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**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 14–16 February 2011

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2011/9-B
18 January 2011
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – HAITI 108440

Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	33,087,437	99,687,663	132,775,099
Total cost to WFP	72,122,401	177,399,959	249,522,360

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

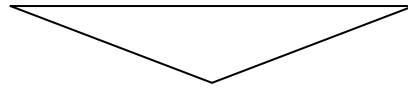
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Panama City (Latin America and the Caribbean)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the budget increase of US\$177.4 million for Haiti protracted relief and recovery operation 108440 “Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks” (WFP/EB.1/2011/9-B).

* 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.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The Haiti protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 108440) “Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Exposed to Recurrent Shocks” was intended for a two-year period starting in January 2010. However, its implementation stopped immediately with the 12 January 2010 earthquake and subsequent launch of an emergency operation (EMOP 200110). This budget revision adjusts the PRRO requirements from April 2011 to 31 December 2012, to address the enormous setback caused by the earthquake and assist up to 2.5 million beneficiaries per year.
2. More specifically, the budget revision will:
 - extend the operation from January to December 2012;
 - provide an additional 70,843 mt of food, valued at US\$67.1 million, and US\$32.6 million in cash transfers;
 - provide additional associated costs for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC) amounting to US\$66.1 million; and
 - provide additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$11.6 million.
3. Among the programmatic changes proposed are a stronger focus on Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations; sharpening of Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; and removal of Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition. Conditional cash transfers similar to those implemented under the EMOP will be introduced in the PRRO.
4. Higher DSC reflect the need to maintain a strong field presence and technical capacity. Increased LTSH costs are owing to the country’s damaged logistics infrastructure, and the increased demand for warehousing resulting from the much larger humanitarian community and immense reconstruction work underway.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. The original PRRO was to support the Government in meeting the urgent needs of populations affected by repeated shocks, including natural disasters – particularly the hurricanes and tropical storm of September 2008 – economic downturn, high food prices and civil strife. It also aimed to support early recovery by re-establishing livelihoods and reducing vulnerability and food insecurity. The operation was designed to address Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Government capacity development was expected to enable a gradual hand-over, and periodic reviews involving Government and partners would refine the strategy and time-line for this.
6. However, the context changed completely with the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, which left 230,000 people dead, 1.3 million homeless and 600,000 displaced, and destroyed much of the capital city Port-au-Prince and the towns of Leogane and Jacmel. Heavy damage and destruction of buildings and infrastructure further hampered the already poor functioning of markets, health and education services.

Government institutions suffered extensive human capital losses, including in the health and education sectors.

7. Emergency operation 200110 “Food Assistance to Earthquake-Affected Populations in Haiti” was launched on 15 January 2010, with the objective of saving lives, protecting livelihoods and enhancing the self-reliance of emergency-affected populations. General food distributions (GFDs) throughout Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas assisted up to 2 million people per month from 15 January to 30 March 2010. Conditional and targeted food assistance using a safety net approach and activities to accelerate early recovery was then introduced, with cash and food for work (CFW and FFW) from February, and the incorporation of local purchase into the emergency school feeding programme. The EMOP is scheduled to end on 31 March 2011.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Reassessment

8. Prior to the earthquake, Haiti was already the poorest country in the western hemisphere: 55 percent of its population lived below the poverty line of US\$1 per capita per day; more than 70 percent lacked access to health care; and 50 percent lacked access to potable water. The country’s history of civil conflict, location in the path of tropical storms and hurricanes, and terrain of steep, deforested hillsides combined with flood-prone areas make it particularly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. At the end of December 2009, 1.8 million people – one quarter of the population – were food-insecure, with the highest prevalence in the departments of Nord-Ouest, Artibonite, Plateau Central and Sud-Est.¹
9. The earthquake compounded the effects of previous extreme weather events and the sharp food and fuel price rises, leading the already vulnerable population to use negative coping mechanisms and increasing malnutrition and food insecurity levels. In February 2010, the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA), WFP and partners carried out an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) to assess the impact of the earthquake on household food security.² An estimated 3.5 million people were found to be food-insecure, of whom 1.3 million were living in areas directly affected by the earthquake, where more than half of the population was food-insecure.
10. A follow-up EFSA in June 2010 gauged the level of recovery and food security in earthquake-affected, disaster-prone and highly food-insecure areas.³ This revealed that food insecurity had decreased since February, but remained above pre-earthquake levels, affecting about one third of the Haitian population or between 2.5 and 3 million people. Although food insecurity is more prevalent in areas directly affected by the earthquake, the numbers of food-insecure people requiring assistance in other areas have also increased.
11. Before the earthquake, the relatively food-secure populations of Leogane, Grand Goave and Petit Goave were not targeted by WFP interventions. Following the earthquake, organized and spontaneous camps spread throughout urban, peri-urban and rural areas of these and other departments, resulting in higher household food insecurity; some 1.3 million people were still living in tents in June 2010. Poor households that lost assets during the earthquake are the most likely to remain in the camps, as they cannot afford the costs of renting or rebuilding. Their food security situation remains very precarious. For both camp dwellers and resident populations, the presence of 2 million m³ of debris poses an additional challenge to the normalization of living conditions and the reconstruction of

¹ CNSA/FEWS NET. 2010. *Bulletin de conjoncture* No. 23, October 2009 to March 2010.

² CNSA/WFP. 2010. Haiti – Rapid Post-Earthquake Emergency Food Security Assessment, March 2010 (data collected in February).

³ CNSA/WFP. 2010. Haiti Follow-Up Emergency Food Security Assessment, June 2010.

adequate housing, buildings and infrastructure for productive activities and social services. The lack of cash income is a major underlying cause of food insecurity for earthquake-affected households.

12. Most of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in areas not directly affected by the earthquake live with host families who were already food-insecure because of recurring shocks. In February, IDPs represented up to 10 percent of the population in the departments of Grande'Anse, Artibonite and Centre. Five months later, almost 80 percent of IDPs had returned to their places of origin, but the remaining 200,000 continue to be food-insecure. Host families are also at risk as they have not recovered from the asset losses incurred to accommodate the displaced families. In some cases, only displaced children were sent to host families, which were then burdened with school fees.
13. Food and nutrition security may improve slowly in the absence of new shocks. However, the situation is highly volatile, as demonstrated by the November tropical storm that devastated agriculture in Grande'Anse and Leogane, and the cholera outbreak, which spread quickly.
14. In August 2010, a crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM) by the Ministry of Agriculture, CNSA, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP estimated the 2010 food deficit at 186,000 mt of cereal equivalent,⁴ including planned commercial imports. The spring production of pulses registered a 17 percent decrease on 2009, resulting from the late rainfall and excess humidity at the end of the growing cycle. Close monitoring of the situation is recommended in Nord-Ouest, Plateau Central and western parts of the country.
15. The June 2010 EFSA recommended:
 - supporting the recovery of food-insecure populations affected by the earthquake and subsequent landslides and flooding through short-term productive and social safety net schemes such as CFW, FFW, supplementary feeding and school feeding;
 - preparing contingency plans and pre-positioning humanitarian assistance throughout the country; and
 - purchasing locally produced food to speed up recovery and support rural incomes while supplying food to WFP operations.

Purpose of the Extension and Budget Increase

16. This budget revision reaffirms the PRRO's overall goal of protecting vulnerable people while enabling government and community systems to build resilience to recurrent shocks. Given the higher needs and delayed start, a one-year extension until 31 December 2012 is proposed.
17. Strategic Objectives 3 and 2 receive greater emphasis, including through efforts to build government and community capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters. The removed Strategic Objective 4 activities may be included in a future development project. Achievements and lessons learned during the EMOP implementation will be incorporated into the PRRO. Increasingly integrated productive and social safety net interventions will support the transition from emergency to early recovery. A cross-cutting gender and protection focus will be maintained.
18. *Geographical targeting*: The findings of the June EFSA, the CFSAM and the reassessments will inform the PRRO's revised targeting strategy, incorporating

⁴ FAO/WFP. 2010. Crop and food security assessment mission to Haiti. September 2010.

earthquake-affected and highly food-insecure areas and those subject to recurring natural disasters. To establish a new baseline for the PRRO, WFP is refining a food security map to reflect the most recent food security findings, including any updates from a country-wide food security assessment in early 2011. Rapid assessments and EFSA's will assess needs in the aftermath of any new disasters, and WFP and CNSA will continue to monitor and analyse prices, food security and nutrition status regularly, using CNSA observatories in each department.

19. *Emergency response*: GFD for 517,000 people and immediate nutrition support for 172,000 children and pregnant and lactating women are included as a contingency to respond to potential new shocks in 2011 and 2012. A nutrition survey in May/June 2010 confirmed the benefits of blanket nutrition interventions in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to stabilize the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months and of pregnant and lactating women, and the appropriateness of ready-to-use supplementary food.⁵ Targeted beneficiaries will receive either Plumpy Doz or a premix of fortified blended food, vegetable oil and sugar.⁶
20. *Cash and food for work*: Productive safety net activities successfully introduced under the EMOP, including CFW and FFW, will continue. The choice of cash, food or a combination will depend on market conditions and beneficiaries' preferences. The EMOP found that cash was preferred in earthquake-affected urban areas where markets were accessible and functioning; a mix of cash and food was best in peri-urban and rural areas where market supply could only partially meet the additional demand; and food was the most adequate in highly food-insecure isolated rural areas with limited access to markets. CFW and FFW activities will include:
 - short-term low-tech CFW interventions for debris removal, mainly to provide short-term employment and income in the poorest and most food-insecure urban areas, with a gradual phasing down planned in 2012, based on food security indicators; and
 - integrated participatory watershed management activities implemented with United Nations and NGO partners in hazard-prone, food-insecure, peri-urban and rural areas, to support recovery and resilience to shocks; activities will include rehabilitation of feeder roads, consolidation of irrigation schemes, stream bank protection, nursery development, domestic and small-scale water ponds, soil and water conservation, ravine control, forestry and agroforestry.
21. *Cash-for-work* and FFW activities will be implemented within the government framework for labour-intensive activities, with cash payments based on the Government-established minimum wage of US\$5 per day for unskilled labourers. The food ration will be of equal value, adjusted periodically to reflect market price variations. Activities will be identified by local committees including local authorities, government technical agencies, donors and WFP, in line with the decentralized planning process.
22. Between April and December 2011, 117,000 workers – accounting for 585,000 beneficiaries – will be employed for an average of four months each. Food-insecure households in earthquake-affected areas will be targeted during the first year. As food security improves, a phase-down to 77,000 participants/385,000

⁵ The United Nations Children's Fund, Ministry of Health and Population, Action Against Hunger, the Centers for Disease Control, Doctors of the World and Terre des Hommes. 2010. Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, May–June 2010.

⁶ Plumpy Doz for children aged 6–35 months, and standard corn-soya blend (CSB), oil and sugar ration for children aged 36–59 months and for pregnant and lactating women.

beneficiaries is planned for 2012. WFP will ensure that both men and women benefit from CFW and FFW activities. The EMOP's efforts to involve women's groups in project implementation will be continued.

23. *School feeding*: The post-earthquake response demonstrated the capacity of school feeding to provide an immediate relief mechanism for vulnerable and disaster-affected populations. The National Plan for the Reconstruction of Haiti recognized school feeding as an effective social safety net, providing nutritious meals to children and supporting their return to school. It helped re-establish a level of normalcy, restore access to education and rebuild the hard-hit education sector. WFP is designing a five-year strategy for a sustainable school feeding programme.
24. The PRRO will target schools in the most food-insecure areas, including earthquake-affected Leogane, Jacmel, Nippes and Grande Anse'. WFP plans to reach 800,000 children in 2011 and 615,000 in 2012, assuming that households in previously better-off neighbourhoods will have recovered by 2012 and that school feeding activities transition into a development project. The number of feeding days will increase from 165 to 190, to match the Government's school calendar. Deworming tablets will be distributed to enhance the nutritional benefits of the school meals. In line with the June EFSA recommendations, WFP will distribute a one-off take-home ration at the beginning of the school year to offset the cost of school fees.
25. *Seasonal assistance*: This aims to mitigate food insecurity spikes at certain times of year. Owing to increased vulnerability and food insecurity, the number of beneficiaries for 2011 will increase from the originally planned 200,000 to 400,000.
26. *Nutrition interventions*: A nutrition survey in April/May 2010 showed that EMOP nutrition interventions implemented as part of the nutrition strategy devised with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Haiti Nutrition Cluster were effective in preventing a nutrition crisis. Targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women will therefore continue. Admission and exit criteria and the duration of assistance will be based on the new National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition.⁷ About 75,000 children aged 6–59 months will be assisted each year. Under implementation of the new protocol, the number of pregnant and lactating women targeted will be reduced from 100,000 to 48,500. The children will receive Supplementary Plumpy, and the women a premix of corn-soya blend (CSB), vegetable oil and sugar.
27. *Supplementary feeding for people living with HIV (PLHIV)*: The number of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) patients assisted under the PRRO will decline from 25,000 to 12,000, reflecting a change in the targeting criteria from individual body mass index to household food insecurity. ART and TB patients will receive a supplementary feeding ration to optimize the effectiveness of and adherence to treatment, and a take-home ration for a five-member household, reaching 60,000 beneficiaries in 2011 and 2012. Income-generating activities will strengthen beneficiary households' livelihoods, as part of the WFP hand-over strategy.

⁷ Children 6–59 months: admission, weight-for-height (W/H) -3 Z scores to -2 Z scores and/or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) 115 to 125 mm; exit, W/H > -1 Z scores and/or MUAC > 125 mm for two consecutive weighings; duration, three months. Pregnant and lactating women: admission, MUAC < 210 mm; exit MUAC > 210 mm for two consecutive measures; duration, six months.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY						
	Activity	Feeding days/year	2011			2012
			Current	Increase	Revised	
Relief	Immediate response: high-energy biscuits (HEBs)	5	517 000	-	517 000	517 000
	Rapid response: GFD	30	517 000	-	517 000	517 000
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children < 3 years	90	35 000	33 800	68 800	68 800
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children 36–59 months, pregnant and lactating women	90	-	103 200	103 200	103 200
Early recovery	Regular programme activities					
	Mother-and-child health (MCH): children < 5 years	90	75 000	-	75 000	75 000
	MCH: pregnant and lactating women	360	100 000	(51 500)	48 500	48 500
	Supplementary feeding: PLHIV/TB patients	270	25 000	(13 000)	12 000	12 000
	Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	270	125 000	(65 000)	60 000	60 000
	School feeding and summer camps	190	315 000	485 000	800 000	615 000
	Seasonal Interventions					
	Seasonal support distributions	90	200 000	200 000	400 000	307 500
	FFW/CFW/assets	96	295 000	289 000	584 000	385 000
TOTAL*			1 627 000	858 000	2 485 000	2 008 000

* The totals have been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity.

28. *Capacity development:* Partnerships with Government, donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs will be strengthened, to support the development of a national social protection framework in line with the National Plan for the Reconstruction of Haiti. This will reinforce national capacity development for disaster risk reduction, school feeding and nutrition activities, and facilitate a gradual hand-over.

29. WFP will continue working with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC) on disaster preparedness, and with CNSA to strengthen its leadership in EFSAs, food security analysis, early warning and monitoring systems. Collaboration with departmental committees will also continue for programme design and selection and coordination of CFW and FFW activities. WFP will work with the National School Feeding Programme and the Ministry of Education to improve their procurement, transport, reporting and monitoring of school feeding. Partnership with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and its Nutrition Department will be reinforced for food distribution, supplementary feeding and community-based nutrition activities in underserved communities.

30. National agricultural production meets only 50 percent of the population's food consumption requirements, so WFP purchases most of its food on international markets at

cheaper prices. However, WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners to increase its local food purchases, as agriculture is the cornerstone of the Government's reconstruction strategy. The Ministry has chosen the school feeding programme as an entry point for its local purchase strategy to stimulate the agriculture sector, benefit small farmers and associations, and provide a stable market for locally produced products. A sudden increase in demand could lead to either further increases in local food prices or substitution by additional food imports. Local procurement schemes will therefore seek to boost local production while introducing changes in the market gradually, to avoid distortions. WFP will use its expertise in procurement, quality control, storage and logistics to support the Ministry of Agriculture's recently created local purchase working group within CNSA in exploring the possibilities for buying from small farmers and guaranteeing processes along the supply chain. Donor contributions for which local procurement is a requirement will be utilized.

31. *Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)*: The scale of the earthquake led to an operation that is too large for the existing M&E capacity, in terms of both technical design and human resources. A robust M&E system will be put in place, and a comprehensive M&E tool kit is being refined. A supporting database and system should be in place in early 2011, ensuring that output-level data are regularly and accurately collected; outcome-level indicators will be added in a second phase. WFP will train its monitoring team and partners to guarantee data quality.
32. *Logistical arrangements*: The LTSH rate has increased from US\$140 to US\$170.70, reflecting increased warehousing costs following the earthquake,⁸ three additional sub-offices, new logistics hubs, and barge capacity for emergency preparedness for three months during the hurricane season. Maintenance costs for WFP's all-terrain trucks have also increased owing to ageing and the need to cover larger geographical areas with worsening road conditions.
33. Direct support costs have also risen significantly since the earthquake. The additional DSC will cover country office requirements for the extension. Although reductions in sub-offices and staffing are planned for 2011 and 2012, human resource requirements – including international staff – have increased, owing to the larger operation and local capacity constraints. The costs of housing, security and replacing information technology (IT) equipment damaged in the earthquake have also contributed to higher operational costs.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

34. General food distribution rations will be similar to those provided under the EMOP: 300 g of cereals, 50 g of pulses, 25 g of oil and 5 g of salt per person per day. The FFW ration is based on the minimum wage set by the Government, and the school feeding ration will be reduced in line with the WFP standard for primary schools: 120 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 10 g of oil and 5 g of salt per child per day. Rations for nutrition activities will remain identical, with the exception of Plumpy'Doz™ for children aged 6–35 months in emergency blanket supplementary feeding, and Supplementary Plumpy™ for children aged 36–59 months in targeted supplementary feeding, replacing the premix of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar. These changes are based on the new national protocol for the treatment of acute malnutrition and EMOP experience.

⁸ One WFP warehouse collapsed, necessitating the renting of several smaller warehouses at higher cost.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day)

	Activity	Cereal	Pulses	Veg. oil	Salt	Sugar	CSB	Plumpy Doz	Supp. Plumpy	HEB	kcal	% kcal from protein	% kcal from fat
Relief	Immediate response: HEB									100	450	10.7	30
	Rapid response: GFD	300	50	25	5						1 469	8.4	16.6
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children 6–35 months							46			247	9.6	58.3
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children 36–59 months, pregnant and lactating women			20		15	200				1 037	13.9	27.8
Early recovery	MCH: children 6–59 months								92		500	10	59.2
	MCH: pregnant and lactating women			20		15	200				1 037	13.9	27.8
	Supplementary feeding: PLHIV/TB patients			20		15	200				1 037	13.9	27.8
	Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	300	50	25	5						1 469	8.4	16.6
	School feeding and summer camps	120	30	10	5						621	9.3	15.9
	Seasonal support distributions	300	50	25	5						1 469	8.4	16.6
	FFW/assets	626	208	60							3 481	9.8	17

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)				
	Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
Relief	Immediate response: HEB	269	258	527
	Rapid response: GFD	8 886	3 257	12 143
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children 6–35 months	771	(171)	600
	Emergency blanket supplementary feeding: children 36–59 months, pregnant and lactating women	-	4 365	4 365
Subtotal relief component		9 927	7 709	17 636
Early recovery	MCH: children 6–59 months	1 653	(500)	1 153
	MCH: pregnant and lactating women	8 812	(1 280)	7 532
	Supplementary feeding: PLHIV/TB patients	1 653	(64)	1 589
	Assistance to PLHIV/TB households	13 360	(514)	12 846
	School feeding and summer camps	12 552	30 811	43 363
	Seasonal support distributions	7 197	17 356	24 553
	FFW/assets	17 959	17 325	35 284
	CFW/assets	-	US\$32 611 968	US\$32 611 968
Subtotal early recovery component		63 186	63 134	126 167
Total (mt)		73 113	70 843	143 956
TOTAL (US\$)		-	32 611 968	32 611 968

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	47 713	36 145 110	
Pulses	13 209	11 331 556	
Oil and fats	6 047	7 449 180	
Mixed and blended food	851	966 960	
Others	3 022	11 182 891	
Total food	70 843	67 075 695	
Cash transfers		32 611 968	
Subtotal food and transfers			99 687 663
External transport			12 535 691
Landside transport, storage and handling			14 231 765
Other direct operational costs			16 390 255
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			22 948 980
Total WFP direct costs			165 794 354
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			11 605 605
TOTAL WFP COSTS			177 399 959

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

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs 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 (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	8 808 615
National officers	1 579 679
General service	5 194 895
Temporary assistance	586 556
Overtime	101 768
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	(1 110 721)
International consultants	(79 345)
United Nations volunteers	(205 000)
Commercial consultancy services	240 000
Staff duty travel	878 275
Subtotal	15 994 721
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	367 395
Utilities general	413 150
Office supplies and other consumables	209 111
Communications services	872 420
Equipment repair and maintenance	586 850
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	719 970
Office set-up and repairs	219 320
United Nations organization services	1 700 000
Subtotal	5 088 216
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	642 600
Communications equipment	667 832
Local security costs	555 609
Subtotal	1 866 041
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	22 948 980



ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score > 26 for 75% of targeted households 	<p>The political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles (i.e., new Government strategy is aligned with WFP activities)</p> <p>No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs</p>
Outcome 1.2: Acute malnutrition stabilized in children 6–59 months in targeted populations affected by emergencies, through blanket supplementary feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of MUAC ≤ 5% 	<p>Other underlying causes of malnutrition are addressed by partners and the Government (water and sanitation, health, training, etc.)</p>
Output 1.1: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantities and quality, to pregnant and lactating women, children 6–59 months, and PLHIV and TB patients receiving ART, through supplementary feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amounts of food distributed, by commodity type and activity, as % of planned ➤ Numbers of targeted beneficiaries receiving food and non-food assistance, by activity, as % of planned 	<p>Sufficient resources are available on time</p> <p>Security situation allows targeting of food in affected areas</p> <p>No major pipeline break occurs</p>
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households at risk of falling into acute hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score stabilized at ≥ 40 for 75% of targeted households 	
Outcome 2.2: Early warning systems, contingency plans and food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster Preparedness Index ≥ 7 	<p>Partnerships/linkages between WFP and Government agencies (e.g. DPC)</p>
Outcome 2.3: Reduced community-level hazard risk in targeted communities, through CFW/FFW activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score 	<p>Cooperating partners have technical capacity to develop quality assets</p>

¹ The logical framework will be revised to include HIV and TB activities once more formal guidance has been given.



ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Output 2.1(a): Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantities and quality to targeted beneficiaries, through CFW/FFW activities under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amounts of food distributed, by commodity type and activity, as % of planned ➤ Numbers of targeted beneficiaries receiving food and non-food assistance, by activity, as % of planned 	<p>Prior agreement with the Government on targeting modalities</p>
<p>Output 2.1(b): Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries, through CFW/FFW activities under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total cash distributed, as % of planned ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash, as % of planned ➤ Number of women heads of household receiving cash, as % of planned ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as % of planned 	<p>Reliable local financial institution(s) to ensure timely delivery of cash payment in CFW/FFW activities</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation measures in place, with WFP capacity development support; assets built and restored for targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of systems created or restored, by type and unit of measure: early warning systems, contingency plans, food security monitoring systems, watershed management, construction of irrigation, land rehabilitation, etc. 	<p>Partnerships/linkages between WFP and Government agencies (e.g., DPC)</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score stabilized at ≥ 40 for 75% of targeted households 	<p>Political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles (i.e., new Government strategy is aligned with WFP activities)</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2: Increased access to assets for targeted communities in fragile or transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score: functioning, useful, productive assets increased for 80% of targeted communities 	<p>No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs</p> <p>No major pipeline break occurs</p>

ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.3: Enrolment of girls and boys in schools assisted through school feeding stabilized at pre-crisis levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual rates of change in numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools ➤ Retention rates for girls and boys in post-crisis situations ➤ Continuation rates for girls and boys 	<p>Sufficient resources available on time</p> <p>Affected schools' infrastructure is functioning, including partners' storage capacity</p> <p>High-quality product received by country office</p> <p>Adequate WFP transport capacity</p> <p>Clear logistics chain from customs</p> <p>Effective implementation of Government literacy programme</p> <p>Security situation allows delivery of food in intervention areas</p> <p>Political conflicts do not disrupt the school calendar</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4: Improved food consumption over assistance period for households of targeted ART and TB patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score > 26 for 75% of targeted households 	<p>Political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles (i.e., new Government strategy is aligned with WFP activities)</p> <p>No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs</p> <p>Availability of ART in WFP intervention areas</p> <p>No inventory shortages of TB treatment and ART, where available</p> <p>Partners have an efficient data-collection system</p> <p>(A baseline survey for analysis of this indicator during the PRRO will be carried out in early 2011)</p>
<p>Outcome 3.5: Improved adherence to ART and TB treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adherence rate of 95% 	<p>Political context allows the provision of food assistance under humanitarian principles (i.e., new Government strategy is aligned with WFP activities)</p> <p>No other major natural event or social upheaval occurs</p> <p>Availability of ART in WFP intervention areas</p> <p>No inventory shortages of TB treatment and ART, where available</p> <p>Partners have an efficient data-collection system</p> <p>(A baseline survey for analysis of this indicator during the PRRO will be carried out in early 2011)</p>





ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.6: Improved nutritional status of targeted children 6–59 months and of pregnant and lactating women, through targeted supplementary feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months Target: W/H < 5% ➤ Prevalence of malnourishment among pregnant and lactating women Target: MUAC < 21 cm for < 5% ➤ Programme performance indicators: recovery rate > 75% ; default rate < 15%; death rate < 10 % ; coverage rate ≥ 75% 	<p>Sufficient numbers of trained staff in health centres</p> <p>Continuing commitment to nutrition on the part of Government and the international community</p>
<p>Output 3.1(a): Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantities and quality to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amounts of food distributed, by commodity type and activity, as % of planned ➤ Numbers of targeted beneficiaries receiving food and non-food assistance, by activity, as % of planned 	<p>Sufficient resources available on time</p> <p>Security situation allows targeting of food in affected areas</p>
<p>Output 3.1 (b): Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries, under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash, as % of planned ➤ Number of women heads of household receiving cash, as % of planned beneficiaries ➤ Total cash amount distributed, as % of planned ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as % of planned 	
<p>Output 3.2: Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals, through CFW/FFW and food-for-assets activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals 	

