurement policy to favour investment in local agriculture.
14. The MSPP is committed to abide by the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition. The national protocol on the management of acute malnutrition was developed in 2009 based on WHO recommendations and implemented through MSPP health centres and key nutrition stakeholders including UNICEF and WFP.
15. The National Risk and Disaster Management System (SNGRD) and its Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) under the Ministry of the Interior are key to disaster management. A comprehensive contingency plan is in place and simulation exercises are carried out at national and departmental level. However, operational capacity remains weak and in case of a major disaster, external partner support, in term of logistics and supply, is often necessary to support the various sector or cluster responses.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

16. UNICEF provides institutional support to the nutrition department of the MSPP. To ensure an effective response, UNICEF and WFP will undertake complementary activities to tackle severe and moderate acute malnutrition in the same geographical areas.
17. Haiti is pilot country within the Political Champions for Disaster Resilience group. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are joining forces on this initiative through joint activities in watershed management in disaster prone areas.

Coordination

18. Coordination is ensured through the Humanitarian and United Nations Country Teams and a Coordination Transition Plan supports nationally owned and led coordination structures.
19. The Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) strengthens emergency preparedness and response initiatives and coordinates humanitarian efforts during crises. Coordination of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations takes place mostly through existing governmental structures, notably the SNGRD, as well as the aid coordination mechanisms agreed upon by the Government and international partners.
20. The Technical Group for Food Security and Nutrition (GTSAN) is responsible for coordinating the dissemination of information produced by the CNSA and for providing a forum to facilitate the coordination of resources among food security and nutrition

stakeholders. Key recommendations from the GTSAN inform decisions made by the MARNDR.

21. Haiti is a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement which strengthens the coordination of nutrition interventions between national and international actors and enhances access to technical assistance.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and contributes to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The specific objectives of the PRRO are to:
 - support government interventions to save lives, meet food needs, and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations affected by natural disasters (Strategic Objective 1);
 - enhance government emergency preparedness and response capacity (Strategic Objective 1);
 - encourage resilience-building and asset-creation efforts that facilitate recovery from natural disasters and mitigate their impact (Strategic Objectives 2 & 3);
 - treat acute malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and lactating women and support adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and direct observed treatment, short course (DOTS) programmes (Strategic Objective 4);
 - prevent chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies through a focus on the first 1,000 days (Strategic Objective 4);
 - support the most food insecure by developing a targeting system for the national social safety net programme (Strategic Objective 3).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

23. All WFP projects are planned in consultation with the Government and in line with national plans. The 2010 earthquake represented a significant spike in needs and response.
24. In addition to providing unconditional transfers in response to emergencies, WFP supported recovery activities, including school feeding, assistance to people living with HIV (PLWHIV) and tuberculosis (TB), mother and child nutrition, and food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes while also providing capacity building and developmental support to governmental and non-governmental counterparts.
25. One of the lessons learned from previous shocks was their impact on infrastructure. WFP works closely with DPC and NGO partners to prepare for the hurricane season.
26. The recent cash transfers provided through FFA boosted market dynamics and ensured cash was circulating and food was available in shops and markets in rural areas. Cash transfers improved beneficiary access to food, reimbursed food loans and credit in shops and enhanced access to some basic social services.
27. WFP has extensive partnerships with Government institutions, United Nations agencies, and local partners. As highlighted in the Haiti Country Portfolio Evaluation (2005-2010), “WFP planning and implementation are generally well integrated with the Government of

Haiti policies and priorities overall, thanks in part to recent improvements to coordination mechanisms in certain sectors such as cash and food for work and nutrition.”

