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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

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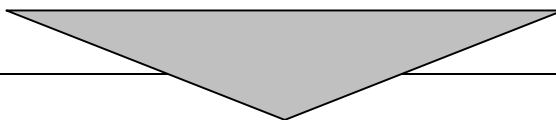
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COUNTRY PROGRAMME— HAITI (2003–2006)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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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Executive Summary

The 2002 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report ranks Haiti 146th out of 173 countries. The gender-related development index (GDI) is 0.467, with Haiti ranking 122nd. The macroeconomic and social indicators have continued to worsen since the preparation of the last Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for Haiti. In 2000, in spite of the fact that Haiti receives a net amount of about US\$750 million each year, the balance of trade deficit amounted to approximately US\$45 million. Other indicators that dropped in 2001 are: the gross national product (GNP), by 1.2 percent; investments, by 7 percent; and consumption, by 14 percent. As national production covers only 55 percent of food needs, the difference of 45 percent has been partially compensated for by a heavy increase in commercial imports. It is highly unlikely that this import rate can be maintained, given the current economic situation.

This economic decline and the current political instability, along with the problems encountered in the establishment of policies and in the functioning of government institutions, have resulted in increased vulnerability to food insecurity and the growing weakness of the survival mechanisms of an already very poor population. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Haiti is one of the three countries in the world whose conditions are the most dramatic, with a calorie deficit of 460 kcal per day (followed by Afghanistan with 480 kcal per day and Somalia with 490 kcal per day).

In accordance with the Board's recommendations, vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) surveys have been carried out in close cooperation with the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA). The World Bank has co-financed this activity. The VAM results show that a very high proportion of households (40 percent) live in chronic food insecurity or experience a high degree of vulnerability, and that 16 percent have some access to food, but situation remains precarious. The study also shows that 40 percent of women heads of household have no access to land, and that less than 3 percent of those with access to land own more than 2 ha. The VAM results will make it possible to better target the resources of WFP and its partners in the departments of the northern part of Haiti and in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince.

In this region, Haiti is the country most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Around 390,000 persons are estimated to be carriers of HIV, and each year about 5,000 babies are born HIV-positive. The prevalence of HIV among expectant mothers is estimated to be between 7 and 10 percent in urban areas. All the country's departments are affected.

This second Country Programme (CP) covers the period 2003–2006. The CP cycle has been shortened by one year in order to harmonize it with those of other United Nations agencies operating in Haiti. It fits into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and has been conceived in accordance with the WFP Enabling Development policy, with government strategies to combat poverty, and with a vulnerability analysis. It is based on the CSO for Haiti, which was approved by the Board in October 2001.



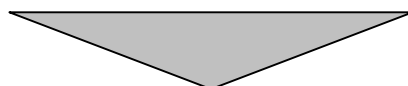
The CP for 2003–2006 was drawn up in consultation with government stakeholders (those responsible for health, education, agriculture and planning) and with the active participation of the United Nations Population Assistance Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and FAO. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors also participated in the consultation process.

Institutional development and capacity-building are pivotal cross-cutting elements of the CP and are designed to help achieve sustainability of the activities undertaken among the communities targeted through VAM. In order to achieve this, a participatory approach that takes account of gender issues is needed. The implementation of educational activities will require the creation of partnerships. These will provide for the implementation of advocacy and training activities and for women's participation in school activities. The training of teachers will focus on gender issues, placing emphasis on the education of girls and the elimination of violence towards them. The CP also aims at increasing the organizational and self-development capacities of the various committees (those made of parents, users of natural resources, and those concerned with health), or of groups (such as women and growers).

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP will focus its development activities on five objectives. The present CP will address objectives 1, 2 and 5: to enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; to enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; and to enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

For the CP proposed for Haiti for the period 2003–2006, the Executive Director requests that the Board approve, within the limits of the available resources, the allocation of US\$25.1 million to cover all basic direct operational costs.

Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for Haiti (2003–2006)
(WFP/EB.3/2002/8/3).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. Since the drawing up of the last CSO for Haiti, its macroeconomic and social indicators have continued to worsen. The current economic crisis has heavy repercussions on the country's financial situation and on the standard of living of the population. Imports exceed US\$1.1 billion, while exports remain stagnant at around US\$300 million, despite the fact that Haiti receives a net amount of close to US\$750 each year; in 2000, the balance of trade recorded a deficit of more than US\$45 million, rising with respect to 1999. This deficit was made up mostly by the currency reserves of the Bank of the Republic of Haiti; these currently represent less than a month's exports, i.e. less than US\$90 million.¹ Other economic indicators also fell in 2001: GNP dropped by 1.2 percent, investments by 7 percent, and consumption by 14 percent.²
2. While the equivalent consumption needs in cereals increased as a result of demographic growth, the local food supply, which provided 57 percent of national needs in 1966, dropped to 55 percent in 2001, and the level of food aid fell from 8 to 7.5 percent. This food gap was partially made up by a considerable increase in commercial imports (525,000 tons in 2001, i.e. 28.5 percent of the available commodities), but it is highly unlikely that this import rate can be maintained, given the current economic situation.
3. This economic decline and current political instability, combined with the problems encountered in the establishment of policies and the functioning of government institutions, have led to very low levels of productivity and food availability for the already impoverished population. This has increased people's vulnerability to food insecurity and further weakened their fragile survival mechanisms.
4. UNDP's Human Development Report (2002) ranks Haiti 146th out of 173 countries, with a gender development index of 0.467, which places Haiti in 122nd position.
5. In 1999, FAO introduced an additional food security indicator (depth of hunger), which serves to measure the extent of the food deficit among the malnourished. Haiti is one of the three countries in the world whose conditions are the most dramatic, with a caloric deficit of 460 kcal per day, followed by Afghanistan with 480 kcal per day and Somalia with 490 kcal per day.
6. In accordance with the recommendations of the CP appraisal mission and the Board, VAM surveys have been carried out in close cooperation with the CNSA, by making use of the standard analytical framework. The World Bank has co-financed this activity.
7. The VAM results will make it possible to redirect assistance and to better target the resources of WFP and its partners in the country's northern departments. Twenty-three municipalities will be given priority consideration for the CP (ten in the northern part, nine in the northeastern part, and four in the northwestern department, an area that was not targeted by the current CP). The poor districts on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince remain a priority for this CP.
8. Available data indicate that a high proportion of households (40 percent) live in chronic food insecurity or present a high degree of vulnerability, and that 16 percent remain in precarious conditions in spite of the fact that food is to some degree available and accessible. Thus, only 44 percent of households have good or fairly good food security and

¹ Ministry of Planning and Bank of the Republic of Haiti.

² CNSA/FAO.



the resources necessary for an adequate diet, while spending 55 percent of their income to purchase food.