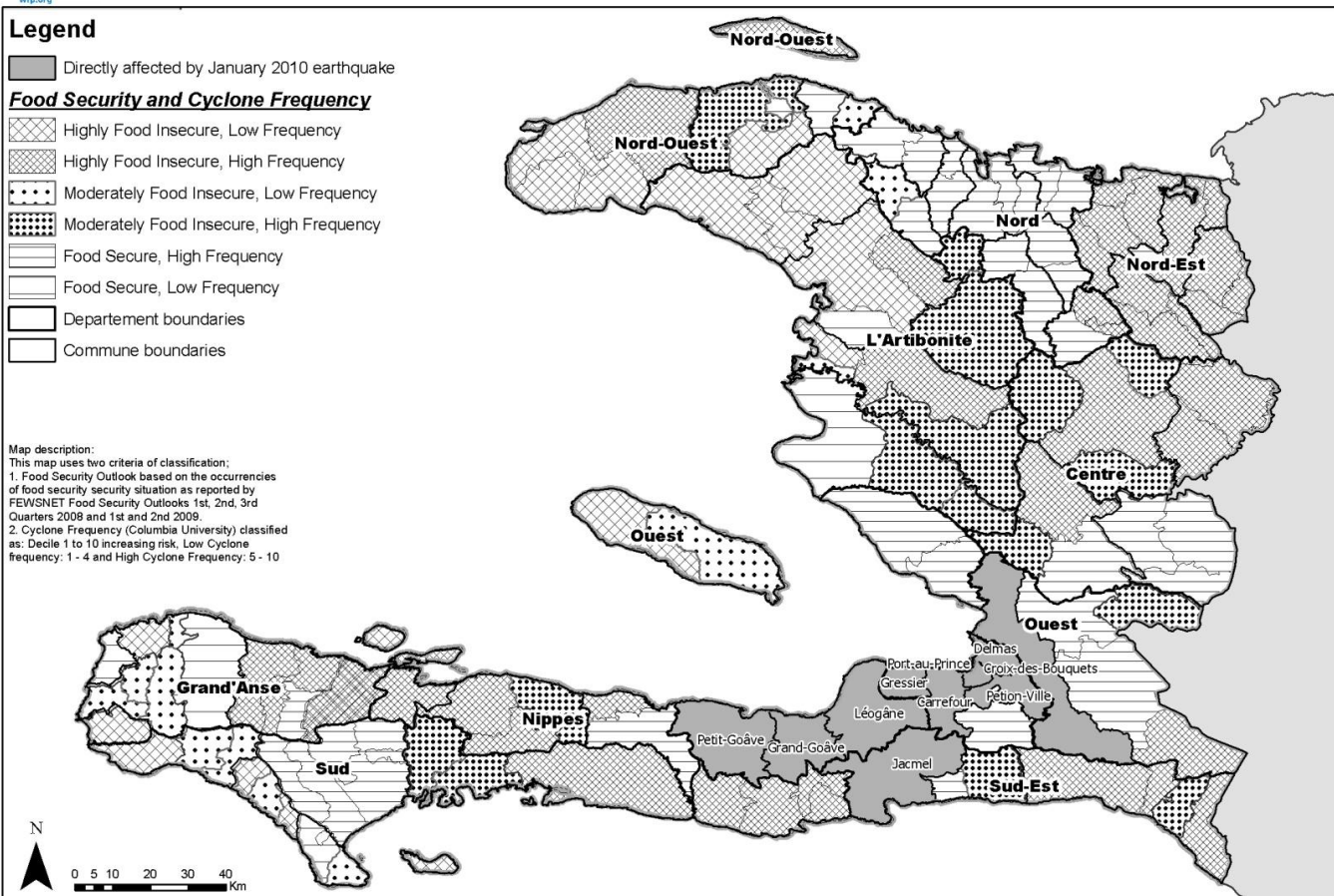
ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Output 3.3 (a): School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP, as % of planned 	
Output 3.3 (b): Supply of deworming tablets to primary schoolchildren, through school feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of boys and girls receiving Albendazole tablets in WFP-supported schools, as % of planned ➤ Number of schools reached by the anti-parasite campaigns, as % of planned ➤ Number of anti-parasite campaigns carried out, as % of planned 	<p>Security situation allows implementation in the target area</p> <p>Availability of Albendazole</p>
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 5.1: Increased national-level marketing opportunities with cost-effective WFP local purchases, through implementation of local purchase strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amount of food purchased locally, as % of total distributed in-country 	
Output 5.1: Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification ➤ Amount of food purchased locally, as % of total purchased 	



Haiti: Food Security Trend Analysis

Cyclone Frequency and communes directly affected by January 2010 earthquake



ANNEX III

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.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CFSAM	crop and food security assessment mission
CFW	cash for work
CNSA	National Food Security Coordination (<i>Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire</i>)
CSB	corn-soya blend
DPC	Directorate for Civil Protection (<i>Direction de la protection civile</i>)
DSC	direct support costs
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	food for work
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
ISC	indirect support costs
IT	information technology
LTSH	land transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCH	mother-and-child health
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TB	tuberculosis
W/H	weight for height