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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 6

For approval



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – HAITI 200618

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience

Number of beneficiaries	2,030,000 (3-year total)
Duration of project	3 years (1 April 2014–31 March 2017)
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	53,492,594
Cash/vouchers and related costs	29,873,848
Capacity development and augmentation	4,697,950
Total cost to WFP	118,561,950

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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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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti has been affected by a series of political crises and natural disasters over the last two decades. It is subject to recurring natural hazards, including severe tropical storms from June through November.

This protracted relief and recovery operation will support the Government to save lives, rebuild livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks. Activities will be concentrated in the most food-insecure and disaster-prone areas and will reach 600,000 severely food-insecure people.

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 to facilitate recovery from natural disasters and mitigate their impact;
- treat acute malnutrition in children under 5 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; and
- develop a targeting system for the national social safety net programme.

The operation was designed using a participatory approach involving affected communities, the Government, United Nations agencies and cooperating partners. It is in line with the Government-endorsed United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework and Plan of Action and the three pillars of the Government's food security and nutrition response – food and social safety net interventions, investment in agriculture and improved basic social services and nutrition and is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 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” (WFP/EB.1/2014/6-B/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

Context

1. With a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 1,034 Haiti is the poorest country – and has the highest economic inequality – in the region. Seventy eight percent of the population lives on less than USD 2 a day and over 50 percent on less than USD 1 a day. Less than a fourth of the working-age population has a stable job.
2. Haiti ranks 161st out of 187 countries in the 2012 United Nations human development index, with poor indicators for literacy, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, and gender equality. . In rural areas, 88 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and basic social services are practically non-existent.
3. Political crises and recurring natural disasters have affected the economy for two decades. Haiti is the country most at risk from climate change;¹ extreme deforestation, soil erosion and flooding all reduce agricultural production, productivity and revenues. The January 2010 earthquake aggravated an already precarious social situation. During 2012 a drought, tropical storm Isaac and hurricane Sandy affected more than 1.5 million people.
4. Agricultural GDP fell by 4 percent in 10 years. Agriculture contributes 25 percent of GDP and employs 50 percent of the national labour force, 66 percent of the rural labour force and 75 percent of low-income employment. Outdated agricultural technology results in low farm income, and contributes to land degradation and increased vulnerability to natural hazards. Haiti imports more than half of its food requirements.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. In 2012, 44.5 percent of the population was undernourished, placing Haiti 89th out of the 92 countries for which data is available.
6. Of the 3 million food-insecure people in August 2013, 600,000 were severely food-insecure devoting 70 percent of household spending to food. The number of food-insecure people fell in relation to 2012 as a result of government and international community action that led to agricultural recovery in the spring 2013 season, with lower food prices at local markets.
7. Currently, 21.9 percent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition and the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 5.1 percent. Malnutrition rates have been reduced through extensive treatment, prevention 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), but most Haitians continue to suffer from food and nutrition insecurity.

¹ Maplecroft’s Climate Change and Environment Risk Atlas 2012. The Climate Change Vulnerability Index rates 30 countries as at “extreme risk”.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

8. In 2012, the Government launched its “5 E” development strategy, which includes food and social safety net interventions, investment in agriculture and improvements in basic social services and nutrition. It is expanding social assistance and plans to consolidate its social assistance programmes under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST).
9. The National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) is responsible for providing information on hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability to decision-makers. A national food procurement policy supports investment in local agriculture.
10. The MSPP is committed to the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality caused by malnutrition. The national protocol on the management of acute malnutrition, based on WHO recommendations, is implemented through MSPP health centres, UNICEF, WFP and others.
11. The National System for Risk and Disaster Management (SNGRD) and its Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) under the Ministry of the Interior have developed a comprehensive contingency plan and simulation exercises are carried out at national and departmental level. Operational capacity remains weak and in the case of a major disaster, external partner support for logistics and supply is often necessary.
12. Constraints include lack of agreed national vulnerability criteria, a method to measure vulnerability and a national socio-economic database that systematically classifies households.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

13. The United Nations Children’s Fund provides institutional support to the nutrition department of the MSPP and, with WFP will tackle severe and moderate acute malnutrition in the same geographical areas.
14. Haiti is a pilot country for Political Champions for Disaster Resilience; WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are joining forces in watershed management in disaster-prone areas.

Coordination

15. Coordination is through the humanitarian and United Nations country teams and a Coordination Transition Plan supports national coordination structures.
16. The Humanitarian Action Plan improves emergency preparedness and response and coordinates humanitarian assistance during crises. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) coordinate mostly through governmental structures, notably SNGRD, and aid-coordination mechanisms agreed by the Government and international partners.
17. The Technical Group for Food Security and Nutrition (GTSAN) is responsible for coordinating the dissemination of CNSA information and for providing a forum for

stakeholder coordination. Recommendations from GTSAN will be used by MARNDR in making decisions.

18. Haiti is a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, which enhances coordination of nutrition interventions among national and international actors and access to technical assistance.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200618 is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4² and contributes to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.³ The 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 to facilitate recovery from natural disasters and mitigation of their impact (Strategic Objectives 2 and 3);
- treat acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and support adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and direct observed treatment, shortcourse (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

20. WFP projects are planned in consultation with the Government and in line with national plans. The 2010 earthquake resulted in a significant increase in needs.
21. In addition to providing unconditional transfers in response to emergencies, WFP has supported school feeding, assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB), mother and child nutrition, and food assistance for assets (FFA). It also supports capacity development of governmental and non-governmental counterparts and works with DPC and NGO partners to prepare for the hurricane season.

² WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017). Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

³ MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

22. Cash transfers provided recently through FFA stimulated shops and markets in rural areas, improved beneficiary access to food, helped people reimburse loans for food and enhanced access to basic social services.
23. WFP partners with government institutions, United Nations agencies and local organizations. The evaluation of the 2005–2010 Haiti country portfolio – found “WFP planning and implementation to be generally well integrated with the Government of Haiti policies and priorities overall, thanks partly to recent improvements to the coordination mechanisms in sectors such as food for work, cash for work and nutrition”.⁴

Strategy Outline

24. The PRRO is fully aligned with the Government-endorsed United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework and Plan of Action.
25. WFP will pre-position stocks in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien – where there is warehouse space, all-terrain trucks and associated resources – to provide immediate relief after natural disasters, in collaboration with the Haitian Red Cross and other NGO partners.
26. High-energy biscuits (HEBs) will be provided in the first two days to people staying in temporary shelters; unconditional transfers will be provided for one month following a disaster. WFP can also expand its nutrition programme for vulnerable groups and implement FFA as required.
27. The recovery component will improve access to food for vulnerable populations, avoid asset depletion and reduce negative coping mechanisms. Cash transfers through FFA⁵ will be prioritized, especially during the hurricane season,⁶ to repair and rehabilitate productive infrastructure and protect watersheds. These activities will improve the medium-term food security of affected households and build skills for poor rural farmers. Communities along with cooperating partners and local government structures will help identify assets to be rehabilitated. MARNDR, FAO, NGOs and community-based organizations will work as partners to ensure complementary technical expertise and improved project outcomes.
28. WFP has joined forces with the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and *Action contre la Faim* (ACF) to support Government design of a multi-year programme to establish a safety net system and expand capacities to prevent child undernutrition. The programme will:
 - establish a vulnerability targeting method with a database that could also be used by other government social assistance or development programmes;
 - develop a government-managed safety net using food vouchers, that includes surge capacity during emergencies, and promotes consumption of locally produced foods; and
 - address child undernutrition in targeted communities through a focus on the first 1,000 days.

⁴ WFP/EB.2/2011/6-C, paragraph 6.

⁵ Cash transfers are preferred, but food transfers could be substituted if market assessments warrant it.

⁶ GTSAN and the Civil Protection National Contingency Plan endorse labour-intensive activities in the aftermath of a shock; GTSAN also supports labour-intensive activities during the lean season to address the needs of severely food-insecure people.

29. WFP will lead the vulnerability analysis for targeting. A vulnerability assessment method using proxy means testing to generate a socio-economic database will be developed and institutionalized within MAST.⁷ The system will be tested for appropriateness in a variety of municipalities.
30. In coordination with UNICEF, targeted supplementary feeding will be provided to treat cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers. In line with the national protocol, food-insecure ART and TB-DOTS clients will receive a family ration to encourage adherence to treatment.
31. Through the first 1,000 days activity, extra rations will be provided to children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW in highly vulnerable municipalities prioritized by the MSPP and other stakeholders.
32. Additionally, households in the selected municipalities with a pregnant woman or a child under 2 will receive social and behavioural change communications (SBCC) on good health, hygiene and nutrition practices. Health and nutrition services in these municipalities will be improved, and the capacities of local leaders and community-based health service providers will be enhanced.
33. The PRRO will increase the capacities of CNSA and the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Information (IHSI) to compile and distribute early warning information. WFP, FAO and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) will promote the use of standardized food and nutrition security analysis, using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).
34. Activities to promote gender equality are integrated into each component of the PRRO, from planning at national level to participation in decision-making at the household level. The PRRO will partner with gender-based violence programmes.
35. The PRRO aligns with the Humanitarian Action Plan and United Nations country team priorities to support national and household resilience by 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