Strategy Outline

28. The PRRO is fully aligned with the Government-endorsed United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) and Plan of Action.
29. Under the relief component, WFP will preposition stocks in 4 main hubs (Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien) allowing for immediate assistance to populations affected by natural disasters in collaboration with the Haitian Red Cross and other NGO partners. The hubs have warehouse space for food and other humanitarian supplies, as well as a dedicated fleet of all-terrain trucks and associated resources.
30. High energy biscuits will be provided for the first two days after a shock to populations in temporary shelters, and unconditional transfers will be provided for one month. In addition, WFP can expand its nutrition programme for key vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, children under two years of age) as required in shock affected areas. Where feasible, FFA activities may also be implemented.
31. The recovery component will allow vulnerable populations to improve their access to food, avoid asset depletion and reduce negative coping mechanisms. Cash transfers provided through FFA² activities of an early recovery nature will be prioritized especially during the hurricane season³ to repair and rehabilitate key productive infrastructures and protect critical watersheds to counter the risk of floods. The activities will strengthen the medium-term food security of affected households, while building skills for poor rural farmers. Assets to be rehabilitated will be identified with local communities - involving both men and women - and with the support of implementing partners and local Government. Partnerships with MARNDR, FAO, NGOs and community-based organizations will be leveraged to ensure complementary technical expertise and improved project outcomes.
32. WFP has joined forces with CARE and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to support the Government in designing a multi-year programme to establish a replicable safety net system and expand capacities to prevent child under-nutrition. The programme will:
 - establish a vulnerability targeting system and database that could also be used by other government social assistance or development programmes;
 - develop a government-managed food voucher-based safety net with surge capacity during emergencies, which promotes the consumption of locally-produced foods;
 - reduce the prevalence of child undernutrition in targeted communities through a focus on the first 1,000 days.
33. Vulnerability targeting under this programme will be led by WFP. A vulnerability assessment system using proxy means testing (PMT) to generate a socio-economic database will be developed and institutionalized within MAST⁴. The systems will be tested with target populations in a number of municipalities around the country to ensure they are appropriate for different contexts.

² Cash transfers are the preferred option, but food transfers could be used based on market assessment findings

³ As endorsed by the GTSAN and the Civil Protection National Contingency Plan to engage in labour-intensive activities in the aftermath of a shock. GTSAN also supports labour-intensive activities during lean seasons to address the needs of severely food insecure populations.

⁴ A "proxy means test" describes the process in which information on household or individual characteristics correlated with welfare levels is used in a formal algorithm to proxy household income, welfare or need. See <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/content/book/9780821333136>. It considers the multi-dimensionality of vulnerability (vulnerability = risk + resilience).

34. In coordination with UNICEF, targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) will be used to treat cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers both within the joint programme as well as in other priority areas of the country. In line with the national protocol, food insecure ART and TB-DOTS clients will receive a family ration to encourage adherence to treatment.
35. Through the First 1,000 Days activity, supplemental rations will be provided to children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women at community level in highly vulnerable municipalities prioritized by the MSPP and other stakeholders.
36. Complementing this assistance, households with a pregnant woman or child under two years of age in the selected municipalities will be targeted with Social and Behavioural Change Communications (SBCC) interventions to enable them to understand good health, hygiene and nutrition practices. Health and nutrition services in these municipalities will be strengthened, and the capacities of local leaders and community-based health service providers will be enhanced.
37. The PRRO will boost the capacities of CNSA and the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Information (IHSI) to process and distribute early warning information. WFP, FAO and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) will promote the use of standardized food and nutrition security analysis, using the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC).
38. Activities to promote gender equality are integrated into each component of the programme to enhance the quality of female participation, from strategic planning at the national level to more effective participation in decision-making at the household level. The PRRO will develop partnerships and linkages with Gender-Based Violence programmes.
39. The PRRO aligns with HAP and United Nations Country Team priorities to support national and household resilience through restoring community assets; increasing access to agricultural lands and protecting land; supporting national resilience through capacity support to the national social safety net programme; and supporting the DPC in emergency preparedness and response.

Hand-Over Strategy

40. WFP will begin transitioning its emergency preparedness and response capacities to national counterparts, including the DPC in line with the United Nations and Government Humanitarian Mechanism Coordination Transition Plan.
41. Strengthened partnerships and community training modules on the type and quality of assets to be rehabilitated or created will ensure better sustainability and management.
42. WFP and its partners will work with MAST to develop plans to scale up the safety net targeting system at national level, identifying capacity building needs to be covered.
43. Nutrition training activities will target medical staff at national, departmental and municipal levels.
44. Technical assistance and funding to the CNSA is aligned with their plan of action allowing them to more effectively perform early warning activities, food security assessments and analyses.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

45. WFP relief assistance in response to the hurricane season or other shocks is planned for 300,000 people each year based on past emergency responses as well as a commitment made within the Haitian civil protection contingency plan. Targeting of beneficiaries is based on DPC's emergency assessments, in conjunction with municipal authorities, civil

- society and cooperating partners. Rapid food security needs assessments led by CNSA will refine the areas to be covered and total beneficiaries to be targeted.
46. While many of the severely food insecure are reached through this relief assistance, it is complemented throughout the year by school feeding, nutrition interventions, family rations linked to nutrition activities, and FFA activities. Furthermore, WFP assistance is designed to complement government safety net programmes supporting the most vulnerable. Through the joint activities with CARE and ACF, government capacities in targeting those not assisted by WFP will be enhanced.
 47. Targeted supplementary feeding to treat MAM, aligned with MSPP's national protocol and UNICEF's severe acute malnutrition (SAM) strategy will target the most food insecure communes. Supplemental food rations will be provided on average for a three month period. Child caregivers and community-based health service providers will be trained to recognize and refer children under five years of age exhibiting symptoms of SAM or MAM to health facilities.
 48. To prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, the first 1,000 days approach will be applied at community level focusing on the most food insecure communes. Individual rations will contribute to preventing intrauterine growth restriction and low birth weight related to mothers' micro and macronutrient deficiencies, as well as to ensuring sufficient caloric and micronutrient intake in the critical 18-month period when a child makes the transition from breastfeeding, through complementary food, to solid food.
 49. To prevent sharing of individual specific rations, those engaged in the first 1,000 days activities will also receive a family ration which will reach up to 490,000 beneficiaries. These rations will be conditional on household members' participation in SBCC activities. Additional food security targeting criteria or seasonal approaches to the provision of these rations will be considered in coordination with partners.
 50. The FFA activities will mainly target poor rural households (such as unskilled and daily wage workers, women headed households and poor farmers facing access issues to land) affected by shock or lean season difficulties, through activities that restore livelihoods and build resilience to climatic and economic shocks.
 51. Haiti's biggest constraints to improving any social assistance targeting systems are the lack of: i) an agreed-upon national vulnerability criteria; ii) a method to measure vulnerability; and iii) a national socio-economic database that systematically classifies households. WFP will work with the Government and in close collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF to develop a vulnerability assessment methodology using PMT that will generate a socio-economic database to be institutionalized within MAST, with linkages to CNSA and IHSI.
 52. Geographical targeting of all activities is based on CNSA vulnerability maps and food security assessments, including the use of the IPC. The PRRO is planned to be implemented in seven of Haiti's ten departments. However, due to the unpredictability of the hurricane season, assistance could shift to other areas. To ensure appropriate coverage throughout the country, the PRRO's targeting complements the WFP school feeding development project as well as activities of the Government and partners.
 53. Recovery activities take place as a follow up to relief assistance in areas affected by shocks as well as in areas where households are at risk of high levels of seasonal difficulties. The WFP portfolio in Haiti is designed to ensure complementarity across activities and projects to ensure the various food security and nutrition vulnerabilities are addressed in a comprehensive manner.

TABLE 1: ANNUAL BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
ACTIVITY	Boys/men	Girls/Women	Total
unconditional transfers/food --Immediate response	145,000	155,000	300,000
unconditional transfers/food -- relief response ⁵	145,000	155,000	300,000
Nutrition/ Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Children 6-59 months	12,000	12,000	24,000
Nutrition/ Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Pregnant and Lactating Women		1,000	1,000
Preventive First 1000 days – Children 6-23 months	27,000	28,000	55,000
Preventive First 1000 days – Pregnant and Lactating Women		43,000	43,000
Preventive Family rations ⁶	220,000	270,000	490,000
Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	29,000	31,000	60,000
FFA/cash ⁷	109,000	116,000	225,000
Total – Annual Average			770,000⁸
Cumulative Total			2,030,000⁹

⁵ Beneficiaries reached under the immediate response with HEBs are the same reached with general rations under the relief response.

⁶ A total of 98,000 households will be reached through the preventive nutrition interventions, or 490,000 individuals based on an average family of 5. Children and women targeted through the preventive nutrition intervention will also be reached through the family rations.

⁷ A total of 45,000 workers will receive cash transfers on a yearly basis.

⁸ In addition to the overlap across activities already highlighted, the yearly figure takes into account a 30 percent overlap between the various activities. It is estimated that 80 percent of the caseload will be situated in rural areas.

⁹ Estimated cumulative total of beneficiaries to be reached over the course of the three year operation. This accounts for overlap of beneficiaries across years (storms affecting the same geographic areas, relapse of acutely malnourished children in treatment programmes, households being targeted with FFA/cash through multiple projects) as well as overlap across individual activities each year as per footnote 8.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	Unconditional transfers/ food Immediate response	Unconditional transfers/ food relief response	Nutrition/ Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Children 6-59 months	Nutrition/ Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Pregnant and Lactating Women	Preventive/ Family Ration	Preventive/ Children 6-23 months	Preventive Pregnant and Lactating Women	Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	FFA/ cash
Cereals		300			100			300	
Pulses		50			30			50	
Fortified Veg. oil		25		20	15		30	25	
Iodized salt		5						5	
Sugar				15					
HEBs	100								
CSB+				200			200		
CSB++			200			100			
Cash (US\$/person/month)									22
TOTAL (g) / Cash (US\$)	100	380	200	235	145	100	230	380	22
Total kcal/day	450	1 415	787	929	575	394	1 017	1 415	
% kcal from protein	10.7	13.3	16.6	13.2	12.7	16.6	12	13.3	
% kcal from fat	30	18.8	23.2	35.0	26.1	23.2	40.8	18.8	
Number of feeding days per year or per month	2	30	90	90	90 to 545	90 to 545	Up to 365	365	24

