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Agenda Item 8

WFP/EB.1/2017/8/2

Projects for Executive Board Approval

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Budget Increases to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Haiti 200618

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	74,384,961	16,717,370	91,102,331
Cash-based transfers and related costs	39,318,760	21,463,420	60,782,180
Capacity development and augmentation	4,697,950	5,034,895	9,732,845
Total cost to WFP	154,650,884	56,610,907	211,261,791

Gender marker code 2A

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

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 56.6 million for Haiti protracted relief and recovery operation 200618 – Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience – with a 15-month extension from 1 April 2017 to 30 June 2018 (WFP/EB.1/2017/8/2).

* 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.

Focal points:

Mr M. Barreto
Regional Director
Latin America and the Caribbean
email: miguel.barreto@wfp.org

Mr R. Tran Ba Huy
Country Director
email: ronald.tranbahuy@wfp.org

Nature of the Increase

1. The requested budget revision is to expand protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200618 “Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti” in the first quarter of 2017 and extend it by 15 months for the transition to a country strategic plan (CSP). WFP will continue relief and recovery operations and programmes to prevent chronic malnutrition, build resilience and strengthen institutional capacity.
2. In particular, the budget revision will cover:
 - increased numbers of beneficiaries of general food assistance (GFA) in response to Hurricane Matthew and for contingency planning;
 - increased numbers of children and pregnant and lactating women benefiting from blanket supplementary feeding to prevent stunting;
 - the introduction of targeted seasonal food assistance for vulnerable families suffering from prolonged food insecurity in hurricane-affected areas;
 - an increased number of households participating in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities for recovery and resilience-building;
 - extended activities for strengthening government capacities; and
 - augmented costs associated with increased food and cash-based transfers (CBTs).
3. The revision maintains the strategic direction of the PRRO, increasing the budget by USD 56.6 million to bring the total to USD 211.3 million for the 4.25 years of the PRRO.

Justification for Extension-In-Time and Budget Increase

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. PRRO 200618 supports the Government’s response to the needs of populations affected or at risk and works to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Its objective is to save lives, restore food security and nutrition, enhance resilience, and reduce malnutrition by:
 - strengthening the Government’s emergency preparedness and response capacity and interventions to save lives, and enhancing – through GFA – the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters (Strategic Objective 1);
 - encouraging resilience-building by supporting communities in creating assets and enhancing their resistance to shocks, through FFA (Strategic Objectives 2 and 3);
 - supporting 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 (Strategic Objective 4); and
 - facilitating a permanent reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition through a food assistance approach focusing on the first 1,000 days following conception (Strategic Objective 4).

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-assessment

5. In partnership with WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA)¹ in December 2016 to assess the prolonged impact of the drought and Hurricane Matthew on food security and nutrition in ten departments. About 38 percent of households are food-insecure, including 6 percent severely food-insecure. Compared with October 2016,² food security has

¹ CNSA, WFP, FAO and FEWS NET. 2017. *Enquête de sécurité alimentaire d’urgence post-Matthew - EFSA Phase 1 (zones les plus affectées)*.

² University of New York, October 2016.

improved in the southern peninsula, particularly in urban areas, as a result of assistance provided in response to Hurricane Matthew. Pockets of high food insecurity remain in rural areas of Grande-Anse and Nippes departments. Areas that received limited assistance in 2016, such as Artibonite, La Gonâve and Nord-Ouest, suffer from high levels of drought-related food insecurity. To cope with the lack of food at household level, up to 63 percent of households have adopted coping strategies that negatively affect their livelihoods, with 29 percent relying on crisis and emergency strategies. These households need urgent humanitarian assistance.

6. A market assessment³ conducted in late October 2016 provided evidence of markets beginning to function well again with a diversified supply of foods in easily accessible markets in Grande-Anse, Nippes and Sud departments. WFP will continue to analyse secondary data collected by the Government and monitor markets through sentinel sites.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