36. WFP will begin transferring its emergency preparedness and response capacities to national counterparts, in line with the United Nations and the government transition humanitarian coordination mechanism.
37. Enhanced partnerships and community training modules on the assets to be rehabilitated or created will ensure improved sustainability and management.
38. WFP and its partners will work with MAST to develop plans to scale up the safety net targeting system at national level and identify capacity development needs.
39. Nutrition training will target medical staff at national, departmental and municipal levels.
40. Technical assistance and funding of CNSA is aligned with its plan of action, allowing it to provide more effective early warning, food security assessments and analyses.

⁷ The proxy means test will use information on household or individual characteristics to approximate needs; it considers the multi-dimensional risk and resilience dimensions of vulnerability. See <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/content/book/9780821333136>.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

41. WFP relief assistance is planned for 300,000 people each year. Targeting is based on DPC emergency assessments, with involvement of municipal authorities, civil society and cooperating partners. Rapid needs assessments led by CNSA will refine the areas and beneficiaries to be targeted.
42. Relief assistance is complemented by ongoing school feeding, nutrition interventions, family rations linked to nutrition activities and FFA. WFP assistance will complement government safety net programmes for the most vulnerable.
43. Targeted supplementary feeding to address MAM, aligned with MSPP's national protocol and UNICEF's severe acute malnutrition (SAM) strategy, will be provided to the most severely food-insecure communities. Rations will be provided for an average of three months. Caregivers and community-based health service providers will be trained to refer children under 5 with symptoms of SAM or MAM to health facilities.
44. To prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, the first 1,000 days approach will be applied in the most severely food-insecure communities. Individual rations will contribute to preventing intrauterine growth restriction and low birth weight related to mothers' micro and macronutrient deficiencies, and to ensuring sufficient caloric and micronutrient intake in the critical 18-month period when infants make the transition from breastfeeding to solid food.
45. To prevent ration sharing, PLW will also receive family rations conditional on household members participating in SBCC activities. Additional targeting criteria or seasonal approaches will be considered in coordination with partners.
46. FFA activities will target poor, mainly rural households affected by shocks to restore livelihoods and build resilience.
47. WFP will work with the Government, in collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF, to develop a vulnerability assessment method using proxy means testing to generate a socio-economic database for MAST, with linkages to CNSA and IHSI.
48. Geographical targeting of activities is based on CNSA vulnerability maps and food security assessments, including the IPC. Although plans are to implement PRRO 200618 in seven of Haiti's ten departments, assistance could shift if hurricanes affect other areas. Targeting complements WFP's development project 200150 supporting school feeding, and the activities of the Government and partners.
49. Recovery activities follow relief assistance in areas affected by shocks and where households are at risk of severe seasonal difficulties. The WFP portfolio in Haiti is designed to ensure that food security and nutrition vulnerabilities are addressed in a comprehensive and complementary 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 ^{a)}	145 000	155 000	300 000
Nutrition/treatment of MAM Children 6–59 months	12 000	12 000	24 000
Nutrition/treatment of MAM PLW		1 000	1 000
Preventive first 1,000 days – Children 6–23 months	27 000	28 000	55 000
Preventive first 1,000 days – PLW		43 000	43 000
Preventive family rations ^{b)}	220 000	270 000	490 000
Assistance for PLHIV/TB households	29 000	31 000	60 000
FFA/cash ^{c)}	109 000	116 000	225 000
TOTAL – annual average			770 000^{d)}
CUMULATIVE TOTAL			2 030 000^{e)}

^{a)} Beneficiaries reached under the immediate response are the same people as those reached under the relief response. Immediate response provides HEBs and relief response provides unconditional rations.

^{b)} A total of 98,000 households – 490,000 individuals based on an average family of 5 – will be reached through preventive nutrition interventions. Children and women targeted through the preventive nutrition intervention will also receive complementary food through family rations.

^{c)} A total of 45,000 workers will receive cash transfers on a yearly basis.

^{d)} The yearly figure takes into account a 30 percent overlap among activities. An estimated 80 percent of beneficiaries will be in rural areas.

^{e)} Estimated cumulative total of beneficiaries over three years, accounting for both overlap of beneficiaries reached in more than one year and overlap across activities.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS; VALUE OF CASH AND VOUCHER TRANSFERS

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

	Immediate response (HEBs)	Relief response (unconditional food transfers)	Nutrition/treatment of MAM – children 6–59 months	Nutrition/treatment of MAM – PLW	Preventive – family ration	Preventive – children 6–23 months	Preventive – PLW	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corn-soya blend (CSB)+	-	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-
CSB++	-	-	200	-	-	100	-	-	-
Cash (USD/person/month)									22
TOTAL	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	-
Days per year (or month)	2	30	90	90	90 to 545	90 to 545	Up to 365	365	24

50. Rations are in line with WFP's nutritional guidelines and Haitian eating habits. Beneficiaries of unconditional food transfers will receive a food ration covering 70 percent of daily caloric needs.
51. WFP will apply the national protocol guidelines for the treatment of MAM.
52. The cash transfer value of FFA is based on the Government's daily minimum wage of USD 4.5 per day, as set out in the MARNDR manual, for a maximum of 24 days per month; a total of USD 108, covering 75 percent of household food expenditure.

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

	Immediate response (HEBs)	Relief response (unconditional transfers)	Nutrition/ Treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and 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 (USD)								25 328 160	

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

53. All WFP activities are designed in consultation with sector working groups, local stakeholders, relevant ministries, community-based organizations and beneficiary groups.
54. WFP will conduct participatory technical assessments together with communities at risk, community-based organizations and relevant local authorities to identify the assets to be created. Local groups will be trained to implement a transparent targeting system to pre-select vulnerable households.
55. The first 1,000 days activity will focus on childcare skills in households, improving health and nutrition knowledge at community level, enhancing links between households and the health services system, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services.

Partners and Capacities

56. WFP will continue to support the DPC in information management, logistics, and emergency telecommunications and will coordinate its work with other agencies and partners.
57. WFP will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to conduct needs analysis and targeting for 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.

58. 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. The main partners for the ART/TB-DOTS programme will be local NGOs.
59. Cash transfers provided through FFA will be mainly through local NGOs and community-based organizations with support from MARNDR and FAO. Resilience-building will be agreed with relevant stakeholders.

Procurement

60. WFP works with the MARNDR to improve commercial opportunities for smallholder farmers and is cooperating with the Government to develop a national local-procurement strategy.
61. To mitigate risks linked to delivery times, particularly in the hurricane season, WFP will ensure food procurement is timely and stocks are regularly replenished.

Logistics

62. Internationally purchased food will arrive primarily at Port-au-Prince port. Cooperating partners and government counterparts will participate in food management training.
63. WFP has its own all-terrain 4x4 vehicles. WFP trucks are used for remote areas with difficult access while private transporters supply to areas with easier access. WFP delivers to the distribution site, and cooperating partners distribute food to beneficiaries under the supervision of programme staff. WFP vehicles can be used by the humanitarian community and national authorities in an emergency.
64. All food movements are recorded in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.

Transfer Modalities

65. WFP uses partners with experience in cash transfers. The service provider or cooperating partner organizes the transfer of funds to beneficiaries. Cash distributions are organized in the presence of the cooperating partner and WFP.

Non-Food Inputs

66. Continued funding for non-food items such as tools and seedlings will be crucial to achieving quality outputs.
67. To ensure functioning telecommunications and data networks in an emergency, WFP will finalize the WFP/DPC radio communication network in partnership with the World Bank, the United States Southern Command and the United Nations Development Programme.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

68. The logical framework will be managed using the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool, in line with WFP's Strategic Results Framework (2014–2017). WFP's new Performance and Risk Organizational Management Information System will measure management result dimension performance, and track risks and mitigation actions.

69. Outcome indicators will be measured in alignment with corporate monitoring requirements; output indicators will be measured on a monthly basis. Process monitoring will be conducted by WFP field monitor assistants from the four sub-offices.⁸ Joint monitoring of ACF, WFP and CARE activities will be carried out with technical assistance from the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance project.
70. All output data will be collected by cooperating partners and uploaded into the WFP monitoring and evaluation database.
71. WFP will monitor food and cash for assets at three 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, through regular field visits. FAO will support the technical monitoring of assets.
72. A quarterly monitoring report will be shared with cooperating partners. A mid-term evaluation is planned for late 2015.

RISK MANAGEMENT

73. The main risks to WFP's operations are natural disasters – mitigated through the Government's National Hurricane Season Contingency Plan, which is in line with WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response Package – and political instability, which is linked to election delays and potential demonstrations against high food prices.
74. A risk assessment is conducted annually and reviewed during mid-year and end-year performance reviews. Ongoing planning processes incorporate mitigation actions to address risks, including elevating them if required.

Security Risk Management

75. WFP is part of an integrated mission that helps to maintain overall security and stability. The security situation remained relatively stable throughout 2013, with decreases in civil unrest and major crimes.
76. All WFP offices, warehouses and vehicles comply with minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards. WFP ensures that staff complete security awareness training and comply with staff safety procedures. If the situation requires, WFP may operate at reduced staff levels and from alternate locations.

⁸ Sub-offices are situated in Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
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	52 178	33 580 199	
External transport		8 203 798	
Landside transport, storage and handling		7 611 259	
Other direct operational costs: food		4 097 338	
Food and related costs¹		53 492 594	53 492 594
Cash and vouchers		25 328 160	
Related costs		4 545 688	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		29 873 848	29 873 848
Capacity development and augmentation		4 697 950	4 697 950
Direct operational costs			88 064 392
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			22 741 169
Total direct project costs			110 805 561
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			7 756 389
TOTAL WFP COSTS			118 561 950

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

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost 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 (USD)	
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
Equipment	1 660 626
Security	622 513
Travel and transportation	1 140 125
Assessments evaluations and monitoring¹	350 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	22 741 169

¹ 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

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized undernutrition among children under 5 and PLW Linked output: A <i>[See Outputs table below]</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rate) <p>Targets: Mortality <3%; recovery rate >75%; non-response rate < 15%; default rate <15%</p> <p>Linked output indicators: A.1, A.2 and A.6 <i>[See Outputs table below]</i></p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement activities as planned.</p> <p>Health centres are available for treatment of malnourished children.</p> <p>Government nutrition coordination mechanisms function effectively.</p> <p>No major epidemics or disease outbreaks occur.</p> <p>No major natural disaster or social upheaval occurs.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score <p>Target: 80% of targeted households have at least borderline consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Daily average dietary diversity <p>Target: 100% of targeted households consume at least three food groups on average per day.</p> <p>Linked output indicators: A.1 and A.2</p>	<p>The political context allows the provision of food assistance following humanitarian principles.</p> <p>No major natural disaster or social upheaval occurs.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies Linked outputs: C and D</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) <p>Target: EPCI is increased from baseline</p> <p>Linked outputs indicators: C.2, C.3, D.1 and D.2</p>	<p>The political situation remains stable.</p>
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score <p>Target: 80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption (disaggregated by sex of household head)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Daily average dietary diversity <p>Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least four food groups on average per day (disaggregated by sex of household head)</p> <p>Linked output indicators: A.2, A.2 and A.4</p>	<p>Beneficiaries use cash saved from food/cash assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diets.</p> <p>The political situation remains stable.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure <i>Linked output: B</i></p>	<p>➤ Community asset score Target: Community asset score increased over baseline in at least 75% of targeted communities <i>Linked output indicator: B.1</i></p>	Political and security environments remain stable.
<p>Outcome 2.3 Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs and respond to disaster and shocks <i>Linked output: F</i></p>	<p>➤ A National Capacity Index (NCI) Target: NCI Score for the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) <i>Linked output indicators: F.1 and F.2</i></p>	The political situation remains stable.
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<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 <i>Linked outputs: A and G</i></p>	<p>➤ Food consumption score Target: 80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption ➤ Daily average dietary diversity Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least four food groups on average per day ➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline ➤ Coping strategy index Coping strategy index of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Linked outputs indicators: A.1, A.4 and G.1</i></p>	<p>Total stakeholder commitment to address food insecurity continues Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure a healthy pipeline</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2 Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened <i>Linked output: J</i></p>	<p>➤ National Capacity Index Target: NCI score for the establishment of a targeting system for the establishment of the Haiti Social Safety Net. <i>Linked output indicators: J.1 and J.2</i></p>	<p>Political situation remains relatively stable Capacity of MAST to co-develop the targeting of the Social Safety Net.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, PLW. Linked outputs: A and L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rate)/nutritional recovery rate for ART, TB-DOTS <p>Targets: Recovery rate >75% Default rate <15% Mortality rate <3% Non-response rate <10%</p> <p><i>Data sources:</i> Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; monthly country programme (CP) reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <p>Target: >66%</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> Post-distribution monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <p>Targets: >50% rural areas >70% prevention</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet <p>Target: >70%</p> <p>Linked outputs indicators: A.1, A.2, L.1 and L.2</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 occur</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Linked outputs		
<p>Output A: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>A.5 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>A.6 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	<p>Access to distribution points is secured.</p> <p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally procured nutrition products.</p> <p>Assistance is not hampered by insecurity</p> <p>Capacity and security are sufficient to allow for timely collection of regular post-distribution monitoring data as planned.</p> <p>Communities participate in identifying, planning, implementing and maintaining project activities.</p> <p>No major pipeline break occurs and pre-positioned food is readily available from hubs.</p> <p>Nutrition partners and counterparts have adequate capacity and resources</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured.</p> <p>Proper market functioning in targeted communities, for cash distributions to be implemented.</p> <p>Staple food and fuel prices remain stable.</p> <p>Sufficient resources are available on time.</p> <p>The security situation allows delivery of food in affected areas.</p>
<p>Output B: Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>B.1 Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Communities participate in maintaining assets created.</p> <p>Qualified trainers are available.</p> <p>Raw material and tools are accessible in target areas.</p>
<p>Output C: Augmented logistics, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) or emergency telecommunications services provided</p>	<p>C.1 United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) items provided against requests, by type</p> <p>C.2 Number of goods and services provided, by type</p> <p>C.3 Number of passengers transported</p> <p>C.4 Metric tons/cubic meters of cargo transported</p>	<p>Sufficient resources are available on time.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output D: Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	D.1 Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type ¹ D.2 Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	CNSA and DPC cooperate and are committed.
Output F: National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	F.1 Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data F.2 Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	CNSA technical staff and IHSI participate.
Output G: Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed	G.1 Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Communities have the capacity, with support, to maintain, protect and enhance assets created Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support, as planned
Output J: National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	J.1 Number of technical assistance activities provided, ² by type J.2 Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Continuous support from the World Bank on the development of the proxy means test MAST dedicates staff and time to work on capacity development and the establishment of a safety net Sufficient capacity and resources available to WFP to ensure quality support.



¹ Include early warning information systems, response activation and coordination mechanisms, response framework, food security and vulnerability analysis, humanitarian supply chain management, emergency telecommunications, hazard analysis and early warning, and support to national disaster response planning.

² Include collecting, analysing and disseminating information and data on risk, vulnerability, food security and nutrition; designing and supporting community-based and government-led safety net strategies, policies and programmes that provide food assistance and technical support for food and nutrition security – targeting, conditionality, transfer selection, monitoring and evaluation, graduation criteria, etc.; evaluating and generating evidence on safety nets; and cross-cutting technical and analytical activities aiming to enhance ownership, raise awareness and influence policy-making in safety nets for food assistance.