54. Rations are in line with WFP's nutritional guidelines and Haitian eating habits. Beneficiaries of general food assistance will receive a food ration covering 70 percent of the daily caloric needs.
55. WFP will apply the National Protocol guidelines for the treatment of MAM.
56. The cash transfer value of FFA activities is based on the Government's daily minimum wage as set out in the MARNDR manual, of US\$4.5 per day for a maximum of 24 days per month. The total transfer value will amount to US\$108, covering 75 percent of household food expenditure.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)

	Uncond- itional transfers-- immediate response	Uncond- itional transfers-- relief response	Nutrition/ Treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months & PLW	Preventive -- Family Ration	Preventive/ children 6- 23 months	Preventive /PLW	Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	FFA/cash	Total
Cereals		8,100		4,953			19,440		32,493
Pulses		1,350		1,482			3,240		6,072
Fortified Veg. oil		675	8	750		632	1,620		3,685
Iodized salt		135		2			324		461
Sugar			8						8
HEBs	360								360
CSB+			124			4,215			4,339
CSB++			1,995		2,765				4,760
Total food	360	10,260	2,135	7,187	2,765	4,847	24,624		52,178
Cash (US\$)								25,328,160	

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

57. All WFP activities are designed in consultation with sector working groups, local stakeholders, relevant ministries, community-based organizations and beneficiary groups.
58. WFP will conduct participatory preliminary technical assessments to identify the assets to be created. Preparatory work with communities at risk, community-based organizations and concerned local authorities will be ensured.
59. Commune-based structures will be trained to implement a transparent targeting system to pre-select vulnerable households.
60. The first 1,000 days activity will focus on building child caregiver capacities at the household level, improving health and nutrition knowledge at the community level, enhancing links between households and the health services system, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services.

Partners and capacities

61. WFP will continue to support the DPC in information management, logistics, and emergency telecommunications and will coordinate its efforts with other agencies and partners.
62. WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government on needs analysis and targeting of an integrated social safety net. WFP will continue to work with MAST, CNSA, CARE, ACF, United Nations agencies and the World Bank to enhance the national social safety net programme.
63. All nutritional activities will be under the supervision of the MSPP. SBCC activities will be carried out by CARE and ACF. The distribution of rations will be handled by local cooperating partners. MSPP nutrition focal points at departmental level will be involved

in all coordinating, training and monitoring activities. The main partners for the ART/TB-DOTS programme will be local NGOs.

64. Cash transfers provided through FFA activities will be mainly implemented through local NGOs and community-based organizations with support from MARNDR and FAO. Resilience building activities will be jointly agreed upon with relevant stakeholders.

Procurement

65. WFP works closely with the MARNDR to improve commercial opportunities for smallholder farmers through local procurement and is cooperating with the Government to develop a national local procurement strategy.
66. To mitigate risks linked to delivery times, particularly in response to the hurricane season, WFP will ensure food procurement is timely and stocks are regularly replenished based on available resources.

Logistics

67. Internationally purchased food will arrive primarily at Port-au-Prince port and will be routed through WFP's storage facilities based on operational requirements. Additional storage facilities will be identified should the need arise. All cooperating partners and government counterparts will participate in commodity management training.
68. WFP has its own trucking fleet composed of all-terrain 4X4 vehicles able to intervene wherever needed in the shortest possible time. WFP trucks are used for remote or difficult to reach areas while private transporters are used in less difficult terrain. WFP will deliver the commodities up to the distribution site, and cooperating partners will distribute the food to beneficiaries under the supervision of programme staff. The WFP fleet can be made available in case of emergency to the broader humanitarian community and national authorities.
69. All movements of commodities, from the moment a vessel is booked to the delivery to beneficiaries, are recorded in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS).

Transfer modalities

70. WFP will use financial services and cooperating partners with experience in cash transfers. The cash transfer service provider or the cooperating partner organizes the transportation of the funds to the beneficiaries. Cash distributions are organized on site in the presence of the cooperating partner and WFP.

Non Food Inputs

71. Continued funding for non-food items such as tools and seedlings will be crucial to achieving quality outputs.
72. To ensure the reliability of telecommunications and data networks in case of emergency, WFP will ensure the completion of the WFP/DPC Radio communication network in partnership with the World Bank, the United States Southern Command and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

73. At the strategic results level, the logical framework of the project will be managed using the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) when available, in line with WFP's Strategic Results Framework (2014-2017). WFP's new Performance and Risk Organizational Management Information System (PROMIS) will measure performance at the management results level and track risks and mitigation actions.

74. Outcome indicators will be measured in alignment with corporate monitoring requirements to help measure the change and impact of WFP interventions on targeted beneficiaries. Output indicators will be measured on a monthly basis to track progress and achievements. Process monitoring will be conducted by WFP field monitor assistants from the four sub-offices in Haiti.¹⁰ Joint monitoring of ACF, WFP and CARE activities will be carried out using technical assistance from the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project (FANTA).
75. All output related data will be collected by cooperating partners and uploaded into the WFP monitoring and evaluation database for reporting and comparison purposes.
76. WFP will monitor food and cash for assets activities at three different levels: i) at the participant level via the team leaders and supervisors; ii) at the cooperating partner level through daily communications and monthly reports; and iii) at the WFP field monitor level, including through regular field visits to monitor the quality and quantity of achievements. FAO will support WFP on the technical monitoring of assets.
77. A quarterly monitoring report will be issued and shared with cooperating partners. A mid-term evaluation is planned for the second half of 2015 with a final evaluation during the last year of the operation in order to inform subsequent assistance.

RISK MANAGEMENT

78. The main contextual risks that may negatively impact WFP's operations are sudden onset or recurrent natural disasters and political instability. The first risk is reviewed through the National Hurricane Season Contingency Plan each year under the leadership of the Government. The contingency plan is in line with WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response Package. The second risk is linked with a delay in holding elections and potential hunger demonstrations as a result of high food prices.
79. A formal risk assessment is conducted annually and reviewed during mid-year and end-year performance reviews. Mitigation actions are integrated into on-going planning processes to ensure risks are appropriately addressed and elevated when and if required.

Security Risk Management

80. WFP operates within an integrated mission and the security situation can be volatile, particularly in certain urban neighbourhoods. The overall security situation remained relatively stable throughout 2013 with a decrease in civil unrest and major crimes. Crime statistics collected by the national police and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) showed a steady downward trend in homicides. This improvement resulted in part from the joint operations conducted by the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH in sensitive areas of Port-au-Prince, where approximately 83 per cent of all cases occurred during the reporting period. MINUSTAH continued to play an important role in maintaining overall security and stability, particularly when robust action was needed to intervene in sensitive areas and in cases of violent civil unrest.
81. All WFP offices, warehouses and vehicles comply with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and minimum security telecommunications standards. WFP ensures that security awareness training is implemented and procedures relating to staff safety are followed. In extreme situations, WFP may need to operate at reduced staff levels and from alternate locations.

¹⁰ Sub-Offices are situated in Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince.

RECOMMENDATION

The Board is requested to approve the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Haiti 200618.

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Date:.....

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	32,493	12,907,680	
Pulses	6,072	5,060,500	
Oil and fats	3,685	5,670,132	
Mixed and blended food	9,459	9,867,973	
Others	470	73,915	
Total Food Transfers	52,178	33,580,199	
External Transport		8,203,798	
LTSH		7,611,259	
ODOC Food		4,097,338	
Food and Related Costs 1]		53,492,594	53,492,594
C&V Transfers		25,328,160	
C&V Related costs		4,545,688	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		29,873,848	29,873,848
Capacity Development & Augmentation		4,697,950	4,697,950
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			88,064,392
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			22,741,169
Total Direct Project Costs			110,805,561
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)[2]			7,756,389
TOTAL WFP COSTS			118,561,950

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	7,347,099
General service staff	5,737,066
Danger pay and local allowances	496,500
Subtotal	13,580,665
Recurring and Other	5,387,240
Capital Equipment	1,660,626
Security	622, 513
Travel and transportation	1,140, 125
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring ¹¹	350,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	22, 741,169

¹¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; INDICATOR: Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; INDICATORS: Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to or from and at WFP programme sites