9. The households that experience extreme food insecurity suffer from an almost complete absence of protein, and their diet consists mostly of bread and cereals, in particular sorghum. They spend between 56 and 66 percent of their incomes on food. Households that are managed by women derive fewer food supplies from their own production (only 16 percent of women have incomes from agriculture), but they tend to consume a little more sorghum, maize, pulses and eggs.
10. A very large proportion of the working population (43.4 percent) has no source of income. Most adults declare themselves to be farmers, but very few of them are able to provide for their families with what is produced by the land. Thus, 58 percent of households with less than 0.25 ha of land live in conditions of chronic food insecurity or extreme vulnerability. In addition, 40 percent of women heads of household have no access to land and less than 3 percent of women with access to land have more than 2 ha.
11. Poverty and the increased vulnerability of Haitian households exists within a context of large sectoral programmes that are blocked, and almost total disengagement by bilateral cooperation agencies and development banks. Moreover, the NGOs have seen a considerable reduction in the resources made available to them.
12. In this region, Haiti is the country most affected by the HIV AIDS epidemic. Approximately 390,000 persons are estimated to be carriers of HIV and an estimated 45,000 deaths are attributed each year to AIDS. There is an alarming rate of mother-to-child transmission of the virus, and about 5,000 new-born babies are HIV positive. The prevalence of HIV among expectant mothers is estimated to be between 7 and 10 percent in urban areas. All the country's departments are affected.
13. Faced with this situation, it is important that the CP ensure the participation of the highest possible number of institutions in order to provide appropriate emergency aid (in Haiti this means introducing development programmes within an emergency context) and to prevent any further deterioration of human and environmental resources. It is here that multilateral organizations such as WFP can play a decisive role. In such a context food aid is totally warranted, but given the precariousness of the resources of all the other intervening partners, an important cash component will be necessary to implement these activities.
14. In April of this year, the Ministry of Planning submitted a draft requesting that the international community grant Haiti 200,000 tons of rice each year as food aid (another cereal, e.g. wheat, could be used instead) so that it could be monetized through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (PL-480). This would help to improve the balance of payments, increase the availability of food, allow intervention on the prices of basic commodities on the market, and provide funding for programmes of a social nature, such as education for all and the school feeding programme.
15. The second CP for Haiti covers the period 2003–2006. The programme's cycle has been shortened by one year to ensure its harmonization with those run by other United Nations agencies in Haiti. Its design takes into account the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), WFP's Enabling Development policy, the vulnerability analysis and mapping surveys, which are dedicated mainly to the areas affected by food insecurity, and the Government's poverty alleviation strategies. It is based on the CSO for Haiti, which was approved by the Board in October 2001.



16. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. The existing CP will address objectives 1, 2 and 5. These are to:
- enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
 - enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
 - enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RESOURCES AND PREPARATION PROCESS

17. This second CP comes within the scope of the UNDAF (2002–2006), which was approved by the Government in June 2001. Its overall objective is to promote sustainable human development through poverty alleviation and the elimination of social discrimination, the enforcement of rights, and the protection and observance of the human rights of vulnerable groups, in particular those of women, children and the inhabitants of rural areas. Its strategic objectives are: (i) poverty alleviation; and (ii) the strengthening of education as the driving force for development. The priority areas of intervention are: (i) governance; (ii) basic social services; and (iii) food security/sustainable rural development.
18. The CP for 2003–2006 has been prepared in consultation with government stakeholders (those concerned with health, education, agriculture and planning) and with the active participation of the UNFPA, of WHO/PAHO, UNICEF, UNDP and FAO. NGOs and donors also participated in the consultation process. Preparation of the CP has been facilitated by: (i) an appraisal mission; (ii) the process of preparation of the second CSO; (iii) training for WFP personnel, partners and staff of agencies of the United Nations system (seminars on food assistance and development, on participatory techniques and gender issues), and extensive use of VAM (between January and May 2002), with the training of almost 50 researchers. Moreover, a CP preparation mission took place in May in cooperation and consultation with all the stakeholders, including local authorities, donors, NGOs and religious institutions, and with the active participation of the United Nations agencies (UNFPA and WHO/PAHO have appointed specialists to accompany the mission during their field visits). Beneficiaries were also extensively consulted.
19. As the gender issue is a cross-cutting theme within the framework for Haiti and also for WFP, work will continue to be carried out with the stakeholders and specialists in order to encourage the increased participation of women in the development process.
20. The CP that was approved for 1998–2002 (WFP/EB.3/97/7/Add.3) provided for the allocation of US\$54.6 million, i.e. an average of US\$11 million per year. However, the amounts paid were in the order of US\$5 to US\$6 million per year, covering about 50 percent of requirements. Faced with the acuteness and the extent of poverty and food insecurity in the areas of assistance, WFP should dedicate more resources to the CP than in past years, in order to bring about a sustainable change in the lives of the beneficiaries.



21. However, because of budgetary constraints, assistance to a greater number of beneficiaries can only be provided through complementary activities, to be implemented on the basis of the additional funds made available. WFP will help mobilize these resources with bilateral and multilateral donors.
22. The Government's direct contribution to CP funding is estimated at US\$4,824,877 for the four-year period.
23. It is proposed that resources be allocated to bring the food commodity total to 45,288 tons (i.e. an average of 11,320 tons per year), for a direct operational cost of US\$25,068,463.
24. The activities and beneficiaries provided for in the CP are divided as follows.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO CP ACTIVITIES, 2003–2006				
Category of activity	Commodities (tons)	Distribution per activity (%)	Number of beneficiaries (annual average)	Women's participation (%)
Basic Activity 1: Nutrition and health support to vulnerable groups	24 250	53.54	91 320	68
Basic Activity 2: Investment in human capital through education and training	16 094	35.54	121 060	54
Basic Activity 3: Improvement in food security and environmental protection	4 944	10.92	17 786	45
Total CP	45 288	100	230 166	

Activity 1: Nutrition and Health Support to Vulnerable Groups

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

25. This activity addresses objective 1 of the Enabling Development policy and aims to promote the Government's health strategy by addressing the priorities defined in national policy on nutrition.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

26. In Haiti, 28 percent of children under 5 are underweight, about 5 percent suffer from acute malnutrition and 32 percent show signs of stunting. According to the EMMUS III survey, two thirds of children between the ages of 6 and 59 months suffer from anaemia.
27. More than half of Haitian women are anaemic (55 percent), and during pregnancy 63 percent suffer from light or severe anaemia, whose direct consequence is an increased risk of maternal mortality (523 per 100,000) and of infants being underweight at birth, which tends to condition their future strongly.
28. The prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases among the adult population is estimated to be in the order of 12 percent. In Haiti, AIDS is considered a major public health problem



and a source of great concern to health officials. Unlike the sexually transmitted diseases that affect both the rural and urban environment to the same extent, AIDS is more prevalent in urban areas. Women are particularly vulnerable to this epidemic. The already high risk for women is increased by their very limited power to negotiate on matters of a sexual nature, by their markedly inferior economic condition and by their lack of schooling. Keeping tuberculosis under control is still a priority in Haiti, all the more so since it is often associated with AIDS.

⇒ *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

29. The objectives of this activity are: (a) to reduce malnutrition, food insecurity and disease among the vulnerable groups; (b) to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods and food security of the persons infected, by contributing to the nutritional and medical-social care of expectant mothers and orphans; and (c) to improve the technical and managerial capacities of health officials.
30. The intended outcomes include: (a) improvement of the nutrition and health conditions of the targeted population; (b) improvement of the quality of life of expectant mothers and orphans suffering from HIV/AIDS; and (c) the strengthening of health services.

⇒ *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

31. Food aid will make it possible to cover 20 percent of the calorie deficit, not only that of the malnourished person but also that of four family members. The project's government directorate has requested that the family ration be adopted and its composition changed, so that it includes proteins and lipids. This change is warranted by observations in the field. Since the conditions of malnutrition diagnosed reflected the food insecurity of the entire family, the appraisal mission also recommended that the ration be changed, the individual ration being almost always consumed by the whole family.
32. The supplementary ration consists of soya-fortified wheat flour, cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt. The following daily ration will be provided: (a) a malnourished child will receive 89 g of cereals, 19 g of beans, 14 g of oil and iodized salt; (b) an expectant or a nursing mother will receive 67 g of cereals, 39 g of beans, 14 g of oil and iodized salt; (c) a patient suffering from HIV/AIDS will receive 95 g of cereals, 39 g of beans, 14 g of oil and iodized salt.
33. Food aid will not only make it possible to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable children and mothers, it will also encourage the targeted population to consult the health services and will reduce the opportunity costs for those who participate in training activities. This, in turn, will help change the practices of the beneficiaries.
34. Food aid will certainly help expectant mothers to endure the digestive problems involved in treatment, to reduce the risks of anaemia, and to continue treatment. Children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS housed in orphanages and/or in centres will receive a ration that will enable them to cope with the conditions of food insecurity in which they find themselves. The ration supplied to the volunteers will serve to encourage them and compensate them for their efforts to provide health education and assist persons infected with HIV.

⇒ *Implementation Strategy*

35. This activity aims to promote nutrition and health education that is capable of ensuring a sustainable change in the practices of the targeted population in the long term (namely,



children under 5, expectant and nursing mothers, those suffering from tuberculosis, and victims of HIV/AIDS).

36. The care of persons affected by HIV/AIDS still constitutes a challenge in Haiti today, although it remains a government priority, as stated in the Government's AIDS Prevention Plan. This care should include treatment (tri-therapy) and psychological support. For expectant mothers, who constitute the main targeted group, such care is essential to reduce the risks of the virus being transmitted from mother to infant.
37. This activity will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, in cooperation with the various NGOs operating within the local institutions through which the programme is implemented. In order to facilitate the monitoring of changes in the beneficiaries' nutrition and health status, the criteria for inclusion and the information gathering system will be modified and made simpler.

⇒ *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

38. WFP will supply food products to 16 health centres in the northeastern part of Haiti, ten in the northern part and 35 in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. The family ration will make it possible, over the four years, to make up the calorie intake deficit of 54,800 children between 5 and 59 months, 30,400 expectant and nursing mothers, 3,500 expectant mothers suffering from HIV/AIDS, 2,500 orphans and 120 volunteer trainers.

⇒ *Support, Coordination and Partnerships*

39. The nutritional care of children and expectant and nursing mothers will be implemented in close cooperation with the various NGOs working in the areas targeted by the CP, with the UNFPA, through its programme for the reduction of maternal mortality, and with UNICEF and WHO, which provide integrated care for children suffering from diseases.
40. International Child Care will continue to implement the supplementary nutrition activity intended for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) will provide cooperation through its programme of advocacy and support of treatment for patients.
41. Synergy will be ensured among the various activities of the CP, in particular education, through school health activities.

⇒ *Monitoring Arrangements*

42. A monitoring system will be set up by the Ministry for Public and Population Health (institutional strengthening is planned so that the ministry is able to carry out its task effectively), by WFP (which will provide technical support) and by the various partners, in order to assess the results of activities.

⇒ *Cost Estimate*

43. This activity will require 24,250 tons of food commodities for an estimated direct operational cost of US\$13,513,486.



Activity 2: Investment in Human Capital through Education and Training

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

44. This activity addresses objective 2 of the Enabling Development policy and supports government strategies to promote education. The approach, which aims to educate vulnerable children, combines nutrition and health, with the training of teachers within a context of school and community integration. School feeding is considered an essential component of the Government's strategy to improve the quality of education.
45. Institutional development and capacity-building are key elements of the CP and will help achieve the sustainability of the activities undertaken in communities targeted by VAM. To achieve this end, a participatory approach based on gender equity is required. Educational activities, which will be carried out through the development of partnerships, provide for the protection, training and participation of women in the schools' activities. The training of teachers will centre on gender issues, with the emphasis on girls' education and the elimination of violence towards them.
46. The strategic focus also aims to improve the organizational and self-developmental capacities of the various committees (those made up of parents, users of natural resources, and those concerned with health) or of groups (such as women and growers). Such improvement can also be achieved by applying a participatory approach that takes the gender issue into account.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

47. Haiti's education sector is one of the least developed in the world. One third of school-aged children has no access to school. At the national level, it is estimated that about 500,000 children have no basic education. These are the social and economic factors that affect school enrolment. Although no appreciable difference exists in the enrolment rate of girls and boys, when a family is unable to afford the costs of schooling for more than one child, it tends to give priority to boys.
48. Public schools represent only about 10 percent of educational institutions and employ less than 25 percent of the teaching force. The tendency is towards the development of the private sector (76 percent of students), but only a small minority of institutions that constitute it is officially recognized.
49. The basic educational competence of teachers is very low. Qualified teachers (only 10 percent) are concentrated in urban areas and in congregationalist and national schools. This problem is worsened by the lack of educational equipment and school books.
50. Disease is closely linked to inadequate nutritional status and to poor sanitary conditions. Difficulties in accessing drinking water, together with the absence of latrines and a lack of hygiene are responsible for most cases of diarrhoea and parasitic diseases, which can cause malnutrition in children. As a result, children miss school more and more frequently and often drop out, or their attention span drops and they lose their learning capacity.
51. The development activities carried out in Haiti are usually part of a decentralized framework of assistance that depends on local facilities and grass-roots organizations. Nevertheless, this approach is still highly sectoral and there is a multiplicity of committees with a limited capacity for planning and staffing. (The literacy rate among participants may be low and the management capacity of these committees is often rudimentary.)



52. The evaluation of the existing CP recommended greater integration between the three programme components in order to improve synergy. This recommendation was taken into account in the preparation of the new CP and can be achieved through stronger support for community development.

⇒ Objectives and Intended Outcomes

53. The objective of this activity is to help achieve the principal goal of the National Programme for Basic Education, i.e. to improve the quality of education in Haiti. Its specific objectives are to: (a) increase school attendance and the learning capacity of students; (b) increase the functional literacy rate, in particular that of women; and (c) increase basic knowledge and strengthen the management committees.
54. The intended outcomes of this activity are: (a) a short-term reduction of hunger; (b) a reduction of the prevalence of helminthiasis (diseases caused by worms); (c) an increase in the school attendance rate, especially among girls, with students benefiting from better socio-sanitary and educational conditions in at least 50 percent of the schools targeted; (d) an improvement in the competence of staff with regard to health, education and agriculture.
55. The intended outcomes in terms of support to community development are: (a) a reduction in the illiteracy rate, especially among girls; and (b) an improvement in the technical and administrative capacities of committees, which will become more capable of coping with multiple risks.