7. This budget revision revises and extends the PRRO by 15 months for the transition towards WFP's CSP for Haiti. WFP will continue to support the relief and recovery of populations affected by Hurricane Matthew and the prolonged drought, while providing life-saving assistance in case of shocks, strengthening livelihoods and reducing malnutrition.
8. **Contingency planning.** Consistent with the Government's reduced estimate of the population requiring immediate humanitarian assistance in its annual hurricane contingency plan, WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries for its general relief food distributions to 150,000 while continuing to strengthen government capacities in contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.
9. **General food assistance and prevention of acute malnutrition.** In hurricane-affected communes in Grand Anse, Nippes and Sud, WFP will continue GFA until March, complementing food and CBTs with blanket supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women.
10. **Targeted food assistance and prevention of chronic malnutrition.** When emergency relief and activities to prevent acute malnutrition have ended, WFP will introduce targeted seasonal food assistance for the most vulnerable families suffering from prolonged food insecurity in Grande-Anse and Nippes. This will be complemented with a supplementary feeding programme to prevent chronic malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months, in alignment with the Government's protocol. In 2017, WFP will provide a food ration complemented by specialized nutritious foods. In 2018, seasonal food assistance for highly food-insecure households will shift from in-kind to cash-based transfers complemented by a social and behaviour change intervention to address the underlying causes of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in specific vulnerable groups.
11. **Stunting prevention.** Under the Kore Lavi social safety-net programme, activities to prevent stunting by providing specialized nutritious foods for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women – the 1,000 days approach – will continue until September 2017, when the activity will be handed over to other actors.
12. **Food assistance for asset creation.** To recover from shocks, WFP will provide food assistance in exchange for participation in asset creation activities in Grande-Anse and Nippes, and in areas with high levels of food insecurity in Artibonite, La Gonave and Nord-Ouest. Activities will include the rehabilitation of assets damaged by the hurricane and the building of new productive assets. Participants will receive a cash transfer, while the most vulnerable households that cannot participate in asset creation will receive unconditional food rations.
13. WFP will continue asset-creation activities to enhance resilience, but with fewer annual participants. WFP will link its activities to the local development plans of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and introduce the three-pronged approach (3PA), taking

³ *Analyse de marchés post-ouragan Matthew*; October–November, 2016.

gender issues into consideration. WFP will advocate for multi-year plans and complementarity with other development actors.

14. **Capacity strengthening.** WFP will continue strengthening government capacity in social safety nets and emergency preparedness and response, sustaining activities started under Kore Lavi to provide technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour at the central and decentralized levels, develop guidance and add modules to the national vulnerability database, provide training on beneficiary targeting and database management, and facilitate the institutionalization of a shock-responsive safety net.
15. **Targeting.** Geographic targeting will be informed by the latest EFSA, the December 2016 assessment of the agriculture sector after the hurricane, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification scheduled for February 2017, and integrated context analysis as part of the 3PA. The social safety-net database and community-based targeting will be used to identify the most vulnerable households living in the selected communes.⁴ WFP will coordinate the targeting, timing and implementation of activities with other actors to avoid overlap and maximize consistency and coherence of assistance.

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	550 000	-	-	-	265 000	285 000	550 000
GFA/food – relief response	Households	505 000	545 000	1 050 000	101 000	109 000	210 000*	606 000	654 000	1 260 000
Targeted seasonal food assistance	Households	247 000	266 000	513 000	20 000	21 000	41 000	267 000	287 000	554 000
Nutrition/treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Children aged 6–23 months	10 000	10 000	20 000	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	20 000
	Children aged 24–59 months	8 500	8 500	17 000	-	-	-	8 500	8 500	17 000
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	1 300	1 300	-	-	-	-	1 300	1 300
Nutrition/prevention of acute malnutrition – hurricane	Children aged 6–23 months	25 000	27 000	52 000	-	-	-	25 000	27 000	52 000
	Children aged 24–59 months	21 000	22 000	43 000	-	-	-	21 000	22 000	43 000
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000
Nutrition/prevention of chronic malnutrition	Children aged 6–23 months	51 000	51 000	102 000	28 000	31 000	59 000	79 000	82 000	161 000
	Children aged 24–59 months	-	-	-	4 000	5 000	9 000	4 000	5 000	9 000

⁴ The EFSA of December 2016 collected sex-disaggregated household data using the consolidated approach to reporting indicators of food security, but the samples were not designed to ensure statistical representativity by sex of household head. The information collected is indicative of gender trends and will be analysed further once data from all departments are available. This may inform the targeting of assistance and programmatic decisions during the period of the budget revision.

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
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	80 000	80 000	-	32 000	32 000	-	112 000	112 000
FFA	Households	190 000	203 000	393 000	78 000	84 000	162 000	268 000	287 000	555 000
Assistance to people living with HIV/ tuberculosis (TB)	Family rations	38 000	40 000	78 000	-	-	-	38 000	40 000	78 000
Project total		1 053 000	1 206 000	2 259 000	231 000	281 000	512 000	1 284 000	1 487 000	2 771 000

* Overlap with populations assisted through response to Hurricane Matthew estimated at 30 percent.

16. The value of the cash transfers provided through GFA is aligned with current prices.⁵ As agreed with the Government, the value of CBTs to households participating in FFA is aligned with the official minimum wage in Haiti.
17. The ration for seasonal food assistance is based on the estimated food gap of targeted households during the lean season. In 2018, based on market assessments and monitoring, CBT assessments and feasibility studies, WFP will shift to CBTs for targeted seasonal assistance, providing a supplement to the cash transfer value to promote access to locally available fresh and nutritious foods.
18. Using evidence gathered through the monitoring of asset creation activities, WFP will adjust the planned number of monthly working days in FFA activities from 24 to 20.

⁵ Based on market price monitoring and the minimum food basket determined by CNSA in October 2016.

	GFA	GFA contingency	FFA	Targeted seasonal food assistance	Targeted seasonal food assistance
	2017	2017	2017 and 2018	2017	2018
Cereals	-	400	-	200	-
Pulses	-	100	-	50	-
Oil	-	35	-	15	-
Salt	-	5		-	-
CBTs	0.40	-	0.80	-	0.30
TOTAL	0.40	540	0.80	265	0.30
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	-	-	-	1 023	-
% kcal from protein	-	-	-	9.5	-
% kcal from fat	-	-	-	14.7	-
Number of feeding days per month	30	-	20	30	30
Number of months assistance per year	2	1	2 to 6	4	6

Food Requirements

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

Activity	Transfer	Food requirements (mt) CBTs (USD)		
		Current	Increase/decrease	Revised total
GFA – immediate	Food	360		360
GFA – relief	Food	33 247	6 794	40 041
Treatment of acute malnutrition	Food	1 674		1 674
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Food	2 520	1 456	3 976
Prevention of chronic malnutrition	Food	14 922	2 867	17 789
Targeted seasonal food assistance	Food		3 116	3 116
FFA	Food		1 296	1 296
Assistance to people living with HIV/TB	Food	17 784		17 784
TOTAL (mt)	Food	70 507	15 529	86 036
GFA	CBTs	11 550 000	2 760 000	14 310 000
Targeted seasonal food assistance	CBTs		2 214 000	2 214 000
FFA	CBTs	21 951 072	13 360 000	35 311 072
TOTAL (USD)	CBTs	33 501 072	18 334 000	51 835 072

Hazard/Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

20. The main risks to achieving project outcomes are: i) insecurity limiting movement of humanitarian staff, disrupting transport routes or restricting beneficiaries' access to assistance; ii) natural disasters delaying or suspending planned activities, reducing the local availability of food, increasing market prices, disrupting logistics operations or shifting the prioritization of resources; and iii) revised government priorities or policies reducing the national resources allocated to coordinating and supporting recovery activities or strengthening institutional capacity.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	8 867	3 276 642	
Pulses	2 243	1 204 569	
Oil and fats	956	1 223 991	
Mixed and blended food	3 388	2 509 518	
Others	75	6 061	
Total food	15 529	8 220 781	
External transport		1 939 516	
Landside transport, storage and handling		4 816 931	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 740 142	
Food and related costs¹		16 717 370	
Cash-based transfers		18 334 000	
Related costs		3 129 420	
Cash-based transfers and related costs			21 463 420
Capacity development and augmentation			5 034 895
Direct operational costs			43 215 685
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			9 691 705
Total direct project costs			52 907 390
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			3 703 517
TOTAL WFP COSTS			56 610 907

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)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 972 465
General service staff	2 236 657
Danger pay and local allowances	432 590
Subtotal	5 641 712
Recurring and other	1 378 065
Capital equipment	511 350
Security	380 000
Travel and transportation	1 405 549
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	375 029
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	9 691 705

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

ANNEX II

HAITI PRRO 200618



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

CBT	cash-based transfer
CNSA	National Food Security Coordination
CSP	country strategic plan
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	food assistance for assets
GFA	general food assistance
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TB	tuberculosis
3PA	three-pronged approach