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed; INDICATORS: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
Strategic objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized under nutrition among children under 5 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Women</p>	<p>1.1.a - Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance rate (Recovery, Mortality, Default and Non-response rate)</p> <p>Target: Mortality <3%; Recovery rate >75%; Non-response rate < 15%; Default rate <15%</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement activities as planned</p> <p>Adequate health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children</p> <p>Effective functioning of Government nutrition coordination mechanisms</p> <p>No major epidemics or diseases breakout</p> <p>No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs</p>
<p>Output 1.1.1 Nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women.</p>	<p>1.1.1a - Number of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, sex);</p> <p>1.1.1b - Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type).</p> <p>1.1.1 c – Number of health centres assisted</p> <p>Target: Expansion of MAM activities will take place in emergency situations only, based on assessment requirements. Commodities will be mobilized from the regular MAM activities under SO4 and will have to be replenished.</p>	<p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally-procured nutrition products</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households</p>	<p>1.2.a Food Consumption score</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted households have at least borderline</p>	<p>The political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles</p>

	<p>consumption.</p> <p>1.2.b Daily Average dietary diversity</p> <p>Target: 100% of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day.</p>	No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs
<p>Outputs 1.2.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households.</p>	<p>1.2.1.a - Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>Target¹²: On a yearly basis: 300,000 unconditional transfersbeneficiaries</p> <p>1.2.1.b - Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>Target (on a yearly basis): 3,540 MT</p>	<p>Sufficient resources are available on time</p> <p>Security situation allows targeting of food in affected areas</p> <p>No major pipeline break occurs and Prepositioned food stocks will be readily available in hubs</p> <p>Stability of staple food prices.</p> <p>Stability of fuel prices</p> <p>Capacity and security allows for the timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<p>1.3.a Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI)</p> <p>Target: EPCI is increased from baseline</p>	Political situation remains relatively stable
<p>Output 1.3.1 Emergency management capacity created or supported</p>	<p>1.3.1.a - Number of technical assistance activities provided by type¹³</p> <p>1.3.1.b - Number of people trained by type (disaggregated by sex and type of training)</p>	Strong cooperation and commitment by CNSA and DPC.
<p>Output 1.3.2 Logistics augmentation and emergency telecommunications service provided</p>	<p>1.3.2.a – Number of goods and services provided by type</p> <p>1.3.2 b – Metric tons/Cubic metres of cargo transported</p>	Sufficient resources are available on time

¹² The breakdown of beneficiaries by sex is highlighted in Table number 1.

¹³ Includes: Early Warning Information system, response activation and coordination mechanisms, response framework, food security and vulnerability analysis, humanitarian supply chain management; emergency telecommunications; hazard analysis and early warning; support to national disaster response planning, etc.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households	<p>2.1.a - Food Consumption Score</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted HH have acceptable food consumption (disaggregated by sex of household head)</p> <p>2.1.b - Daily Average dietary diversity</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least 4 food groups on average per day (disaggregated by sex of household head)</p>	<p>Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/cash assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet.</p> <p>Political situation remains relatively stable</p>
Output 2.1.1 Food and Cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	<p>2.1.1.a. Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>Targets: FFA beneficiaries: 100,000 (figures to be confirmed by assessment on number of beneficiary to be reached following emergencies with FFA activities)</p> <p>2.1.1.b – Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls and boys)</p> <p>Target: US\$ 3,752,320 on yearly basis</p> <p>2.1.1. c - Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>Target: FFA/cash will be favored; FFA/food will be a chosen modality if confirmed by assessments. No initial target set.</p>	<p>Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured.</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secured.</p> <p>No pipeline breaks</p> <p>Stability of staple food prices and fuel prices</p> <p>Capacity and security allows for the timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned</p>
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure	<p>2.2.a - Community Asset Score (CAS)</p> <p>Target: CAS increased over baseline in at least 75% of targeted communities</p>	<p>Political and security environments remain relatively stable</p>
Output 2.2.1 Livelihood assets restored and/or built by targeted households and communities	<p>2.2.1.a - Number of community assets restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals , by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Accessibility of raw material and tools to target areas</p> <p>Active participation from the communities in maintaining assets created</p> <p>Qualified trainers are available</p>
Outcome 2.3 Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs and respond to disaster and shocks	<p>2.3.A National Capacity Index (NCI)</p> <p>Target: NCI Score for FSMS</p>	<p>Political situation remains relatively stable</p>

<p>Output 2.3.1 National Systems to monitor trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>2.3.1 a - Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security based information</p> <p>Target: 20 staff</p> <p>2.3.1 b - Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p> <p>Target: one yearly report / ad-hoc reports during the Hurricane Season</p>	<p>Active participation of CNSA technical staff as well as IHSI</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households</p>	<p>3.1.a - Food Consumption Score</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted HH have acceptable food consumption</p> <p>3.1.b - Daily Average dietary diversity</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least 4 food groups on average per day</p> <p>3.1.c – Community asset score (CAS)</p> <p>Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline</p> <p>3.1.d – Coping strategy index (CSI)</p> <p>CSI of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized disaggregated by sex of household head</p>	<p>Total stakeholder commitment to address food insecurity continues</p> <p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure a healthy pipeline</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>3.1.1.a. Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>Targets: FFA beneficiaries: 125,000 (figures to be confirmed by assessment on number of beneficiary to be reached for DRR activities using</p>	<p>Proper market functioning in targeted communities, for cash distributions to be implemented.</p> <p>Capacity and security allows for the timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned</p>

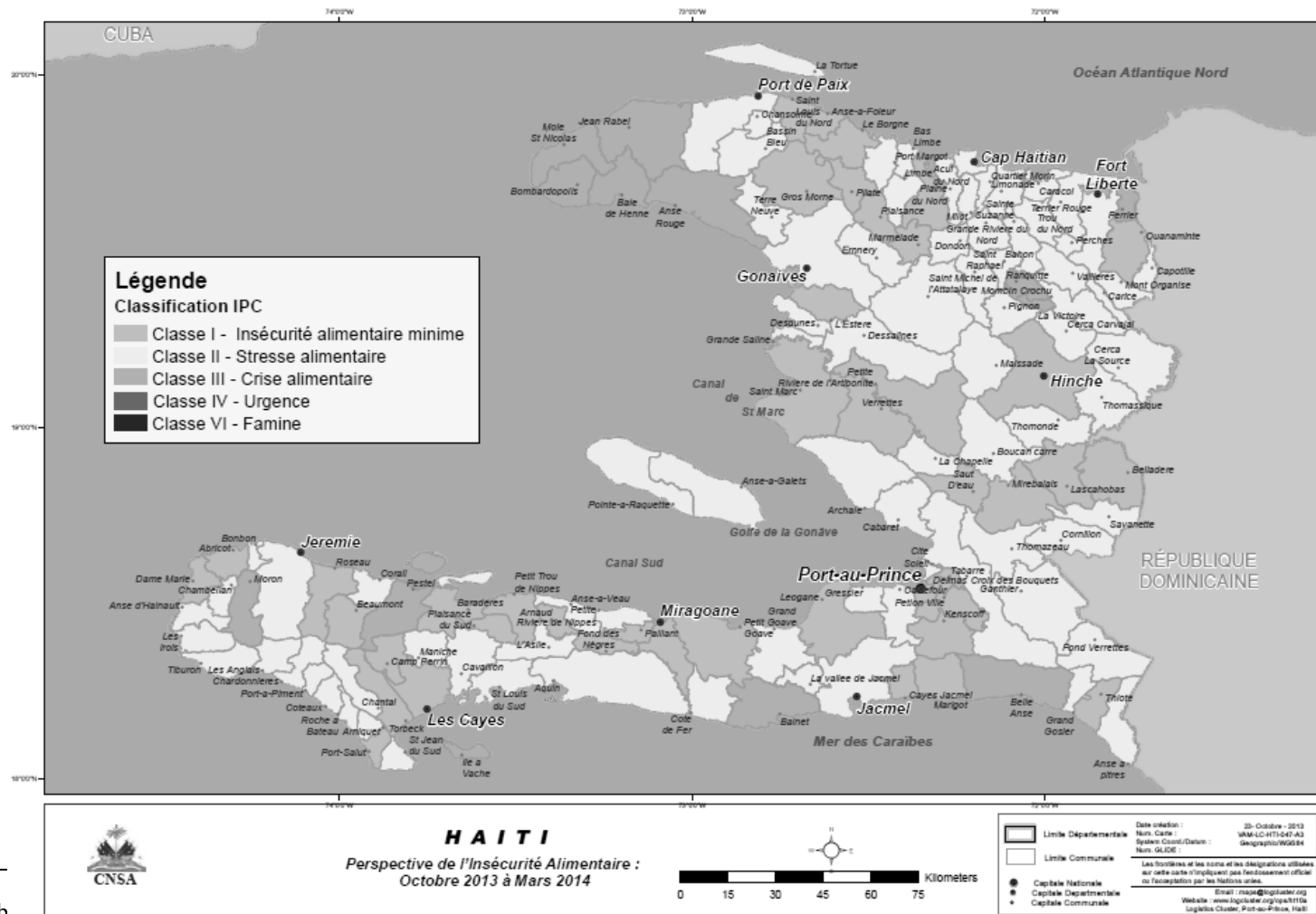
	<p>FFA/cash as a transfer modality)</p> <p>3.1.1.b – Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls and boys)</p> <p>Target: US\$ 4,690,400 on yearly basis</p>	
Output 3.1.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored	<p>3.1.2.a - Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category , type and unit of measure</p> <p>3.1.2. b - Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex, type)</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support, as planned</p> <p>Communities have the capacity, with support, to maintain, protect and further enhance assets created</p>
Outcome 3.2 Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened	<p>3.2. a - National Capacity Index (NCI)</p> <p>Target: NCI score for the establishment of a targeting system for the establishment of Haiti Social Safety Net.</p>	<p>Political situation remains relatively stable</p> <p>Capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) to co-develop the targeting of the Social Safety Net.</p>
Output 3.2.1 Establishment of a national food security safety net	<p>3.2.1 a - Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</p> <p>Target: Technical assistance to MAST, development of a targeting system and a safety net database using a proxy means test methodology for the Haiti social safety net components</p> <p>3.2.1 b - Number of people trained by type</p> <p>Target: Number of MAST staff trained on the targeting system of the Safety Net and other Proxy Means Test issues.</p>	<p>Continuous support from the World Bank on the development of the Proxy Means Test</p> <p>MAST dedicates staff and time to work on capacity building activities and the establishment of a Safety Net</p> <p>Sufficient capacity and resources available to WFP to ensure quality support.</p>