⇒ Role and Modalities of Food Aid

56. By reducing hunger in the short term and increasing the intake of micronutrients, food aid will promote school attendance. It will also serve as a regulating element for some schools through the signing of a performance agreement between the school community and the Ministry of Education.
57. During the 160 days of classes, a daily ration will be served in two portions (twice daily) in all the targeted schools. The combination of a hot meal and a morning drink will satisfy almost half of the daily calorie requirements of children and two thirds of their protein requirements. It will also provide about a quarter of vitamin A requirements and 60 percent of iron requirements.
58. In schools with no access to water or to the basic facilities necessary to prepare a hot meal, children will be served a snack. This will consist of a fortified biscuit made of enriched local or imported flour and of a fish or peanut butter (*mamba*) sandwich. This will be equivalent to a quarter of their calorie requirements, half of protein requirements, a quarter of vitamin A requirements, and 40 percent of iron requirements.
59. Depending on the type of support for community development, food aid will encourage some groups of stakeholders (in particular women and the heads of very vulnerable households) to participate in training activities. Food-for-learning rations will also be distributed to the women and men who enrol in the literacy courses, and to volunteer trainers.

⇒ Implementation Strategy

60. Emphasis will be placed on the integration of educational and health activities. Partnerships will be set up with specialized NGOs (such as *Initiative développement pour les écoles du Nord-Ouest* [Development Project for the Schools of the North-West] and



with the Directorate for Teaching and Vocational Training and the *Programme national des cantines scolaires* (PNCS [the National School Feeding Programme]). The CP will also take advantage of the positive lessons learned from the existing programme, in particular the Education 2004 project. The implementation strategy will ensure the integration of education with health, including deworming and sanitation.

61. Teachers will receive training in health, hygiene, and nutrition practices, as well as in basic educational practices, taking account of the gender issue. School directors will receive additional training with regard to management and storage. Some of the training courses will be a prerequisite for school feeding. Community committees and parents' committees will play a fundamental role in the construction of latrines and kitchens, and in the procurement of drinking water.
62. Once activities have started, a baseline survey will be prepared with the participation of the groups and committees of the targeted communities. Literacy courses and exchange visits between groups will be encouraged.

⇒ **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

63. The activity in support of school feeding will benefit an average of 87,500 primary school students—45,500 girls and 42,000 boys attend the schools targeted. The programme will last four years. About 321 parents' associations will receive training in the maintenance and repair of school facilities and 1,120 teachers will benefit from retraining courses. Support in the form of dry rations is provided for cooks.
64. A total of 32,330 persons of both genders will benefit from the following training activities: (a) retraining courses for 1,120 teachers; (b) planning and self-assessment training (about three days) for 900 programme participants; (c) 150 days of training in literacy for 7,000 women and 1,000 men; (d) health/nutrition and school health care training will be given to about 7,880 members of parents' groups; and (e) 15,550 beneficiaries will attend courses in management and production. Participants will receive an individual ration for each day of training. In addition, 110 volunteer trainers will receive 136 rations a year as compensation for their services.

⇒ **Support, Coordination and Partnerships**

65. The PNCS coordinates food aid to Haiti's schools and monitors implementation of the Government's policy. In order to ensure the implementation of WFP food support activities to schools, the Government has set up a national directorate, which is financed by funds from the public Treasury.
66. The Ministry of Public and Population Health, French Cooperation, WHO/PAHO and UNICEF will provide expertise for the deworming campaign and for the other components of the school health programme.
67. The Directorate for Teaching and Vocational Training, the United Nations Equipment Fund (UNEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Union and specialized NGOs will make their technical competencies available to train teachers and to provide community support. The programme will also rely on the Ministry for Literacy to train activities organizers and provide educational materials.



⇒ *Monitoring Arrangements*

68. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be implemented by PNCS field representatives, the National Directorate of the PNCS, the Ministry of Public and Population Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, of Natural Resources and Rural Development, and by WFP. It will be strengthened by the creation of an M&E unit for all school activities. The Ministry of Education's inspectors will monitor and evaluate the quality of teaching and the absenteeism, drop-out and school enrolment rates.

⇒ *Cost Estimates*

69. This activity will require 16,094 tons of food commodities, for an estimated direct operational cost of US\$8,996,122.

Activity 3: Increasing Food Security and Environmental Protection

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

70. For the sake of consistency, this activity will provide support to communities already engaged in other CP activities. By giving priority to water and soil conservation projects, this activity should enable households to manage natural resources better and eventually to be able to count on more sustainable livelihoods. For this reason, activities will last several years and will be the subject of a simple management plan defined by the groups and institutions concerned, with the technical support of CP staff. A participatory approach will be obligatory in the building of community and household assets. This activity will centre mostly on the priorities, work loads and time constraints of women. Women will participate in the selection, implementation and evaluation of activities, and in the decision-making process.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

71. The area in which the CP concentrates its activities is characterized by structural food insecurity and by a high degree of vulnerability, owing as much to climatic hazards as to the inappropriate techniques used in exploiting natural resources. The VAM survey has identified the following as the main problems of the targeted area:

- The heavy dependence of all households, farmers included, on the market for their survival; this is explained by the predominance of a rainfed agriculture dependent on very irregular precipitation—more or less serious periods of drought tend to be followed by floods; to this must be added the erosion of land, together with a serious silting up of the river network.
- The use of very rudimentary farming techniques often prevents the population from building sufficient reserves, thus causing food shortages during the dry and lean periods.
- The inadequacy of funds for investment, which is generated by an excessively low profit margin makes it impossible for people to use their time and energy to the best advantage, so that they are increasingly led into a spiral of poverty.
- The poor state of most rural roads and paths hinders internal and interregional trade and makes it difficult to access schools and health centres and to procure basic and necessary goods.



72. Previous interventions encountered many problems, such as the absence of efficient outreach services and of partners capable of supporting agricultural production; annual planning without any long-term prospects; lack of means to support and strengthen beneficiary organizations; and lack of non-food inputs and technical support for the setting up of the facilities planned.
73. In consideration of these problems and in the absence of any programme to relaunch the country's agriculture, CP support has been focused entirely on natural resources management activities for greater community development.
74. Moreover, given the considerable deterioration of catchment areas, the limited amount of control over streams that provide agricultural land parcels with water and the lack of control over the environment as a whole, these activities should remain geographically limited and be implemented over the long term.

⇒ *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

75. The activity's objectives are to: (a) create assets in order to increase food security and support the livelihoods of the targeted populations; (b) help reduce the environmental degradation of the microbasins that are exploited by the targeted populations; (c) improve access to basic services and improve the physical and sanitary conditions of schools; and (d) ensure monitoring of food security conditions.
76. In order to achieve these objectives, it will be necessary, on the one hand, to support the efforts of the targeted communities to manage their resources in a more sustainable way. On the other hand, activities can be undertaken upstream of cultivated lands as a complement to activities to promote an agriculture that conserves waters at the level of land parcels. It is by working on these two aspects for at least three years that the CP hopes to provide the kind of dynamism that will make it possible to continue these activities beyond the CP's period of assistance.
77. The intended outcomes are an increase in the incomes of beneficiaries, through: (a) an increase in yields and an improvement in farming methods; (b) the diversification of local crops; (c) better management of water resources through the establishment of user committees; (d) greater access to basic services and markets; and (e) improvement in the capacity to generate and use information on food security.

⇒ *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

78. The food deficit, the lack of public resources to finance programmes in rural areas, and the seasonal nature of agricultural works give food aid a comparative, but insufficient advantage with respect to other types of assistance, in terms of natural resources management activities. Giving WFP rations to beneficiaries participating in water and soil conservation activities and in infrastructure rehabilitation will ensure a direct transfer of incomes and enable beneficiaries to take the risk of investing in activities that do not have an immediate impact.
79. WFP food aid, in the form of food for work, will be targeted to a population that experiences food security only during one part of the year and will integrate the food intake of families in an emergency period or when economic activity is weak. Because of the lack of resources, the family ration has been changed and reduced to a ration for only four persons; fish or canned meat are too expensive and have been replaced by pulses, which are appreciated by the population. The ration consists of fortified maize meal, rice, beans, oil and iodized salt.



⇒ *Implementation Strategy*

80. In addition to the fact that this activity will be an integral part of a community development approach, its implementation will be limited to the following activities: (a) gully treatment works; (b) fencing off and soil preparation works on land parcels and in areas with agricultural potential; (c) according to the locations and their potential, support for the exploitation and/or establishment of small-scale irrigation systems³ after a user or an area committee has been set up and become operative; (d) support, through partners, for the improvement and diversification of household market garden and fruit production; and (e) opening/repair of local roads, making it possible to access schools and health institutions.
81. Intervention will always take place after the group has been sensitized and its organization and involvement have been verified by a CP development team. The CP provides for the possibility of calling on experts or of establishing partnerships so that the design of interventions is sound and well understood by beneficiaries. Once the assistance document has been accepted, an agreement will be finalized with the group and its approval will be the subject of a general meeting of the association. Afterwards assistance will be implemented in accordance with this agreement and supervision will be undertaken by the CP coordination unit.
82. Since it is integrated with the other community development activities, this activity targets both genders. Interventions will have to combine activities of a structural nature (work on gullies, rivers and fences), involving the whole community, with activities concerning land parcels and household gardens, which are aimed particularly at women.

⇒ *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

83. This activity will be carried out in ten towns in the northern part and nine in the north-eastern part of Haiti targeted by the VAM surveys and will involve 17,786 beneficiaries and their families. Each household will receive an average of 90 family rations per year. A possible intervention is planned in the north-western department after identification of a partner and/or another programme to develop food and agricultural production in this isolated area of the country. The programme provides for the possibility of intervention in the northern region of the country in the event of an emergency.

⇒ *Support, Coordination and Partnerships*

84. The CP will be coordinated with the programmes of other agencies of the United Nations system and partnerships will be established with the organizations operating in this area. WFP's country office will provide support to the CP activities coordination unit and mobilize the support necessary to carry out an annual self-evaluation of activities in the targeted communities.
85. Monthly monitoring of sensitive indicators and an annual survey at the household and community levels will make it possible to monitor changes in the level of food security and vulnerability in the areas targeted by the CP. In this way, and in conjunction with FAO and other donors, WFP will provide the government counterpart (the CNSA) with technical assistance to include a set of monitoring indicators of food insecurity and vulnerability and

³ For this type of intervention, a technical feasibility study will be necessary (regarding the location, availability and sustainability of the waters collected, choice of materials, operating method), which will have to be verified by the programme coordination unit and submitted for approval by WFP.



promote development. Assistance will be based on the first interventions of the *Système d'alerte précoce du Nord-Ouest* (NEWS) (North-West Early Warning System), of CARE and of the *Action Nord-Ouest Sécurité alimentaire* (ANOSA) (North-West Food Security Action) project, a national early warning system that will be run by the CNSA.

⇒ **Cost Estimate**

86. This activity will require 4,944 tons of food commodities for an estimated direct operational cost of US\$2,558,855.

Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

87. The main risks facing the CP are the persistence of political instability, the economic crisis, the absence of any legal framework at the organizational level and with regard to the land tenure system, and natural disasters. The assumptions and risks for each basic activity are set out in the logical framework (see Annex II).

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

88. Once the CP has been approved, the summaries of activities will be perfected starting from a baseline survey, thus completing the information gathered by the VAM surveys. A participatory approach will be adopted, with special emphasis on the strengthening of institutions, gender issues, and HIV/AIDS. Technical assistance will be requested from the specialized organizations belonging to the United Nations Council. Baseline M&E indicators will be set up. Before being approved by the Country Director, the CP activities will be reviewed by a local committee composed of the representatives of ministries, United Nations system agencies, and partner NGOs. The committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Planning and by WFP.

Appraisal

89. The CP for 2003–2006 has been drawn up in conjunction with government stakeholders (the ministries that deal with health, education and agriculture) and with the active participation of the UNFPA, WHO/PAHO, UNDP and FAO. Some NGOs also participated in the consultation process. A day has also been set aside for logical framework validation.

Programme Implementation

⇒ **Staffing**

90. As recommended in the appraisal mission's report, the country office should be strengthened by experienced M&E staff. Given the complex situation that exists in Haiti, the 1-2-3 staffing minimum structure is insufficient. Therefore, it is proposed that the programme support and administrative (PSA) budget include two additional international posts at P-3 level, in the programme and logistics field. Field representatives will be part of the departmental monitoring units, will monitor food commodities delivery, and support the local distribution committees in which women will play a dominant role. Efforts to train WFP and counterpart personnel will continue in order to strengthen their competencies in the areas of participatory planning, gender issues, training of instructors, results-oriented monitoring and evaluation, the application of WFP directives with regard to the environment, sustainable livelihoods, and the management of emergency situations.



⇒ **National Programme Management**

91. WFP will formulate a programme agreement for 2003–2006, which it will submit to the Ministry of Planning for signature. After each document for the basic activities has been approved and signed by the Country Programme Director, WFP will draw up an operational agreement that will take account of each activity and define the obligations of each party. The partners will be obliged by this agreement to respect WFP's Commitments to Women.
92. The Ministry of Planning will be responsible for national coordination and will preside over the CP steering committee responsible for the overall supervision of the Country Programme and for setting up synergies with other national development programmes. The committee will meet twice a year. With the authorization of the steering committee, the CP technical committee, based in Cap Haïtien, will be composed of the national coordinators for each activity and the concerned NGOs, and it will be co-chaired by an official appointed by the Ministry of Planning and by WFP. The technical committee will be responsible for arrangements regarding implementation, and for the monitoring and evaluation of activities. In particular, it will ensure that the activities of a cross-cutting nature provided for under Activity 2 are implemented. The local authorities and community committees will ensure gender balance.

⇒ **Coordination and Partnerships**

93. As the activities proposed come within the scope of the UNDAF, WFP will participate actively in its thematic groups. Partnerships will be extended with UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, FAO and UNESCO, and, as far as possible, with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank. WFP will also continue its coordination with USAID, the European Union, French Cooperation, and Canada.
94. WFP will cooperate with NGOs such as the *Bureau pour la nutrition et le développement* (BND) (Nutrition and Development Office), *Initiative développement* (Development Initiative), CARITAS, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), *Organisation internationale de perspective mondiale* (International Organization for World Perspective), Agro-action (Germany), Save the Children Fund (United States), Catholic Relief Services, *Action contre la faim* (Action against Hunger), International Child Care, and Haiti Outreach. It will also strive to create new partnerships with Lutheran World Relief and other organizations that are active in the areas of HIV/AIDS and disaster management.

⇒ **Complementary Inputs Provided by the Government**

95. For each CP activity and for its overall management, the Government will contribute to the payment of salaries, operational costs and non-food items. A prerequisite for WFP aid will be that the ministries of Planning, Education, Health and Agriculture make a full-time sectoral coordinator available in the northern, north-eastern and western departments of Haiti.

⇒ **Preparation of Annual Plans of Work and Budget**

96. With WFP's assistance, the implementing agencies will develop annual plans of work based on the monetary and food resources available and revise these plans according to operational performance. Should it be necessary to redistribute resources from one activity to another, the CP steering committee will make this decision by taking into account the



VAM data on food insecurity in the areas of intervention. The CNSA will play an important role in the monitoring of food security in Haiti.

Logistics Arrangements

97. WFP will continue to oversee all logistics arrangements, from the arrival of commodities in the country, to the storage and transfer of food to the final distribution points. It will be possible to draw up agreements with partner NGOs that are interested in taking responsibility for a part of logistics arrangements. The main warehouse at Port-au-Prince will continue to be managed by the BND. Given that Haiti is a least developed country (LDC) and a low-income, food-deficit (LIFDC) country, WFP will meet all internal transport and handling costs (including those for the local and regional purchasing points) up to the final distribution points.
98. Depending on the available resources, WFP plans to purchase food commodities, transparently through a tender process, when good quality surpluses are available on local markets at competitive prices. The local purchases will be made in accordance with WFP directives and procedures. WFP will make efforts to support agricultural organizations in areas with surplus production, to the greatest extent possible. The possibility of purchasing such foods as maize, beans and possibly oil—both, locally and regionally—is being reviewed, with the aim of encouraging local growers and women's groups to produce and process widely consumed food commodities. This will be done in cooperation with NGOs, laboratories and research institutes.
99. The Government will continue to grant tax exemptions and dispensations in order to facilitate local and regional purchasing and to ensure the delivery of commodities within the required times.

Exit Strategy and Sustainability

100. Sustainability will be based on the increased participation of both genders in the targeted communities in the identification and implementation of activities, and also on partnerships with NGOs and the Government. Capacity-building within the communities (in particular for women) will enable them to take possession of the assets created and to take the measures necessary to preserve these assets. Adoption by the Government of new forms of management, with regard to mother-and-child health activities and school feeding programmes concerned with improving the quality of teaching and school health care, will also favour the sustainability of activities.

Programme Monitoring and Audit

101. The CP will apply a results-based management method to monitoring-and-evaluation activities. Special emphasis will be placed on the selection of performance indicators, which begins with the drawing up of a logical framework with partners.
102. The M&E system will include a community monitoring arrangement to ensure that the population participates; the system will be validated through workshops, in which the implementing partners and community representatives will participate. Quarterly reports and a yearly report on the progress of the CP will be prepared by the coordinators of the counterpart ministries and by the implementing partners, with WFP's assistance. The reports will be submitted to the steering committee, whose members will visit the locations where activities are implemented to monitor their progress.



Evaluation

103. In conjunction with WFP's Evaluation and Monitoring Office (OEDE) and in accordance with its directives, a mid-term evaluation of the CP will be carried out towards the end of 2004 to ensure that its aims and objectives are still applicable. This task will be assigned to independent consultants and representatives of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODM). The recommendations of this evaluation should be directly implemented in order to update the CP on the basis of the results obtained. These will take account of the implementation schedule, the redeployment of activities, and the transfer of resources (if so required).

RECOMMENDATION

104. For the proposed Country Programme for Haiti, for the period 2003–2006, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$25,068,463, representing basic direct operational costs.



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE HAITI CSO (WFP/EB.3/2001/7/2)

One of the poorest nations in the world, Haiti is also the poorest country in the Americas, owing to its limited, overexploited natural resources, prevailing political and economic instability and exposure to recurring natural disasters. More than two thirds of its eight million inhabitants live below the absolute poverty line, on less than US\$160⁴ per year. Most poor households subsist on less than US\$40 per person per year, and are often single parent– or female-headed households. The country has a chronic food production deficit that amounts to some 50 percent of needs, and is growing. The total food deficit represents 7 to 10 percent of requirements after imports and aid. Food aid meets 5 to 8 percent of food needs.

The per capita gross domestic product (GDP), which has been stagnating or decreasing for the past 40 years, is calculated at US\$413, and the per capita net annual income in rural areas is US\$134. In 2000, Haiti was classified as a least developed country (LDC) and ranked 150th (123rd in terms of gender parity) out of 174 countries, according to the UNDP Human Development Index. This represented a drop compared with 1990, when the country ranked 124th. Some 32 percent of Haiti's children are affected by chronic malnutrition, while 8 percent are acutely malnourished. Less than 50 percent of inhabitants of rural areas have access to safe drinking water. Infant and child mortality is at 131 per 1,000 live births (decreasing), and maternal mortality is at 523 per 100,000 live births. The net enrolment rate in primary education is 65 percent, while 52 percent of adults (and 54.4 percent of women) are illiterate.

Under the proposed strategy (this is a second-generation Country Strategy Outline [CSO]) for the 2002–2006 period (programming cycle harmonized with UNDG bodies), the main objective is to enable the most vulnerable population groups to meet their short-term food needs and to invest in human capital in the short and medium term in order that they can break out of the cycle of poverty. Priority groups being targeted are the poorest women and children living in areas defined by the Government, WFP and United Nations organizations as priority areas, i.e. the North and North-East departments and certain highly marginal areas in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

This CSO is based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, May 2001), which in turn is derived from the Common Country Assessment (CCA, October 2000).

The basic activity aims to reach 250,000 beneficiaries a year, while the supplementary activity seeks to assist 60,000 beneficiaries (if resources are available). In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. The country strategy for Haiti covers three areas, in conformity with Enabling Development policy objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5:

- **Vulnerable women and children: education and nutrition.** The long-term objective is to: (i) contribute to decreasing malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups, including those affected by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; (ii) reduce the costs of enrolling in and attending school (in the broadest sense); and (iii) support the

⁴ One United States dollar is equivalent to 23 Haitian gourds.



initiatives of partners assisting very vulnerable groups' recovery through grass-roots educational and social activities.

- **Watershed management: protection and production.** The objective is to set up an integrated, participatory management framework for three catchment areas, one of them located on the border with the Dominican Republic, so as to make the most of available space.
- **Disaster mitigation: contingency planning and response.** The objective is to contribute to reducing, in the targeted regions, the most vulnerable population groups' risks to natural disasters, both in rural areas and in disadvantaged areas of towns.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR HAITI (WFP/EB.3/2001/17)

The Board commended the country office for its coordination with other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs.

