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Projects Approved by Correspondence

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## **Budget Increases Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Haiti 200618**

### *Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience*

<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised budget</b>
Food and related costs	49,432,701	24,952,260	74,384,961
Cash-based transfers and related costs	25,906,760	13,412,000	39,318,760
Capacity development and augmentation	4,697,950	-	4,697,950
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>106,572,433</b>	<b>48,078,451</b>	<b>154,650,884</b>

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

### **Decision**

The Board approved by correspondence the budget increase of USD 48.1 million for Haiti protracted relief and recovery operation 200618 “Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience”.

*4 November 2016*

#### **Focal points:**

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## Nature of the Increase

1. On 4 October 2016, category 4 Hurricane Matthew crossed the southern peninsula of Haiti with tropical storm-force winds and rain stretching more than 140 miles causing widespread devastation. This budget revision proposes increasing the emergency response delivered through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200618 to cover populations in need of food and nutrition assistance as a result of the hurricane.
2. The purposes of the proposed budget revision are to:
  - increase the number of planned emergency response beneficiaries by 500,000 to reach 800,000 people for three months;
  - increase unconditional food transfers and include unconditional cash-based transfers in the emergency response; and
  - augment costs associated with the increased food and cash transfers, adjusting rates accordingly.

## Justification for Budget Increase

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. This PRRO supports the Government of Haiti's response to the needs of at-risk and affected populations and assistance to facilitate their recovery from the impacts of recurrent disasters. Its focus is on saving lives and building resilience by:
  - supporting the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity and interventions to save lives, and – through general food assistance (GFA) – enhancing the food consumption and dietary diversity of vulnerable and food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
  - supporting communities in creating assets and strengthening resistance to shocks, through food assistance for assets (Strategic Objectives 2 and 3);
  - improving the food security and resilience of the most food-insecure populations by developing and institutionalizing a targeting and response system for the national social safety net programme (Strategic Objective 3);
  - addressing global acute malnutrition and treating moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (Strategic Objective 4); and
  - promoting permanent reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition through a food-assisted approach focusing on the first 1,000 days of life (Strategic Objective 4).

### Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

4. In the aftermath of the hurricane WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the National Coordination for Food Security, the Directorate of Civil Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development carried out a rapid emergency food security assessment. The assessment classified 1.4 million people as in need of food assistance, of whom 806,000 are extremely food-insecure and 577,000 highly food-insecure. An additional 548,000 people are moderately food-insecure. The impacts of the hurricane on food security and livelihoods in all of Grand'Anse, parts of Sud and one commune in Nippes department were classified as extreme. With few exceptions, all communes in Sud, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est and Nord-Ouest departments have become food-insecure.
5. In the worst-affected communes, more than 75 percent of the population is estimated to be extremely food-insecure because of loss of crops and food stocks, limited access to basic services and drinking water, and decimated livelihoods. Approximately 806,000 people in these priority communes are in need of immediate food and nutrition assistance. The Government has declared a state of emergency in the affected areas and requested international assistance.

6. As a result of the destruction of crops, household and commercial food stocks, and infrastructure, food access and availability are severely limited and food prices are expected to rise. In urban areas, some trade has resumed, but restocking will take time. Informal street markets are slowly reopening.
7. In the affected areas, more than 50 percent of the population relies on agriculture as its main source of livelihood. The loss of seeds and agricultural equipment, and the destruction of land less than six weeks before the winter planting season has put the next harvest in jeopardy and compromised farmers' incomes. Fishing boats and equipment have also been damaged beyond repair or lost.
8. Prior to Hurricane Matthew, Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud departments had some of the country's highest prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition. The destruction of health and water infrastructure has raised the risk of epidemics. To date, 283 suspected cases of cholera and 20 deaths have been recorded in Grand'Anse and Sud, and incidence of other diarrhoeal diseases is increasing. Services for the treatment of acute malnutrition are no longer available in affected areas.

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

9. This budget revision will increase the number of beneficiaries of immediate food assistance from the original contingency plan of assisting 300,000 people for 30 days to 800,000 people for three months. Priority will be given to the worst-affected communes in Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments in accordance with the rapid emergency food security assessment.
10. All food assistance will be unconditional to allow beneficiaries to dedicate their time to rebuilding their livelihoods. To complement its food assistance, WFP is coordinating with other agencies including FAO on providing agricultural inputs, and the International Organization for Migration on essential life-saving non-food items.
11. The response will be implemented in two phases:
  - In month 1, WFP will ensure access to food for affected populations through blanket food distributions. Special nutritious foods will be added to rations to prevent deterioration in the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months and PLW.
  - With the same life-saving objectives as in the first phase, and based on market assessments, food or cash transfers will be provided in months 2 and 3. Cash transfers will be provided in urban areas where markets have recovered. Based on previous experience in rural areas, WFP will adapt transfer modalities according to the accessibility and functioning of local food markets, market prices and coverage of mobile and financial service providers. Regardless of whether households receive food or cash transfers, all children aged 6–59 months and PLW will continue to receive special nutritious foods.
12. The cash transfers introduced in months 2 and 3 will be equivalent to the local market value of a daily food ration. WFP will continuously monitor market prices and may adjust the transfer amount if market prices change. The cash transfer process will build on the country office's experience of using mobile network platforms for responding to the needs of food-insecure households affected by El Niño-induced drought. WFP will conduct assessments of the service provider's coverage and the locations of its agents.
13. Blanket supplementary feeding for PLW and children aged 6–59 months will be integrated into general distributions, with appropriate special nutritious foods provided to each target group. The objective of the nutrition response is to prevent acute malnutrition and mitigate increases in the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in target groups. WFP's nutrition response is implemented at the request of the Ministry of Public Health and Population, and is coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Pan-American Health Organization. The Ministry of Public Health and Population and UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of community health workers for deployment at WFP food distributions to sensitize communities on infant and young-child feeding practices, hygiene and the importance of health and nutrition services. These health workers will also undertake community-based screening and make

- referrals in cases of severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Public Health and Population in resuming the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in health facilities.
14. As the situation evolves, other humanitarian actors may establish food assistance programmes in the communes with the most vulnerable populations. If this occurs, WFP will expand its targeting to other communes in Sud, Nippes or Nord-Ouest departments, assessed as highly food-insecure following the hurricane.
  15. WFP's activities will be implemented through non-governmental organizations, which will support local authorities in identifying, selecting and registering beneficiaries and organizing distributions. WFP will strengthen its operational capacity by opening temporary sub-offices in Jérémie and Les Cayes to improve coordination, operational responsiveness and monitoring.
  16. With its commitment to results-based management, WFP will ensure effective monitoring of the assistance provided. Operational performance will be monitored to assess progress towards results, with feedback being used to inform programme management and decision-making, support project implementation, review progress and flag follow-up actions. The number of food assistance monitors will be increased to ensure adequate process monitoring. Partners are also being trained in new tools such as Open Data Kit data collection to ensure beneficiary registration and follow up on activities. WFP will implement a system for receiving and responding to beneficiaries' complaints adapted to the local context. Outcome monitoring and lessons-learned exercises will be conducted where possible.
  17. WFP is coordinating with other actors present in the country to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure a streamlined emergency response. Given existing government-led coordination systems, clusters have not been activated. WFP co-leads the food security working group in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, and participates in coordination mechanisms in the nutrition sector.
  18. In addition to its regular in-country logistics services, WFP will utilize common services provided by the logistics and emergency telecommunications working groups approved through special operation 201033. This budget revision will be complemented by regional immediate-response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201030, which provides immediate relief using high-energy biscuits for populations in remote areas.
  19. Given the significant impacts of the hurricane and the disruption to basic services and other humanitarian and development programmes, beneficiaries targeted through this budget revision during the three-month period of the hurricane response will not be assisted through livelihoods activities included in PRRO 200618 or EMOP 200949.
  20. At the time of this budget revision, additional requirements for the recovery of hurricane-affected populations and the livelihoods of drought-affected populations supported by EMOP 200949 are still unknown. When further assessments have been conducted, a subsequent budget revision to PRRO 200618 will articulate these requirements.

**TABLE 1: TOTAL PROJECT BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

Activity	Beneficiary category	Current			Increase			Revised		
		Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total
GFA/food – immediate response	Households	265 000	285 000	<b>550 000</b>	-	-	-	265 000	285 000	<b>550 000</b>
GFA/food – relief response*	Households	265 000	285 000	<b>550 000</b>	240 000	260 000	500 000**	505 000	545 000	<b>1 050 000</b>
Nutrition/ treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Children aged 6–23 months	10 000	10 000	<b>20 000</b>	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	<b>20 000</b>
	Children aged 24–59 months	8 500	8 500	<b>17 000</b>	-	-	-	8 500	8 500	<b>17 000</b>
	PLW	-	1 300	<b>1 300</b>	-	-	-	-	1 300	<b>1 300</b>
Prevention of malnutrition/ first 1,000 days	Children aged 6–23 months	51 000	51 000	<b>102 000</b>	-	-	-	51 000	51 000	<b>102 000</b>
	PLW	-	80 000	<b>80 000</b>	-	-	-	-	80 000	<b>80 000</b>
	Households	247 000	266 000	<b>513 000</b>	-	-	-	247 000	266 000	<b>513 000</b>
Nutrition/ prevention of acute malnutrition	Children aged 6–23 months	-	-	-	25 000	27 000	<b>52 000</b>	25 000	27 000	<b>52 000</b>
	Children aged 24–59 months	-	-	-	21 000	22 000	<b>43 000</b>	21 000	22 000	<b>43 000</b>
	PLW	-	-	-	-	40 000	<b>40 000</b>	-	40 000	<b>40 000</b>
Assistance to people living with HIV and tuberculosis	Family rations – all patients	38 000	40 000	<b>78 000</b>	-	-	-	38 000	40 000	<b>78 000</b>
Food assistance for assets	Households	190 000	203 000	<b>393 000</b>	-	-	-	190 000	203 000	<b>393 000</b>
<b>Project total***</b>	-	813 000	946 000	<b>1 759 000</b>	240 000	260 000	<b>500 000</b>	1 053 000	1 206 000	<b>2 259 000</b>

\* Immediate-response beneficiaries receiving high-energy biscuits are the same as those receiving general rations through the relief response.

\*\* 300,000 beneficiaries were already included in the original contingency planning figures.

\*\*\* Total numbers of beneficiaries for the project exclude double counting and overlaps among activities and years.

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

	<b>GFA food – immediate response</b>	<b>Prevention of malnutrition – children aged 6–59 months</b>	<b>Prevention of malnutrition – PLW</b>	<b>GFA cash transfer</b>
Rice	400	-	-	-
Pulses	100	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	35	-	20	-
Iodized salt	5	-	-	-
SuperCereal	-	-	200	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	200	-	-
Cash ( <i>USD/person/day</i> )	-	-	-	0.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	2 085	787	928	-
% kcal from protein	9.2	16.6	13.2	-
% kcal from fat	16.5	23.2	35	-
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	30	30

## Food Requirements

21. The revised total quantities of food and cash are presented in Table 3.

**TABLE 3: FOOD AND CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY**

Activity	Food or cash	Food ( <i>mt</i> ) or cash ( <i>USD</i> )		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition – children aged 6–59 months	Food	<b>1 561</b>	-	<b>1 561</b>
Prevention of malnutrition – children aged 6–59 months	Food	<b>4 080</b>	1 728	<b>5 808</b>
Prevention of malnutrition – PLW	Food	<b>5 990</b>	792	<b>6 782</b>
Prevention of malnutrition – family ration	Food	<b>4 852</b>	-	<b>4 852</b>
Assistance to people living with HIV and tuberculosis	Food	<b>17 784</b>	-	<b>17 784</b>
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition – PLW	Food	<b>113</b>	-	<b>113</b>
GFA – immediate response	Food	<b>360</b>	-	<b>360</b>
GFA – relief response	Food	<b>10 260</b>	22 986	<b>33 246</b>
<b>TOTAL (<i>mt</i>)</b>	Food	<b>45 000</b>	25 506	<b>70 506</b>
GFA – cash ( <i>USD</i> )	Cash	-	<b>11 550 000</b>	<b>11 550 000</b>
Cash for assets ( <i>USD</i> )	Cash	<b>21 951 072</b>	-	<b>21 951 072</b>

**Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning**

22. During this three-month intervention, heightened operational risks are linked to increased insecurity in the most affected departments. Increases in opportunistic crime and insecurity have already been observed. WFP is coordinating with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the national police for additional security during food transportation and distribution. Commercial security services will be employed for all WFP facilities. Commercial transporters, sensitized to the increased security risks, will adapt their operations accordingly.
23. Following Hurricane Matthew, the Government postponed the elections scheduled for 9 October. The new election date is set for 20 November. Civil unrest before or after the election could affect WFP's operations from mid-November onwards.

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (<i>mt</i>)</b>	<b>Value (<i>USD</i>)</b>	<b>Value (<i>USD</i>)</b>
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	16 860	8 200 695	
Pulses	4 440	2 218 455	
Oil and fats	1 559	1 505 310	
Mixed and blended food	2 448	2 191 591	
Others	200	30 099	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>25 507</b>	<b>14 146 150</b>	
External transport		1 735 104	
Landside transport, storage and handling		7 404 278	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 666 728	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>24 952 260</b>	
Cash-based transfers		11 550 000	
Related costs		1 862 000	
<b>Cash-based transfers and related costs</b>			<b>13 412 000</b>
Direct operational costs			38 364 260
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) <sup>2</sup>			6 568 871
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>44 933 131</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			3 145 320
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>48 078 451</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	2 162 998
General service staff	600 290
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 763 288</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>500 033</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>682 667</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>275 000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>1 747 883</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>600 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>6 568 871</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

**Acronyms Used in the Document**

EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFA	general food assistance
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IR-EMOP	immediate response emergency operation
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund