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Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

Executive Board
Third Regular Session

Rome, 20 - 23 October 1997

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.3/97/7/Add.3

9 September 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

HAITI

1998-2002

ABSTRACT

The proposed Country Programme requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, 54.6 million dollars for basic programme activities and 4.9 million dollars for supplementary activities for the period of 1998-2002. The total of 54.6 million over five years amounts to 11 million dollars a year. According to the WFP revised allocation model, Haiti is allowed 1.8 percent of WFP development resources a year.

Haiti's population numbers 7.4 million. The annual per capital gross national product (GNP) averaged 250 dollars in 1995, placing the country in the least developed category. Eighty percent of the people live below the absolute poverty threshold of 150 dollars a year. Forty percent of all households are headed by women. These households have an average yearly income of 38 dollars per person.

Seventy percent of the population derives its income from subsistence agriculture on landholdings under one hectare. This has led to a structural food deficit of 300,000 tons a year since 1995. The average daily caloric intake declined from 2,010 in 1990 to 1,900 in 1995. Severe or moderate stunting affects 46.8 percent of children under five, while underweight for height and age affects 36.6 percent.

WFP's future programme - in close cooperation with the Government's Economic Recovery Programme, NGOs, and United Nations and bilateral agencies - orients its actions towards improving the situation of poor women and children and small farmers in marginal mountainous areas. Basic Activity One targets vulnerable groups and children in health and nutrition programmes: 6,800 expectant mothers; 6,800 nursing mothers and 12,000 pre-school children in urban slums. Basic Activity Two targets 94,700 people - 54,450 women and girls and 40,250 boys in both the Core and Supplementary programme. The sector targeted is mainly public primary schools in the neediest areas of the Northern and Northeastern districts as well as the Port-au-Prince metropolitan areas. Basic Activity Three - Household food production and infrastructure - targets 20,000 beneficiaries and a total of 100,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries in marginal mountainous areas.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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STRATEGIC FOCUS: FOOD INSECURITY AND THE HUNGRY POOR

1. The Country Programme Document (CPD) for Haiti presents WFP's programme of activities in the country over a five-year period, from January 1998 to December 2002. The Country Strategy Outline (CSO), submitted to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) in November 1995, recommends that WFP's future programme be oriented towards improving the situation of poor women and children and small farmers in marginal mountain areas.

Development context

2. Haiti is classified as a least developed country (LDC), because it is low-income and suffers from long-term constraints to growth - in particular, low levels of human resource development and severe structural weaknesses. The average per capita gross national product (GNP) is 250 dollars¹ (1995); its population numbers 7.4 million.
3. In Haiti, the extent and severity of poverty and household food insecurity are such that foreseeable economic growth, even under the most optimistic assumptions, cannot possibly be expected to satisfy the needs of the poor in less than one generation.
4. Poverty is widespread in Haiti. About 80 percent of the population lives below an absolute poverty threshold of 150 dollars a year. Sixty-one percent of the population has an annual per capita income of less than 100 dollars. An estimated six percent of the people controls 90 percent of the country's wealth. About 50 percent of the country's labour force is unemployed. Over 40 percent of all households are headed by women and are often among the poorest in their communities. In 1996, an estimated 30 percent of these households earned a total income of 150 dollars or about 38 dollars per capita, while average yearly schooling costs in rural areas were estimated at approximately 46 dollars per child.

THE HUNGRY POOR: PRIORITIES IN ADDRESSING THEIR NEEDS

Food insecurity, poverty and vulnerability to disaster at the national and household levels

5. Political instability and years of neglect of Haiti's rural sector have led to a 35 percent decline in agricultural output since 1985. The country's food self-sufficiency ratio, which stood at about 85 percent in 1980, has declined to 50 percent. Although 70 percent of Haiti's population derives its livelihood from agriculture, this sector contributes to only 28 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Average land holdings are under one hectare and much of the production is at a subsistence level.
6. The average annual per capita food grain availability is about 63 kilograms, or 18.4 percent below the minimum level recommended by FAO. Total daily caloric intake per person declined from 2,010 calories in 1990 to about 1,900 in 1995. According to WHO's Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (derived from a national survey

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.



carried out in 1994/95 among children under five), the incidence of severe and moderate stunting is 46.8 percent, while for severe and moderate underweight it is 35.6 percent. Since the mid-fifties, food aid has been the largest component of international aid to Haiti; such aid has helped the country cope with a large yearly structural food deficit of about 300,000 tons since 1995.

7. Although not a single region of Haiti is food-secure, the problem is more acute in the Northwest and in urban slums of Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves and Cap-Haïtien. With a highly-skewed income distribution, access to food is very limited for over 4.2 million Haitians. This is particularly true for small subsistence farmers in marginal mountain areas, households headed by women and the unemployed in urban slums. The vulnerability of the majority of the population is compounded by limited asset ownership, low agricultural productivity, frequent natural disasters and socio-political instability.

Government development objectives and strategies

8. Food security, the reduction of poverty through the development of human resources, and the development of agriculture and essential infrastructure have been top priorities for the Government since the restoration of democracy in October 1994. These were reflected in the Economic Recovery Programme (EERP), which received massive support from the international community at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group in Paris in January 1995. The priorities are consistent with WFP's mission to overcome hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Since April 1996, strong measures have been taken by the Government to stabilize the financial situation and to reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a three-year programme. The programme foresees a positive growth rate of four percent a year and an inflation limited to 5.3 percent during 1998-99.

Government food aid policies

9. The Government of Haiti considers food aid a highly valuable resource to achieve poverty alleviation and greater food security for the poorest families. This is spelled out clearly in the Strategy Document of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), and in the May 1996 National Policy Paper of the National Food Security Coordination Office established in November 1995. While both documents stress that food aid is necessary, it should be pointed out that in order to avoid possible open-endedness and disincentives, activities supported should contribute to improving nutritional status on a sustainable basis. When food for work is used, it should be carried out in areas with significant food deficits and between harvests. Food distributions should be well-targeted, time-limited and undertaken for specific outcomes that are achievable and verifiable. Consequently, except in the case of emergencies, food aid should not be used for free distribution, but should be targeted primarily towards increasing agricultural production, developing human resources and protecting natural assets. Monetization on a selective basis is also favoured to enhance the impact of food aid. Local commodity purchases by donors are encouraged whenever feasible to give further impetus to local production.

Relationship to the Country Strategy Note (CSN) process, and other United Nations, donor and NGO programmes

10. Because of the socio-political crisis and the suspension of economic aid to Haiti from 1991 to October 1994, the Government deferred the formulation of a CSN to a later date. In the



absence of a CSN, the United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions are going to complete a Common Country Assessment (CCA) in 1997. The Country Programme (CP) will be revised to take into account the findings of the CCA.

11. Poverty in Haiti is so widespread that most aid donors include poverty alleviation and reduction among their objectives. The main components of these programmes are macro-economic policy reform with a heavy dose of structural adjustment and market liberalization, the development of human resources, agricultural rehabilitation and development, and protection of the environment.
12. UNDP's Country Programme for the fifth cycle has been extended to 1997, after which it will be recast as a Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) for a period of three years (1998-2000). UNICEF's Programme covers the period 1994-98, with a total funding of 33.9 million dollars for providing basic services in nutrition, health, education, drinking-water, hygiene and sanitation, strengthening community-based organizations, and promoting the role of women and children's rights. UNFPA's current Programme is in its final phase and will be replaced by a new Country Programme (1997-99). CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) have each formulated Development Project Proposals (DPPs), now renamed Development Assistance Programmes (DAPs), for 1996-2000 for about 850,000 beneficiaries. CARE has the largest food aid programme, averaging 12 million dollars a year.
13. Total development assistance committed by the international community for the next three years amounts to 1.56 billion dollars: 365.3 million dollars from the World Bank; 691.1 million dollars from other financial institutions (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/IMF); 99 million dollars from the United Nations system; and 405 million dollars from other donors (USAID, Canadian International Development Assistance (CIDA), Japan and the European Union). The major constraints faced by all programmes are limited absorptive capacity, due to the weakness of counterpart institutions and ineffective aid coordination. Disaster prevention and preparedness are included in the safety programmes of the international NGOs, UNICEF, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), WFP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, with the coordination of the National Bureau for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness (Office de Pré-Désastre et de Secours).

ASSESSMENT OF WFP'S PAST AND ONGOING COUNTRY ACTIVITIES IN HAITI

Effectiveness and efficiency of development food aid for the hungry poor, particularly women and children

14. Haiti has been a recipient of WFP food aid since 1969. Up to 1996, approximately 170,000 tons of food at a total cost of 70.5 million dollars had been committed. This represents an average of 6,300 tons a year. WFP has supported development projects and quick-action projects for rehabilitation, emergencies and disaster mitigation. A total of 17 development projects received about 140,000 tons and six emergency operations (EMOPs) received about 30,000 tons. There are currently two ongoing development projects—Haiti 4111, "Support to school canteens in north and northeast Haiti" and 5583, "Agricultural rehabilitation and soil conservation in marginal mountainous areas", with a combined value of 11.5 million dollars. In addition, there are two EMOPs—Haiti 5010.02, "Assistance to vulnerable groups, internally displaced persons and returnees" and 5539, "Assistance to



malnourished children from six months to six years in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area” at a total value of 4.7 million dollars.

15. In the past, WFP assistance to Haiti has been driven largely by immediate and short-term responses to urgent needs and natural disasters rather than by long-term requirements for poverty reduction and household food security. About 40.3 percent of WFP assistance was allocated to support the development of human resources (education, health and mother-and-child health and 42 percent to support agriculture and rural development through food for work. The latter was targeted primarily to small farmers, and the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas.
16. One important feature of WFP-assisted projects is their small size, averaging about four million dollars. A significant number of them were conceived as quick-action projects to respond to natural disasters (droughts and cyclones/tropical storms). Past evaluation missions concluded that, despite shortcomings, WFP food aid was well integrated with the development priorities of the country and contributed to reducing the vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries. Human resource development activities, which required less technical support and logistics because of their location in more accessible and urban areas, and which received a wide range of financial support from other donors (UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID) have, as a whole, performed better than rural development projects. Concerning the targeting of the very poor and women, in particular, it should be noted that until the beginning of the nineties very little, if any, special efforts were made to reach these groups. The targeting was, until recently, dictated more by the desire to increase agricultural output than by the goals of reducing poverty and improving the situation of girls and women. Consequently, targeting concentrated on areas with the greatest potential for agricultural production rather than on the most food-insecure households and areas. However, since 1996 WFP assistance has been more targeted in the north and northeast and in the poorest districts of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

Effectiveness and efficiency in disaster mitigation

17. Haiti is vulnerable to natural disasters, with large numbers of people at risk. According to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies’ 1993 World Disaster Report, an average of 127,000 people are affected by disasters each year. Droughts, cyclones, tropical storms and floods are recurrent problems. Because of pervasive poverty, the capacity of the vast majority of Haitians to cope with disasters is very limited.
18. Quick-action projects have provided relief and rehabilitation at times of disasters. They have helped rebuild infrastructure and sustained people in desperate circumstances. The Government has created an Office for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation to mobilize and coordinate relief assistance. Its effectiveness has been limited because of constraints in human and financial resources. The CP-like the programmes of other donors—makes allocations to better prepare for natural disasters and reduce their effects.

Experience of other donors

19. WFP food aid, averaging 6,350 tons a year, represents about five percent of total food-aid flows to Haiti. In 1995, total food aid totalled over 131,000 tons, at a value of 60 million dollars. The major donors are United States Title II (75,000 tons), and United States Title III (25,000 tons) channelled through CARE, ADRA and CRS, the European Community (15,000 tons), Canada (6,000 tons), Japan (5,000 tons), and France (5,000 tons). However, Canada has decided to increase its food aid with the initiation of a monetization



programme of 30,000 tons of wheat flour a year. The experiences of these donors are similar to those of WFP in terms of operational constraints caused by tedious and time-consuming customs clearance procedures and the absence of a Government food aid coordination office, until the establishment in June 1996 of the Bureau de coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire (Office for the National Coordination of Food Security - CNSA).

20. The weakness of the central ministries and counterpart Government institutions has led several development partners to channel their assistance through an array of international and local NGOs. There are 180 officially recognized NGOs and over 700 operating in Haiti. After 1995, there has also been a significant policy change by major food aid donors. USAID has reduced its food aid and reoriented it from emergencies to development, reducing the number of beneficiaries from 1.2 million to 650,000. The European Union has opted for the use of food aid as an instrument for long-term national food security. Strategies such as local purchasing, triangular operations and the integration of food assistance with other forms of aid, have been adopted. All food aid donors are placing emphasis on food security, the reduction of poverty and the rehabilitation and preservation of the environment.

Implications of past experiences for the proposed Country Programme and lessons learned

21. The future WFP Country Programme will focus on activities that have proved successful in reaching the hungry poor in Haiti. In the past, WFP-supported activities were spread across a wide range of sectors under the umbrella of multipurpose rural development projects covering the entire country. The two ongoing development projects cover only two sectors - education and agriculture - and have a more concentrated geographic coverage. Food aid partners agreed in 1992 to concentrate each on particular geographic areas, in order to avoid targeting the same beneficiaries. Further targeting to the poorest parts of the country and participatory models will be enhanced.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP-ASSISTED COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Goals and objectives

22. The goals of the Country Programme are consistent with WFP's Mission Statement and the CSO for Haiti. They also reflect the Government's development priorities. These goals are reflected in the two programme components:
- a) **Development of human resources** through nutritional support and the provision of basic education and health services for poor mothers and children. Food aid will serve as an immediate nutritional support and as an income transfer to improve the nutritional and food security status of the beneficiary population. Special emphasis is placed on children of six months to five years of age, and their mothers who are the most vulnerable in both urban and rural disadvantaged communities;
 - b) **Development of household agriculture** and the reduction of food insecurity of the poor, particularly of households headed by women and small farmers in marginal mountainous areas. This component concentrates on the construction of essential infrastructure, the rehabilitation and protection of natural assets and the development of micro-irrigation schemes to permit increased food production.



Target groups and regions

23. The agricultural development component of the CP is targeted to poor women who are small subsistence farmers in the poorest regions and communities. WFP is already present in the North which is the region with the poorest population. It will continue to concentrate its efforts there. Mothers, children of six months to five years of age, and schoolchildren from poor households and communities will be targeted for nutrition, health and education support in northern areas and in the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince.

Collaboration with United Nations and other donors

24. Based on the foreseeable funding that will be available from United Nations agencies and other donors, a number of strategic partnerships will be exploited as outlined in the relevant Activity sections below. WFP has developed close links with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and FAO, and these will be maintained. UNICEF participates in the production of a weaning food named “AKAMIL” for malnourished children, rehabilitation of school infrastructure and the establishment of parent associations. UNDP is funding a technical support project—HAI/95/020/A/01/99 (PRODETER), implemented by FAO for WFP-assisted project Haiti 5583. UNFPA has provided funding for a baseline study on school attendance of girl students for the WFP-assisted school canteen project.
25. WFP’s close collaboration with CRS, CARE, ADRA, Bureau de Nutrition et Développement (BND) and other international agencies will also continue. WFP holds monthly food aid coordination meetings for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to exchange information. CARE has agreed to assist WFP with its Monitoring, Targeting and Impact Evaluation (MTIE) system. This will entail minimal expenditure by WFP, since the system’s fixed costs are already provided for. Adherence to WFP’s Commitments to Women will be incorporated into contracts, Letters of Understanding and agreements with the Government and implementing NGOs.



OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME
(see Annexes I and II for detailed information)

Activity	Category	Donor	Cost (million dollars)	Duration (years)	Amount of aid (tons)	No. of beneficiaries
No. 1	Basic	WFP	15.6	5	20 000	45 600
		Government	0.7			
No. 2	Basic	WFP	15.4	5	18 200	77 500
		Government	1.0			
No. 3	Basic	WFP	3.6	5	34 500	18 000 (families)
		Government	4.0			
	Subtotal	WFP	54.6		72 700	
No. 1	Supplementary	WFP	1.5	5	1 900	8 600
No. 2	Supplementary	WFP	3.4	5	4 300	8 600
	Subtotal	WFP	4.9		6 200	
Total value of Country Programme			59.5		78 900	

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Country Programme resources and institutional arrangements

26. The Country Programme targets mothers and children and households headed by women. It is composed of three basic activities with core and supplementary components for:

- a) Mother-and-child health and nutrition;
- b) Basic education and nutrition (especially for mothers and girls); and
- c) Household food production.

The justification for a resource level of 58.7 million dollars was given in the CSO. The CP now proposes 59.5 million dollars, consisting of 2.6 million dollars in current commitments and an additional 52 million dollars for core activities during the five-year period. Supplementary activities would require 4.9 million dollars.

27. Despite the significant increase, a country programme of this size is still small in relation to the actual needs of the poor. In view of the high priority assigned by the Government to food security, poverty reduction and the protection of natural resources, 43.3 percent of the total resources is allocated to support rural development activities and 56.7 percent to the development of human resources. The former includes an allocation of about 12 percent for emergency-related activities, to reduce the vulnerability of poor households to natural disasters and food insecurity.

28. Each of the programme activities will be implemented either by the Government line agency responsible for that sector or by a United Nations agency or NGO already carrying



out an important programme in the sector. In this latter case, WFP food aid will be provided to complement other donors' assistance to that sector.

29. The recently established CNSA will play a central role in providing policy and operational guidance in the implementation of the programme. The participation of beneficiaries in the formulation and execution of the activities, so as to ensure maximum ownership, and the coordination of different interventions, will also be pursued. CNSA will perform the role assigned to the Country Food Aid Advisory Committee regarding overall policy and operational guidance to WFP and the other food aid donors.

Country Programme preparation process

30. WFP conducted several evaluations and appraisals of WFP-assisted projects in the last five years, as did USAID, CIDA and the European Union on their own food aid programmes. These have guided the preparation of the present Country Programme. The focus and activities of the CP were prepared jointly with the Government, and discussed with all major donors and NGOs in Haiti. The document represents a common strategy adopted by the Government of Haiti and WFP for the utilization of food aid for poverty reduction, development of human resources and increased food production at the household level.

BASIC ACTIVITY NO. 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Strategic focus

31. The fundamental purpose of this activity is to promote access to basic health services and provide nutritional support to expectant and nursing mothers, and malnourished pre-school children in cooperation with UNICEF, WHO and selected NGOs.

Problem analysis

32. Malnutrition is a major public health problem among Haitian pre-school children. According to WHO's Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition, a national survey carried out in 1994/95 revealed that about 47 percent of children under five suffered from moderate (32 percent) and severe (15 percent) stunting, while eight percent were severely underweight and 28 percent moderately underweight. The rates of severe stunting and underweight in rural areas are almost double those in urban areas. The rates of both stunting and underweight are slightly higher among girls. In addition, many children are already malnourished at birth, as indicated by a very high incidence of low birth weight (over 15 percent), which results primarily from poor maternal nutrition during or before pregnancy. Moreover, anaemia affects nearly 40 percent of expectant mothers. Malnutrition, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections are the major causes of childhood mortality.
33. Haiti's infant mortality rate is estimated at 80 per 1,000 live births (the highest in the western hemisphere), the under-five mortality rate is 130 per 1,000, and the maternal mortality rate is 460 a 100,000 live births.
34. To meet these human needs, the Government has launched a national nutritional enhancement programme which includes the following components: a) monitoring of children's growth; b) providing health and nutrition education; c) establishing a system of



preventive healthcare aimed at improving the health and nutritional status of the participants through the use of vitamins, minerals and food supplements; and d) referring children and mothers to other medical centres in case of complications.

Objectives and anticipated results

35. Within the context of this programme, the objective of the supplementary feeding programme is to improve the nutritional status and health of pre-school children suffering from moderate and severe malnutrition in the marginal zones of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and in the Northern Regions of the country, as well as to promote greater healthcare coverage.

Role and modalities of food aid

36. WFP food aid rations will serve as: a) an incentive for regular visits of malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers to the health centres; b) a dietary support for the immediate alleviation of malnutrition among pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers; and c) income transfer to poor families.

Implementation strategy

37. This activity continues the successful experience under EMOP Haiti 5539-“Emergency supplementary feeding of pre-school children in Port-au-Prince”. The operation was implemented by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, UNICEF and WFP from December 1994 to September 1996.
38. The activity will be carried out by the Ministry of Health and Population in cooperation with the Association of Private Health Workers (AOPS), which is composed of 14 NGOs established in the Gonave, the Plateau Central, and in the Northern Regions. WFP will provide cereal, beans and micronutrients for the preparation of AKAMIL which is composed of three parts maize and one beans. On average and depending on their nutritional status, children will receive a one-pound bag of AKAMIL every other day. Each bag of AKAMIL will provide 1,660 calories and 80 grams of protein. The blended food will be fortified with micronutrients. Soya-fortified cornmeal, canned fish/meat, vegetable oil and beans will also be provided by WFP for distribution to expectant and nursing mothers suffering from malnutrition. The commodities will be delivered to health posts by an NGO in charge of logistics and supervision of the activity.

Participants and intended benefits

39. The activity targets the poorest regions of the country with the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition. The beneficiaries will be pre-school malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers. WFP assistance will go to approximately 100 health centres in Port-au-Prince and 150 in the Northern Regions. A total of 6,800 expectant mothers and 6,800 nursing mothers will be the beneficiaries; they will receive daily 300 grams of soya-fortified cornmeal, 30 of pulses, 30 of vegetable oil and 30 of canned fish/meat. The activity will also benefit an average of 32,000 pre-school children annually, in poor/rural areas and urban slums of Port-au-Prince.
40. The beneficiaries will have access to medical services, and sanitary and nutritional education. WFP’s nutritional contribution will serve as an important part of the package of services to improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries.



Support, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements

41. In the targeted health centres, AOPS, UNICEF, WHO, USAID and the Ministry of Health are already providing technical support, funds and materials for this activity. In addition, UNICEF will assist in the monitoring and evaluation of this activity in cooperation with the Government, WFP and WHO. Periodic evaluations will cover health and nutrition indicators, the allocation of resources by the Government and other partners, the distribution of food, and the progress of the beneficiaries in the areas of nutritional education and child care. WFP will cover 100 percent of the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs, estimated at 90 dollars a ton.
42. UNICEF, WHO and USAID (as well as CARE, ADRA, CRS) are already working at the national level in mother-child health and family planning. These organizations are involved in vaccination programmes, the struggle against diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, the promotion of breast-feeding, family planning, nutritional recovery, training, retraining, the provision of equipment for midwives, health centres, prenatal care and childbirth, and the prevention of sexually transmissible diseases.
43. Four national United Nations volunteers (UNVs) will be appointed to help manage the project at the targeted health centres. The cost of the volunteers will be approximately 6,000 dollars per person a year. Information on the use of food aid commodities will be compiled monthly in association with reports from the points of distribution; quarterly and semi-annual reports will also be prepared on the basis of periodic field visits.

Cost estimate

44. The activity requires 20,000 tons of food for the five-year period, composed of black beans, soya-fortified cornmeal, oil, red beans, fish and micronutrient-fortified blended food (AKAMIL). The estimated WFP contribution is 15.6 million dollars. The Government will provide 660,000 dollars and UNICEF 40,000 dollars for monitoring and evaluation.

BASIC ACTIVITY NO. 2: BASIC EDUCATION AND NUTRITION (ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS)

Strategic focus

45. The project targets regions with the highest levels of food insecurity, poverty and educational need. WFP assistance supports government strategies in education and will serve to ensure regular attendance at school and prevent drop-outs, improve children's learning capacity and micronutrient status, and strengthen girls' education and links between schools and their community environment.

Problem analysis

46. The education sector in Haiti is one of the least developed in the world. The adult illiteracy rate is over 70 percent (average for Latin America and the Caribbean—13 percent) and the net primary enrolment ratio is estimated at only 44 percent (regional average—88 percent). In rural areas, only about one fourth of primary school-age children actually attend school. Those children who do enroll at school are at great risk of repeating or dropping out. According to calculations made in 1991/92, out of 1,000 children entering primary school, only 434 reached grade six and only 288 were admitted to secondary school.



47. At the national level, Haiti has made good progress towards achieving gender equality. In terms of enrolment and attendance at the primary level, the national share of girls among enrolled pupils has increased to approximately 48 percent and girls and boys' daily attendance are almost equal. Gender gaps, however, widen in poor rural areas where domestic chores (such as fetching water and fuel, preparing meals and taking care of small children) are carried out by girls. These chores hamper the performance of girls because they lead to late arrival at school and little time to study at night.
48. Illiteracy remains a major problem, as three Haitians out of four do not read or write. The national adult literacy gender gap has widened from one to five percent during the past decade and the situation is worse in remote and poor rural areas. The poorest households, those headed by illiterate women, have little time available to achieve literacy because their responsibilities oblige them to work longer hours in order to sustain their families. Recent data show that girls are prone to illiteracy because they are often removed from rural schools when they get married, become pregnant or experience times of hardships.
49. In addition to the above limitations in accessibility, the education services available to Haitians are also of low quality, especially in terms of school infrastructure. Most school buildings are in poor condition, lacking roofing and furniture, and classrooms are insufficient and consequently overcrowded.

Objectives and intended outputs

50. The **long-term objective** is to help poor women and children meet their needs for basic education and literacy as identified in the Government's National Education and Training Plan.
51. **The specific objectives and outputs of the core programme** for the North and Northeast and the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince are: a) to contribute to stabilizing attendance and preventing the drop-out of 42,500 girls and 35,000 boys studying at the primary level; b) to improve the concentration span and learning capacity of these students by relieving their short-term hunger; c) to enhance the integration of assisted schools into their community environment; and d) to improve the micronutrient status of the above-mentioned students through the provision of a fortified drink and deworming treatment.
52. **The specific objectives and outputs of the supplementary programme** for WFP-assisted areas in general are: a) to support literacy programmes for 2,600 poor women, 4,500 girls and 1,500 boys who do not have access to regular education services; and b) to support sustainable community-based rehabilitation of schools.
53. The **role of WFP's core assistance** will be to continue assisting disadvantaged families of the North, Northeast and metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince through the expansion of WFP's current school canteen assistance. Project Haiti 4111 began in October 1992 and will end in October 1998. Future assistance will be geared towards alleviating dietary deficiencies and short-term hunger and will act as an income transfer to improve school attendance and reduce drop-outs through canteen assistance.
54. The **role of WFP's supplementary assistance** to support innovative strategies in the disadvantaged areas assisted by WFP will be to provide: a) an incentive to parents to reduce their girls' domestic chores; b) a dietary support to the nutritionally at-risk, poor, illiterate women, and children who do not attend school (especially girls, who cannot attend due in large part to economic and domestic reasons); c) an incentive to attract these women and children to non-formal literacy training classes in their communities; d) an



incentive to attract volunteer teachers for these non-formal classes; and e) a compensation in the form of a food-for-work ration to community members who undertake activities to upgrade school buildings and essential infrastructure for safe water and sanitation.

55. The **modalities of the core assistance** require the provision at school of a daily hot meal (in the North and Northeast), or a snack (in Port-au-Prince), served during the mid-morning break to alleviate short-term hunger (or upon arrival in the case of schools that operate in the afternoon).
56. The **modalities of the supplementary assistance** require: a) for literacy classes, a family ration during 80 days for participating women, a single dry take-home ration during 160 days for girls, and a family ration for 390 adult female literacy volunteers; and b) for community-based rehabilitation, the provision of food for work to 8,600 women during 80 working days.

Implementation strategy

57. Overall responsibility will lie with the Ministry of Education through the current PMU for Project No. 4111, based in Cap-Haitien. The unit will continue to take charge of deliveries to participating sites through contracts with local transport companies. It will receive support from the WFP-Haiti office to improve its finance and administrative management capacity. The snack in Port-au-Prince will be prepared and delivered to the schools by ADRA.
58. Management committees created in each assisted school will carry out additional responsibilities and have decision-making power, in order to allow the unit to manage a larger food basket, improve quality control at activity sites, and better adapt the activities to the needs. The committees will be composed mainly of women.
59. The implementation of the supplementary programme, including food management from the port of discharge and delivery to participating communities, will be performed by the management unit of each basic activity with support from the Cap-Haitien management unit. The literacy component will be implemented by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with UNESCO and UNICEF. School upgrading will be implemented by the Social and Economic Assistance Fund (FAES), with IDB funding to cover the costs of materials and tools. The fortified drink will be prepared with locally produced blended food.

Participants and intended benefits

60. The participants in the activity are 54,450 women and girls and 40,250 boys, totalling 94,700 in the basic and supplementary programme. The activity will target mostly public primary schools in the most needy zones of the Northern and Northeastern districts, as well as the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

Support, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements

61. The canteen component of the core programme is an expansion of project No. 4111, which currently provides school lunches and snacks to poor children of the North and Northeast, and in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. The proposal for a four-year expansion which would start in October 1998 is in process. It will rely on the beneficiary contact monitoring carried out in the poorest areas of the North, Northeast and Port-au-Prince that was carried out in June 1996 with the assistance of USAID, and the ministries of Health, Education, Planning and Agriculture. The supplementary programme will be implemented



in areas where WFP's three basic activities will be implemented, in order to ensure an enhanced effect of WFP's food assistance.

Cost estimates (WFP, Government and other assistance)

62. This basic activity will require 24,400 tons of commodities - 18,200 for the core and 6,200 for the supplementary programme. The cost to WFP is estimated at 20.3 million dollars; the Government will provide 950,000 dollars.

BASIC ACTIVITY NO. 3: HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic focus

63. The activity aims to improve the food security of poor families in marginal mountainous areas through increased food production and soil conservation. Emergency-related activities will be supported as a means of building and rehabilitating physical infrastructure in the Northwest and other disaster-prone areas. This will involve direct food aid essential for immediate food security through food-for-work activities and initiatives aimed at creating alternative sources of food and income.
64. People's participation is essential for the sustainability of food for work activities. The experience and lessons learned from project No.5583 - "Agricultural rehabilitation and soil conservation in marginal mountainous areas" - have shown that food for work is accepted by communities faced with food insecurity and willing to improve their living conditions.

Problem analysis

65. Poverty and food insecurity are widespread in the marginal mountainous areas of Haiti. It is estimated that 85 percent of the Haitian population in these areas live below the poverty line. Food production is at subsistence levels and covers only 48 percent of household needs. This is attributed to a number of factors; the most important of these being:
- a) the soil's topography and fragility (three quarters of which is mountainous), combined with demographic pressure, oblige farmers to cultivate new and fragile land in mountainous areas;
 - b) the climatic conditions which give rise to periodic intense precipitation, cyclones, tropical storms, floods and droughts in some areas;
 - c) the use of firewood and charcoal as the principal source of energy and as the last source of income, leading to a depletion of the forest cover;
 - d) the application of poor agricultural techniques and technology, and the lack of practical and efficient methods of raising livestock, which lead to environmental degradation;
 - e) inadequate agricultural support services in the field and a general neglect of the agricultural sector until recently; and
 - f) the small size of these landholdings which makes production less efficient.



Objectives and intended outcomes

66. The purpose of Activity 3 is to help the poorest households produce more food for immediate consumption. One immediate objective is to increase vulnerable households' accessibility to food. An average of 50 percent of food rations and overall benefits will go directly to women.
67. A second immediate objective is the provision of technical support and training to farmers in soil conservation and food production methods and in the sustainable development of community resources to improve food security through the initiation of income-generating activities. The activities will provide income-generating opportunities to women, enhance their capacities and create mechanisms to ensure their active participation in decision-making and the implementation of activities. The activities in the targeted areas will improve the condition of women by reducing the time spent preparing food, and collecting water and firewood.

Role and modality of food aid

68. The food deficit situation, the lack of government resources to create jobs for the unemployed and the seasonality of agricultural activities give food aid a comparative advantage over other types of assistance. Direct income transfer will occur through the provision of WFP rations to beneficiaries participating in the activities. Food aid is self-targeted to people who are food-secure for only three to four months a year and living on the threshold of permanent malnutrition.

Implementation strategy

69. This activity will be implemented by the Soil Conservation and Social Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MARNDR), with the technical assistance of the *Projet de Défense et Restauration des Terres* (Project for Land Protection and Rehabilitation - PRODETER), financed by UNDP and executed by FAO. WFP provides logistical support and monitoring through the use of National UNVs, financed by bilateral contributions or through monetization funds.
70. A joint management review of the project was conducted by WFP and FAO to improve project implementation and strengthen community and government participation in the activities. A number of constraints were identified by the management review. These related to the weak management structure of the implementing unit, and the limited financial support provided by MARNDR for project operations. As a result of the review, the Ministry has adopted measures to overcome the project's management and financial weaknesses.
71. A key aspect of this activity is its participatory approach. The communities themselves have set up a Participatory Management Council (PMC) in each intervention area to identify, plan, implement and monitor priority interventions aimed at increasing food production, and at improving or constructing soil conservation, water-supply and road infrastructure. The councils, in so far as they are composed of legitimate representatives of all sectors of the community, ensure the coordination and implementation of all activities within each area.
72. NGOs, such as *Secours permanent aux rapatriés* (SPR) and *Groupe de recherche et d'appui au Farwest* (GRAF), will assist community-level organizations directly in planning and implementation. NGO involvement will be facilitated by established guidelines delineating roles and responsibilities and agreements signed between the MARNDR, the NGOs and



WFP, and reporting and monitoring mechanisms. Similar arrangements will also be negotiated with the United Nations Office of Project Support (UNOPS) for the Northwest. The Limbe Training Centre will provide training to farmers on food production, soil conservation, agroforestry and other development perspectives.

73. **Emergency preparedness programme.** A yearly allocation of 1,000 tons of commodities with the same ration scale and approach is scheduled throughout the five-year Country Programme. It is envisaged that the emergency preparedness activity will be executed in the form of food for work, using a participatory approach with the communities. The main objective of this activity is to provide disaster mitigation and prevention in the disaster-prone areas of Haiti.

Beneficiaries and intended benefits

74. Since its start in April 1996, a total of approximately 15,000 beneficiaries, of whom 60 percent are poor rural women, have participated in project activities. The number of beneficiaries is expected to reach 20,000 in the third year, or a total of 100,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. The zones chosen for the project are all marginal mountainous areas in the North and the West, where the standard of living is below the national average. In addition to improving immediate food security, the food rations and agricultural inputs have contributed to soil conservation and rural infrastructure development in the communities where activities have been carried out. The technical know-how resulting from the training received by beneficiaries allows them to use their land more productively, leading to long-term gains. The participatory approach will also provide significant social benefits as it renews community spirit and allows for the re-establishment of community, economic and social institutions. Moreover, the activities will improve the nutritional and economic status of women, who are the main targeted beneficiaries. During the initial two-year period, at least 40 percent of the assets created or benefits generated will go directly to women, rising to 60 percent in the remaining three-year period. This will result in an average of 50 percent.

Support, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation

75. WFP will cooperate with UNOPS, GRAF, German Agro Action, CARE and other development partners present in the project area for the implementation of food-for-work activities aimed at food production and infrastructure development. The WFP country office will coordinate reports on all monitoring indicators and evaluate the overall impact on food security. The Soil Conservation and Social Division of MARNDR will supervise the work and monitor the progress and achievements of the implementing NGO. An evaluation will be carried out in 1999 upon completion of the current phase, to assess the project's contribution to the food security of the targeted communities.

Cost estimates (WFP, Government, and other assistance)

76. This activity will require 34,500 tons of commodities, of which 1,873 is already funded under the current project. A two-phase implementation is envisaged. The first phase will include an annual direct distribution of 4,250 tons during 1998-99 and the monetization of 750 tons of vegetable oil or other commodities not produced locally, in case no cash is available. The second phase will include an annual distribution of 6,375 tons of commodities and the monetization of 1,125 tons of vegetable oil or the provision of cash to meet the operational requirements of the activity from 2000 to 2002. The costs to WFP are



estimated at 23.6 million dollars, with the Government providing four million dollars through cost sharing.

KEY ISSUES AND RISKS

Assumptions on policy environment, national institutions, and assistance partners

77. Assumptions on the policy environment include the achievement of the broad national consensus on policy reform, people's participation in development initiatives, decentralization, NGO and local community capacities to implement activities, and the functioning of the National Committee for Food Security.

Risks and essential conditions for implementation

78. Key issues which may hinder the Country Programme's implementation are the lack of resources and the weak operational capacity of the Government. These factors must necessarily be compensated for in the Government's planning and capacity-building. WFP considers that an effective food aid strategy can be implemented only if close coordination is maintained between the Government and the various food aid donors. Effective targeting of food aid to the poorest and neediest is critical to achieving the main objectives of the Country Programme and of WFP's Mission Statement. A mid-term evaluation of the CP will measure impact achievement. In addition, donor contributions are dependent on many factors beyond the scope of this Country Programme. Other risks include WFP's incapacity fully to fund this programme which would require adjustments on the basis of the availability of resources to WFP.
79. As indicated above, limited economic growth prospects, combined with a reduced tax base and low rate of collection, may hinder the Government's ability to provide the staff and financial resources required to fully utilize the food made available. Some cost-sharing arrangements with other United Nations agencies like UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP or bilateral donors could help to reduce the resource gap. High turnover of counterpart staff in the implementing Ministries or Government services, caused by a changing political situation, could also affect the speed of progress if not the implementation itself.
80. WFP-assisted projects in Haiti are targeted to the poor in the poorest area, which makes implementation difficult. The CP places greater emphasis on food security through a focused selection of target areas and sustainability through enhanced community/people's participation (especially women's), greater cooperation with international and local NGOs, training, and the creation of long-term assets to improve the beneficiaries' living conditions. The main risks to sustainable improvement in food security are the appropriation of the activities not by the beneficiaries themselves but by self-appointed community leaders, plus the perception that food is a salary and not an incentive and should have the same market value as a wage.



PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

81. The activities in this Country Programme will be formulated according to WFP's project cycle, adjusted as necessary to take into account delegation of authority.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Coordinating and execution authorities

82. The responsibility of managing, monitoring and evaluating the Programme's impact is incumbent upon the Government, which is supported by the WFP country office. Two PMUs have already been established for each Basic Programme Activity, one for the rural development and one for the school canteen component.

Involvement of beneficiaries

83. The effective involvement of communities, and adequacy and relevance of the activities to their needs will be systematic. The WFP country office will ensure that these aims are achieved. This will be done through a network of local NGOs which have a good reputation and have demonstrated their capacity to provide adequate support to the implementation of the activities.
84. Within Activity One, almost all the participants and beneficiaries will be women and children. Efforts will be made to involve women who attend health centres in the provision of health and nutritional services and in transmitting to new beneficiaries their knowledge and experience on how to improve the health and nutritional status of their children. In Activity Two, the beneficiaries will be trained in more productive land utilization and farming techniques. Special emphasis will be placed on households headed by women to improve their security and asset ownership. Implementing/collaborating NGOs and Government partners must include women in the activities. Gender training will be provided for project authorities, in order to ensure that women are included in the decision-making process. At least 60 percent of the resources of the Country Programme will be targeted directly to women.

Food logistics arrangements

85. Until January 1997, food logistics services were ensured by the Office National d'Appui au Programme Alimentaire Mondial (ONAPAM) and complemented by subcontracting to the private sector and participating NGOs. Since then, they have been entirely provided by the private sector and participating NGOs, resulting in greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The WFP country office is assuming a greater role in this domain with satisfactory results. Commodity clearance has accelerated and it currently takes less than 10 days from the date of arrival to clear shipments and deliver them to warehouses. Significant savings of time and money have been achieved through direct deliveries of food shipments to the port closest to the implementation areas.



Commodity-exchange arrangements

86. Local sale arrangements are already in place and the country office has gained experience and derived lessons in this domain. Monetization will be carried out in close collaboration with the ministries of Planning, Finance, Commerce and Agriculture according to a defined calendar, volume and timing, so as to avoid market displacement and negative effects on local production. The assistance of Coopération Economique Canadienne Internationales (Canadian International Economic Cooperation - CECI) which has in-depth experience with monetization and local purchase of commodities will also be explored. The local sale arrangements will be finalized and buyers obtained in advance of the commodities' delivery. This will allow for the sale of commodities at prices which satisfy the criterion of cost-effectiveness. Alternatively, local sale could be replaced by cash for direct support costs. This option is less time-consuming and cumbersome, in addition to being more cost-effective in most cases.

Annual work targets and resource allocation

87. Food-for-work projects are based upon the annual work plans of the implementing departments, and WFP food allocations will conform strictly to those plans. Annual allocations will be made in-country when the annual level available to the Country Programme is known. This will be done by the WFP country office in agreement with the line Ministry and CNSA. For each activity, a similar process will culminate in approval by the CNSA.

PROGRAMME MONITORING AND AUDIT

Institutional arrangements

88. WFP-assisted projects in Haiti follow WFP's standard reporting system. As institutional capacity is limited, the WFP country office programme assists management units in the preparation of reports. The office also provides National Volunteers for the monitoring and evaluation of activities and to conduct regular field visits. Monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the Country Programme's objectives will be conducted in close cooperation with CNSA and the line Ministry of the project, as is the case for the Country Programmes of other United Nations agencies.

Key indicators, and types and frequency of reports

89. The monitoring system measures project inputs and outputs in terms of physical target achievements. Quantitative indicators will be used to assess the sustainability and effect of the activities on the nutritional, health, income and food-security status of beneficiaries. Particular attention will be given to achievements by gender and social groups. Key indicators include: income transferred through food aid interventions; increase in household food security; nutritional status of vulnerable women; and performance of project authorities.
90. With the new orientation and the more effective integration and concentration of WFP-assisted activities expected in selected communities, the adoption of more rigorous effect and impact assessments is desirable. This opportunity will be fully exploited by drawing heavily on the work that has already been completed and that is now being planned for implementation by the local offices of USAID, CARE, CRS and ADRA. In



particular, the livelihood security baseline and food security matrices that have been developed in individual communities and households are of immediate use to WFP. These are useful not only to structure practical and reliable ongoing evaluations and periodic impact assessments, but also to assist in focusing the proposed WFP-assisted Basic Activities, especially targeted to households headed by women in the greatest need of WFP support.

91. The initial and evolving USAID-supported development of CARE's Monitoring, Targeting and Impact Evaluation Unit (MTIE) will be of particular relevance and use to WFP, as will USAID's Interim Food Security Information System (IFSIS) as a whole. The main indicators which would be tracked through MTIE are of three levels: a) leading: agricultural production, pluviometry, local market; b) concurrent: strategies adopted after a long period of emergency; and c) trailing: nutritional status, sanitation, home economy, permanent migration, environmental degradation. MTIE and IFSIS will serve as a foundation on which WFP can proceed, although some fine-tuning may be needed. At any rate, CARE has agreed to assist WFP in its M&E activities on a reimbursable basis.
92. The institutional arrangements for the monitoring, reporting and audit requirements for each Basic and Supplementary Activity will be spelled out in detail in "operational contracts". A Programme Management Unit will be established in the relevant counterpart Ministry for each Basic Activity; the units will be responsible for regular management and monitoring, in addition to the activities to be subcontracted from CARE on a semestral basis. Training will be provided by CARE, which will also design and establish reporting formats at the community and project site levels.

Early warning indicators

93. WFP-assisted projects are implemented in the poorest areas of the country, where a large percentage of poor women and malnourished children live. Several major partners carry out monitoring of malnutrition and poverty indices and mapping of vulnerability. Factors such as the variation of food and livestock prices, rainfall, child malnutrition, infant mortality and morbidity, girls' attendance at school and other early warning indicators will be used to track the evolution of the food availability at the community and household levels. In case of major food shortages caused by natural disasters in WFP-assisted project areas, it will be possible to increase the volume of commodities supplied, if requested by the Government and if resources permit.

Accountability arrangements

94. Funds generated from monetization are handled through special interest-bearing bank accounts; as the depreciation of the gourde is relatively small and inflation is under control (because of an estimated 1.5 billion dollar remittance annually) deposits will be made in gourdes. As indicated above, this account will be managed by the country office on behalf of the Government. A secondary account will be opened for each project with such funds at the Banque de la République d'Haiti (BRH) and managed by the Director of the project. The replenishment of these accounts will be effected by the WFP country office at the request of the Director of the project and after submission of supporting documents on the use of the funds and justification of projected expenditures. The main account will be audited annually. The Finance Officer of the country office will oversee the management of the generated funds, and advise and assist Directors to ensure that financial accounting systems, practices and procedures are in line with the Government's and WFP's audit requirements.



Programme adjustments and supplementation of country activities

95. The WFP country office will provide support and will closely monitor the implementation of all activities in the Country Programme on the basis of the PMU project reports, the findings of WFP staff, USAID field monitors' visits and observations of other development partners. The country office assessment is presented in the country office project report (COPR). Its contents are shared with the relevant development partners and the PMU. The reports will also be submitted to CNSA for its views and comments and actions will be taken to improve the projects' functioning.

EVALUATION

96. Regular built-in evaluations are included within each project activity. The country office will draw heavily on the MTIE system, using performance measurement indicators for the evaluation of each Basic and Supplementary Activity. Special studies and assessments on key issues including livelihood security, rapid food security assessment (RFSA), gender participation, flow of benefits to poor communities, and nutritional and health status will be conducted and updated. The evaluations will be conducted with the full participation of the Government.
97. A mid-term review will be conducted early in 2000, after the first two years of implementation. The ensuing report will be submitted to the Executive Board. The lessons learned will enable the country office and CNSA to make necessary adjustments to improve performance and to provide the basis for implementing the second phase of the Country Programme. The review will be conducted concurrently with those of other United Nations agencies' Country Programmes.





HAITI COUNTRY PROGRAMME RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (1998–2002)

ACTIVITY	CATEGORY	COST (in million dollars)	COMMODITIES (tons) ¹					TOTAL
			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Activity 1: Health and nutrition for vulnerable women and children	Basic	15.6	2 500	2 500	5 000	5 000	5 000	20 000
Activity 2: Basic education and nutrition	Basic	15.4	3 200	3 500	3 600	3 700	4 200	18 200
Activity 3: Household food production and infrastructure	Basic	23.6	6 500	6 500	7 100	7 200	7 200	34 500
TOTAL Basic Activities		54.6	12 200	12 500	15 700	15 900	16 400	72 700
Funded		2.6	1 873	-	-	-	-	1 873
Not covered		52.0	10 327	12 500	15 800	16 200	16 400	70 827
Activity 1: Literacy for women and children	Supplementary	1.5	350	350	400	400	400	1 900
Activity 2: School Infrastructure	Supplementary	3.4	650	650	1 000	1 000	1 000	4 300
TOTAL Supplementary Activities		4.9	1 000	1 000	1 400	1 400	1 400	6 200

¹This include 1,000 tons a year for emergency-related activities to help the country to cope with natural disasters. In the event that no natural disaster occurs in any given year, the food will be used in food-for-work activities to rehabilitate and maintain physical infrastructures in the disaster-prone areas.

HAITI COUNTRY PROGRAMME COST BREAKDOWN ,1998–2002 (in dollars)

Object of expenditure	Basic Activity No.1		Basic Activity No.2		Basic Activity No.3		Supplementary Activity No.1		Supplementary Activity No.2		Total
	cost per ton		cost per ton		cost per ton		cost per ton		cost per ton		
No. of beneficiaries		25 600		86 100		100 000 (20 000 farm)		8 600		10 200	230
Commodities (tons)		20 000		18 200		34 500		1 900		4 500	78
	350	7 000 000	450	8 200 000	350	12 075 000	450	855 000	450	1 575 000	30
Freight	76	1 521 000	108	1 970 000	100	3 450 000	108	205 000	108	464 000	7
ITSH	90	1 800 000	70	1 270 000	64	2 208 000	70	133 000	70	301 000	5
Direct Support Cost		3 411 000		2 090 000		3 042 570		127 280		292 000	8
Ind. Support Cost (13.9%)		1 908 000		1 880 000		2 887 800		183 540		416 000	7
Total		15 641 000		15 440 000		23 663 380		1 500 000		3 400 000	59

ANNEX I



ANNEX II