Members noted the extreme level of food insecurity in Haiti and acknowledged the need for continued assistance. However, two members expressed the view that, because of the operating environment, food commitments should be maintained at their current level. The importance of gathering VAM data for the preparation of the CP was underlined. The country office was encouraged to increase the number of staff and its capacity to strengthen monitoring and evaluation. It was felt that in the preparation of the CP, the HIV/AIDS component should be strategically mainstreamed.

The Board encouraged the Government to increase its support to CP activities.



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

WFP Strategic Objective 1	WFP Strategic Objective 2	WFP Strategic Objective 5
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Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/Assumptions
<p>Aim of Country Programme:</p> <p>To promote the development of human capital and support the development of communities suffering from food insecurity in the targeted departments</p>		<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Persistence of political instability and economic crisis ➤ Absence of a legal framework ➤ Natural disasters <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government endorsement of the CP ➤ Gradual resumption of international aid



Basic Activity 1 Nutrition and health support to vulnerable groups	Basic Activity 2 Investment in human capital through education and training	Basic Activity 3 Improvement in food security and environmental protection
<p style="text-align: center;">Activity objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to provide nutrition and health support to malnourished children between 6 and 59 months, and to expectant and nursing mothers ➤ to promote the nutritional and medical/social care of expectant mothers infected with HIV/AIDS and of orphans (host family) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Activity objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to increase the attendance rate and the learning capacity of the students involved ➤ to increase the functional literacy rate, especially that of women ➤ to broaden the basic knowledge of stakeholders and strengthen the management committees 	<p style="text-align: center;">Activity objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to help increase the revenues of farmers' associations ➤ to help reduce the degradation of the microbasin environments of the targeted populations ➤ to improve access to basic services and the physical and sanitary conditions of schools ➤ to ensure monitoring of food insecurity conditions

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY
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Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/assumptions
Basic Activity 1: Nutrition and health support to vulnerable groups		
Objective 1: To provide nutrition and health support to malnourished children between 6 and 59 months, and to expectant and nursing mothers		Assumptions: ➤ Material resources and personnel for health institutions will be allocated
Intended outcome 1.1 At least 75 percent of the children who benefit from the CP have achieved a satisfactory nutritional condition by the end of the planned six-month period	➤ Percentage and number of affected children (by gender) who have achieved a normal nutritional status, measured by the growth table	
Intended outcome 1.2 At least 65 percent of the expectant and nursing mothers targeted have gained weight and/or seen an improvement in their anaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage and number of expectant and nursing mothers who have gained weight ➤ Percentage and number of expectant and nursing mothers whose anaemia has improved 	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A census is taken of the individuals reached ➤ Medicines needed to care for the ill are available ➤ There is a gradual change in society's perception of HIV/AIDS and an acceptance of the logic behind CP assistance
Intended outcome 1.3 At least 90 percent of the expectant and nursing mothers targeted have returned for other prenatal and postnatal visits during the planned CP period	➤ Percentage and number of expectant mothers who go for the minimum number of visits planned	
Objective 2: To promote the nutritional and medical/social care of expectant mothers who have been infected with HIV/AIDS and of orphans (host family)		
Intended outcome 2.1 The groups within the communities targeted have been sensitized to the need to accept and support the persons and households affected by HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of groups that have been sensitized and of positive steps taken to assist affected persons/households ➤ Percentage and number of infected expectant mothers who have received preventive treatment, a ration, and official social support 	

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/assumptions
<p>Intended outcome 2.2 Expectant mothers infected by HIV/AIDS in the communities targeted have received medical/social support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage and number of infants born to HIV-positive mothers who have become HIV-negative after 18 months ➤ Percentage and number of orphans (host family) who have received a ration and medical/social support 	
<p>Intended outcome 2.3 The host families of orphans in the communities targeted have received medical/social support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage and number of host families that have received support 	

Basic Activity 2: Investment in human capital through education and training

Objective 1:

To improve the nutrition and health status of children who benefit from food assistance at school

Intended outcome 1.1

An average of 87,500 pupils have received meals for 160 days

Intended outcome 1.2

The proportion of students suffering from helminthiasis (worms) has been reduced by 90 percent

- Average number of days on which meals are served in schools during the school year
- Percentage and number of children who receive deworming treatment each year

Risk:

- Socio-political instability prevents children from attending school regularly

Assumptions:

- If resources are available and arrive on time, a hot meal will be served to the targeted beneficiaries
- The composition of the ration corresponds to the quantitative and qualitative nutrition requirements of persons



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY
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Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/assumptions
<p>Objective 2: To increase the school attendance rate and the learning capacity of the students targeted</p> <p>Intended outcome 2.1 The school absenteeism rate has been reduced to 5 percent</p> <p>Intended outcome 2.2 90 percent of the schools targeted are able to cover the official schedule</p> <p>Objective 3: To increase the functional literacy rate, especially among women</p> <p>Intended outcome 3.1 110 instructors have been trained in functional literacy</p> <p>Intended outcome 3.2 7,000 women and 1,000 men have become literate</p> <p>Objective 4: To broaden the basic knowledge of stakeholders and strengthen the management committees</p> <p>Intended outcome 4.1 50 percent of the targeted schools benefit from improved socio-sanitary conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average rate of reduction of absenteeism, by school ➤ Percentage and number of schools that have guaranteed the planned schedule ➤ Number of trained literacy instructors ➤ Number of men and women who become literate each year ➤ Number and percentage of schools that have improved their basic facilities ➤ Number and type of basic facilities that have been rehabilitated or built 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The distribution of food commodities to schools is irregular <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Administrations guarantee the efficient management of schools ➤ Teachers are able to carry out their obligations <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Counterpart does not have sufficient resources to undertake the training programme <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary resources are allocated in order to help promote training and infrastructure rehabilitation

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/assumptions
<p>Intended outcome 4.2 50 percent of teaching staff have participated in at least one training cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and percentage of teaching staff that have participated in at least one training cycle 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health centres have the minimum staff required
<p>Intended outcome 4.3 The staff of the health institutions involved in the CP have participated in four training modules each year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of health representatives who have participated in vocational training sessions ➤ Percentage of staff involved in the CP that have participated in four modules 	
<p>Basic Activity 3: Improvement in food security and environmental protection</p>		
<p>Objective 1: To help increase the revenues of farmers' associations (at least 40)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Degree of improvement in some household socio-economic indicators at the level of groups (source VAM monitoring) 	
<p>Intended outcome 1.1 Soil productivity has grown (50 percent)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and percentage of groups that have increased the productivity of their land parcels by 50 percent 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Other economic and development frameworks that can take over the CP and consolidate the beneficiaries' assets are absent
<p>Intended outcome 1.2 Farming methods have improved (50 percent)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and percentage of groups that have improved their farming methods by 50 percent 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land ownership can be checked, and mediation is available if necessary
<p>Intended outcome 1.3 Local production has diversified in 40 percent of the organizations involved (of which more than 50 percent are women's groups)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and percentage of groups that have diversified their production (at least 40 percent, of which 50 percent are women's groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water users' committees will be set up
<p>Intended outcome 1.4 Water resources are better managed for farming activities by water users' committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of users' committees mobilized and the number of these committees that are engaged in water management improvement works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sites are accessible



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY
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Results hierarchy**Performance indicators****Risks/assumptions****Objective 2:**

To help reduce the degradation of the microbasin environment of the targeted populations

Intended outcome 2.1

30 percent of land parcels of microbasins are managed

Intended outcome 2.2

The coverage of microbasins has increased by 10 percent

Intended outcome 2.3

50 percent of the treated beds of the microbasin gullies have been developed

Objective 3:

Improve access to basic services and improve the physical and sanitary conditions of schools

Intended outcome 3.1

Socio-economic infrastructure that is characterized by problems of access has been identified

Intended outcome 3.2

15 short sections of paths have been constructed for access to schools, health centres and markets

- Verification of overall performance on the basis of a microbasin management map drawn up with beneficiaries at the beginning and end of the activity

- Number of schools that have improved their basic facilities

- Rehabilitated path sections and number of km
- Sections of access paths built and number of km

- Number of communities that have been able to mobilize in order to obtain access to services and information

Risk:

- There is no legal framework relating to the organizations and local planning (land management)

Assumptions:

- Land tenure can be verified and mediation is available, if necessary
- Sites are accessible

Assumptions:

- A permanent on-site partner will take charge of technical work on paths
- The funds needed to undertake work concerning paths are available

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—HAITI (2003–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY
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Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks/assumptions
<p>Objective 4: Ensure the monitoring of food insecurity conditions</p> <p>Intended outcome 4.1 The CNSA has established a food security information gathering system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The drawing up of a list of indicators for which information will be gathered ➤ Methodological data processing framework ➤ Data gathering sheet 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aggravating factors persist (weak management) <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Related budget resources are available ➤ The national SAP programme is implemented and support to CNSA has been made available ➤ Funds needed for the operation of the early warning system are available



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR HAITI COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2003–2006) Basic Activities

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (tons)	24 250	16 094	4 944	45 288
Food commodities (in US dollars)	8 020 297	5 348 887	1 450 041	14 819 225
External transport	2 909 976	1 931 268	593 268	5 434 512
LTSH (total)	1 818 299	1 206 753	370 704	3 395 756
LTSH (cost per ton)	75	75	75	
Other DOC	764 914	509 214	144 842	1 418 970
Total DOC	13 513 486	8 996 122	2 558 855	25 068 463
DSC ¹	1 351 349	899 612	255 886	2 506 847
ISC ²	1 159 457	771 867	219 549	2 150 873
Total WFP Costs	16 024 292	10 667 601	3 034 290	29 726 183

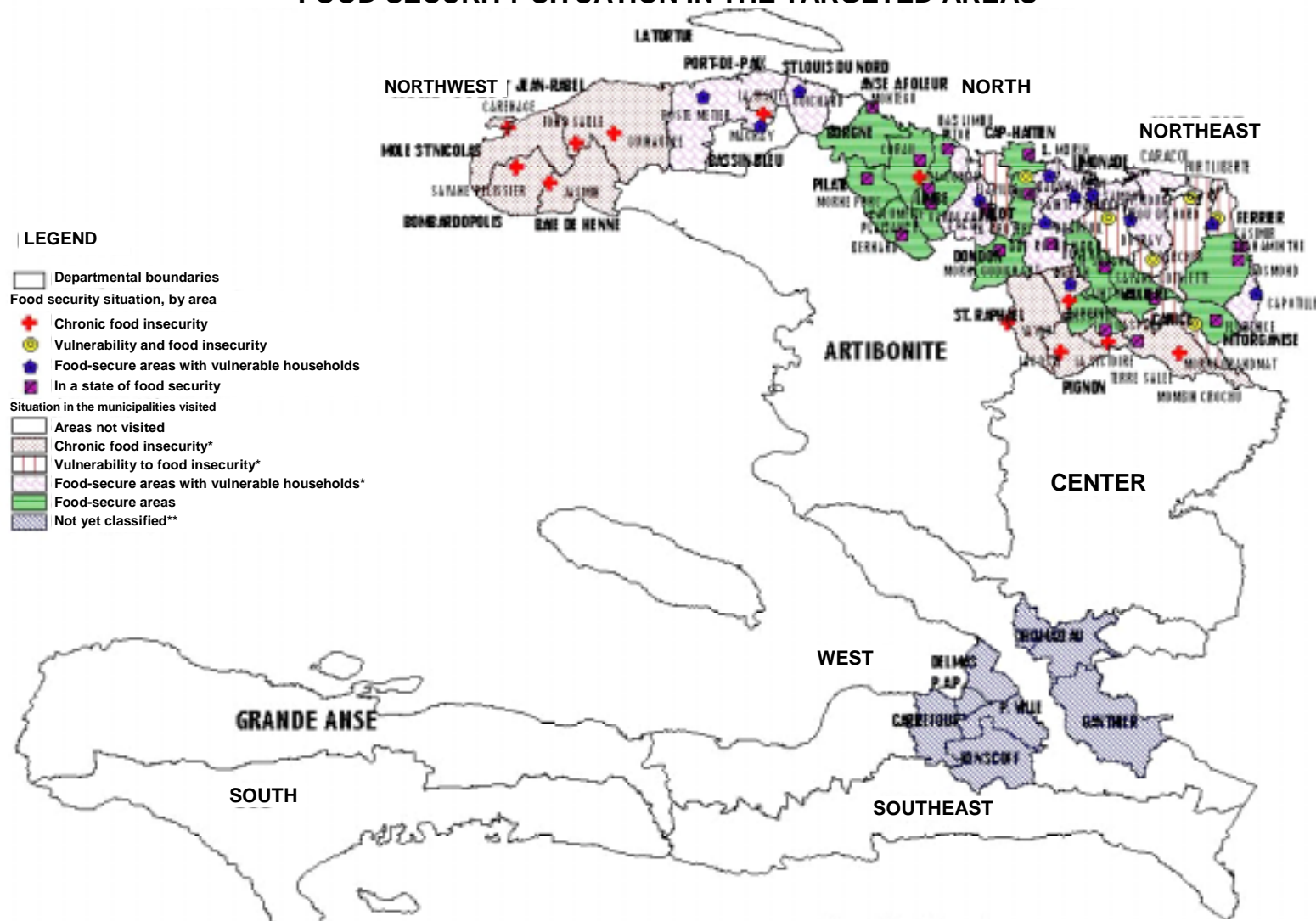
¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



SURVEY OF VULNERABILITY AND FOOD INSECURITY IN HAITI

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN THE TARGETED AREAS



Sources: CNSA/WFP/VAM, April 2002

* Defined as priority area by the Country Programme

** Although not yet classified, these municipalities are also proposed in the CP

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

ANOSA	<i>Action Nord-Ouest sécurité alimentaire</i> (North-West Food Security Action)
BND	<i>Bureau pour la nutrition et le développement</i>
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CNSA	<i>Coordination nationale pour la sécurité alimentaire</i> (National Food Security Coordination)
CSO	Country Strategy Outline
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDI	Gender Development Index
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
NEWS	<i>Système d'alerte précoce du Nord-Ouest</i> (North-West Early Warning System)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PNCS	<i>Programme national des cantines scolaires</i>
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Equipment Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO/PAHO	World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization