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced under-nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women.</p>	<p>4.1.a - MAM treatment Performance Rate (Recovery, Mortality, Default and Non-response rate) / Nutritional recovery rate for ART, TB-DOTS</p> <p>Target: Recovery rate > 75%</p> <p>Default rate <15%</p> <p>Mortality rate <3%</p> <p>Non-response rate <10%</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly CP reports</p> <p>4.1. b – Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <p>Target: >66%</p> <p>Data source: PDM</p> <p>4.1.c – Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <p>> 50% rural areas</p> <p>>70% prevention</p> <p>Data source : survey</p> <p>4.1.d – Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet</p> <p>Target: >70%</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement activities as planned</p> <p>Adequate health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children</p> <p>Effective functioning of Government nutrition coordination mechanisms</p> <p>No major epidemics or diseases breakout</p>
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<p>Output 4.1.1 Food and nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and their households</p>	<p>4.1.1a - Number of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women and enrolled SBCC families receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, sex);</p> <p><i>For MAM activities</i> Target (on annual basis): 23,700 children under five years of age 1,000 pregnant and lactating women</p> <p><i>For preventive activities to respond to chronic malnutrition</i> Target (on annual basis): 54,500 children between ages 6 and 23 months 43,000 pregnant and lactating women 490,000 people</p> <p>4.1.1b - Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type).</p>	<p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally-procured nutrition products</p> <p>Nutrition partners and counterparts have adequate capacity and resources</p> <p>Assistance is not hampered by insecurity</p> <p>Capacity and security allows for the timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned</p>
<p>Output 4.1.2 Technical support provided to enhance management of food security and nutrition</p>	<p>4.1.2 a - Number of government people trained by WFP in nutrition programme design and implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)</p> <p>4.1.2. b - Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement the parallel nutritional support activities. Overall nutritional activities are under the supervision of the MSPP (national, central, departmental, local level) and SBCC activities will be carried out by CARE and ACF</p> <p>Sufficient capacity at departmental/local level for MSPP nutrition focal points in all coordinating, training and monitoring activities</p> <p>Sufficient capacity and resources available to WFP to ensure quality support</p>

MAP¹⁴



¹⁴ CNSA Map – Octob

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	Action contre la Faim
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CNSA	<i>Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> (National Coordination for Food Security)
COMET	Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
DOTS	Directly observed treatment, short-course
DPC	<i>Direction de la Protection Civile</i> (Civil Protection Directorate)
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTSAN	<i>Groupe Technique sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition</i> (Technical Group on Food Safety and Nutrition)
HDI	United Nations Human Development Index
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHSI	<i>Institut Haïtien de Statistique et Informatique</i> (Haitian Institute for Statistics and Information)
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISC	indirect support costs
ISF	United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MARNDR	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural</i> (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development)
MAST	<i>Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail</i> (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour)
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSPP	<i>Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population</i> (Ministry of Public Health and Population)
NGO	non-governmental organization

PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMT	proxy means test
PROMIS	Performance and Risk Organizational Management Information System
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communications
SouthCom	United States Southern Command
SNGRD	<i>Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres</i> (National Risk and Disaster Management System)
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TB	tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