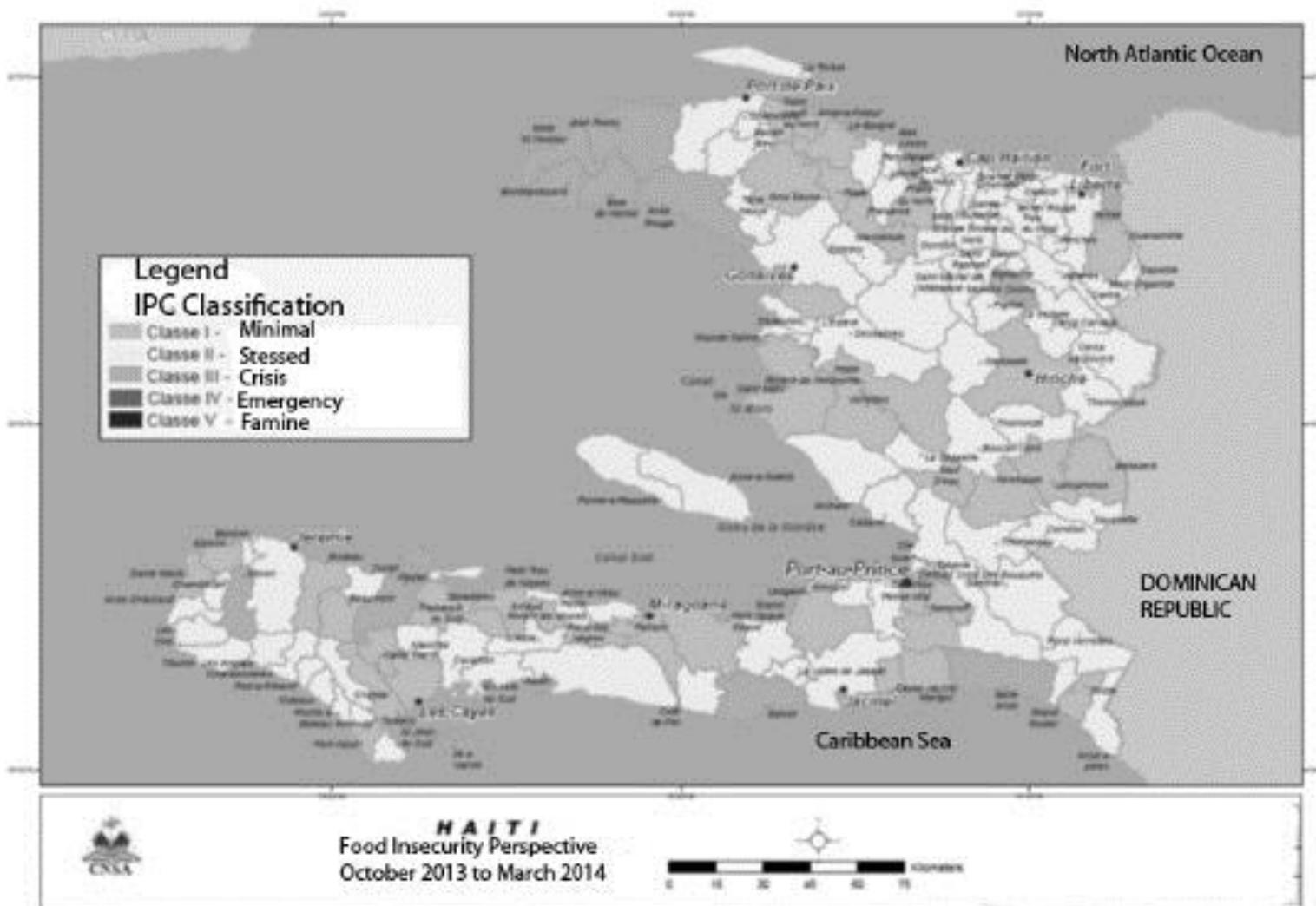
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output L: Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>L.1 Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>L.2 Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type³</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement the parallel nutritional support. Overall nutritional activities are under the supervision of the MSPP (national, central, departmental, local level) and SBCC 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</p> <p>Sufficient capacity and resources available to WFP to ensure quality support</p>
Cross-cutting indicators		
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>➤ Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>Target: >50%</p>	
<p>Protection: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to or from or at WFP programme sites</p> <p>Target: 90%</p>	
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed</p>	<p>➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Target: 50%</p>	



³ Include secondments to national governments; provision of expertise to draft policy guidance; provision of expertise in institutional strengthening; continuous engagement with national institutions; and provision of expertise in project design, management and monitoring.

ANNEX III

PRRO 200618 – HAITI (CNSA Map – October 2013)



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

ACF	<i>Action contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CNSA	<i>Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire</i> (National Food Security Coordination)
COMET	Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CSB	corn-soya blend
DOTS	directly observed treatment, shortcourse
DPC	<i>Direction de la protection civile</i> (Directorate for Civil Protection)
EPCI	emergency preparedness and response capacity index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
GDP	gross domestic product
GTSAN	<i>Groupe technique sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutrition</i> (Technical Group on Food Security and Nutrition)
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IHSI	<i>Institut haïtien de statistique et d'informatique</i> (Haitian Institute for Statistics and Information)
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
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)
MSP	<i>Ministère de la santé publique et de la population</i> (Ministry of Public Health and Population)
NCI	National Capacity Index
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SBCC	social and behavioural change communications
SNGRD	<i>Système national de gestion des risques et des désastres</i> (National System for Risk and Disaster Management)
TB	tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization