

Emergency Operation Haiti 200949

Title: Emergency Response to Drought	
Number of beneficiaries	1,000,000
Duration of project	15 March – 14 September 2016
Gender Marker Code *	2 A
WFP food tonnage	10,548 MT

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 9,243,456
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 55,560,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ 176,910
DSC	US\$ 11,214,681
ISC	US\$ 5,333,653
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 81,528,700

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti is facing its third consecutive year of drought, exacerbated by the global El Nino weather phenomenon. The ongoing drought has contributed to the worst food insecurity situation since data collection began in 2001. This crisis occurs at a time of political instability with a provisional Government in charge of organizing elections within months.

WFP is planning to scale up its food assistance programmes to address the most critical and immediate needs of the people most at risk. Released on 4 February 2016, an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), conducted by WFP and the National Coordination for Food Security (*Coordination Nationale Sécurité Alimentaire*, CNSA) reported that an estimated 3.6 million Haitians, or one third of the population, are currently facing food insecurity, among which more than 1.5 million are severely food insecure.

Based on the EFSA results, and the Government Response Plan, WFP will implement an EMOP covering the period March to September 2016. The EMOP will allow WFP Haiti to provide assistance to 1,000,000 people affected by the drought through unconditional cash and food rations followed by food assistance for assets using conditional cash transfers (from herein referred to as Cash for Assets or CFA) reaching 200,000 people through watershed management and soil conservation projects designed to improve local infrastructure and

facilitate early recovery. Based on initial nutrition information, the EMOP will also incorporate a blanket supplementary feeding programme in order to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season.

WFP's activities under the EMOP will complement planned interventions by the Government and NGOs estimated to assist half a million people. WFP's activities in the on-going PRRO and DEV projects provide assistance through nutrition, CFA and school feeding aimed at tackling *chronic* food insecurity in both drought and non-drought affected populations. The EMOP will meet the short-term needs identified as a result of the drought, in particular where household food security programmes are not being implemented through the PRRO or by other actors. Design of the response under the EMOP takes into account a recent Headquarters and Regional Bureau led review of the strategic direction of WFP Haiti.

The EMOP is aligned primarily with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 – Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies but also contributes to Strategic Objective 2 – Support food security and nutrition and (re)build livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies, as well as Sustainable Development Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas. Its economy over the last two decades has been repeatedly affected by political crises and a series of devastating natural disasters. Haiti ranked 163 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index and 138 out of 155 countries in the 2014 GINI Index. Almost 60 percent of Haitians live in poverty, close to 25 percent in extreme poverty and 75 percent of the impoverished Haitians live in rural areas¹. Women represent 44 percent of Haitian breadwinners, of which 60 percent are living in extreme poverty earning less than 1 to 2 USD per day.²
2. More than 53 percent of the population is undernourished³ and the MDG target to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015 has not been achieved. Approximately 22 percent of children under five are stunted and up to 29 percent in the areas most affected by the drought⁴.
3. Agriculture provides half of the jobs in the country and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP, but Haiti fails to produce enough food for its population's needs. Food imports supply more than 50 percent of the country's requirements and 80 percent of its main staple - rice.⁵
4. Haiti is the third country most affected by extreme weather events according to the Climate Risk Index, and ranked sixth in the list of countries most vulnerable to climate change⁶. Recurrent natural disasters include severe storms, flooding, landslides and drought. In 2015, Haiti endured its third year of drought exacerbated by the El Nino phenomenon.
5. Posing additional environmental risks that could aggravate Haiti's food security situation, the hurricane season will begin in Haiti in June and last through November. Even

¹ 2013 Millennium Development Goals Report

² UN Office of the Secretary General's Special Advisor Report, 2010.

³ FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2015.

⁴ EMMUS V 2012

⁵ FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014.

⁶ Climate Risk Index

moderate levels of rain or tropical storms could cause extensive flooding and landslides due to the deterioration of absorption capacity of the soil and the loss of vegetation after three years of drought.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. In 2012, an estimated 45 percent of the total population was undernourished, placing Haiti 89th out of the 92 countries for which data is available. Households in Haiti allocate nearly 70 percent of their household spending on food with no major differences between male- (48 percent) and female-headed households (51 percent).⁷ Four out of five households applied one or more livelihood coping strategies. 24 percent of the households applied emergency strategies (27 percent of female headed household and 23 percent of male headed households).⁸
7. According to the most recent EMMUS report, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates stand at 5.1 percent with departmental variations, while 49 percent of women and 65 percent of children are anaemic. Thirty-six percent of children aged 6-59 months have vitamin A deficiency and 59 percent of children aged 6 to 12 years have iodine deficiency. HIV prevalence for adults is 2.6 percent, and anemia prevalence among women is 49.3 percent.⁹ However, the preliminary results of a recent study conducted by UNICEF and the Government indicates that in several communes, acute malnutrition rates are close to or above emergency levels. Of greatest concern are the communes of the North-West, Artibonite, Plateau Central, North, West and South-East departments.¹⁰
8. The vast majority of the Haitian population continues to be trapped in a vicious cycle of food and nutrition insecurity. The 2015 spring harvest, which is the main harvest of the year, fell below average with losses of up to 70 percent in some areas (65 percent of male headed households reported this and 55 percent of female headed households); only 37 percent of households planted for the 2016 winter season, and 65 percent reported that they won't plant for the spring 2016 season largely due to lack of resources for agricultural inputs. Agricultural production remains the primary source of income for male headed household, but during this drought the number has dropped by 30 percent, while income activities related to business and small trade have increased by 13 percent while charcoal production by 8 percent. The main source of income for women remains business and small trade, mainly in the informal sector, which has experienced an increase by 10 percent.¹¹
9. Scarcity of local food production has led to an increase in market prices for these products. In December, prices of local food products in some areas had risen by 60% compared to their 5-year average. Although more than fifty percent of Haiti's food requirements are met through imports, the strengthening of the US dollar against the Haitian gourde has not yet translated into higher commodity prices for imported foods. Results from the EFSA and price monitoring show that markets and traders in Haiti have the capacity to respond to a decrease in local production with an increase in imported foods.¹²

⁷ ENSAN (Enquête Nationale Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition), 2014

⁸ EFSA preliminary results, 2015.

⁹ EMMUS-V

¹⁰ UNICEF February report's preliminary results

¹¹ EFSA preliminary results, 2015.

¹² EFSA preliminary results, 2015.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

10. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), a multi-sectoral government response plan, Emergency and Recovery Plan in Response to Drought has been developed. This plan, targeting 200,000 people, includes the distribution of food and non-food items (sanitation, seeds, tools, etc.) as well as labor intensive activities.
11. In recognition of the need to expand social assistance for the most vulnerable, the Government has begun implementing a number of initiatives and is committed to consolidating its social assistance programs under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST).
12. The CNSA within the MARNDR is responsible for providing information on hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability to decision-makers to better orient and target emergency response activities. The Government has also developed a food procurement policy to favor investment in local agriculture.
13. The Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) is committed to abide by the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition. The national protocol on the management of acute malnutrition was developed in 2009 based on WHO recommendations and implemented through MSPP health centers and key nutrition stakeholders including UNICEF and WFP.
14. The National Risk and Disaster Management System (SNGRD) and its Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) under the Ministry of the Interior are key to disaster management. A comprehensive contingency plan is in place and simulation exercises are carried out at national and departmental levels. However, operational capacity needs reinforcement and in case of a major disaster, external partner resources, in term of logistics and supply, is often necessary to support the various sector responses.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

15. WFP is part of a consortium, along with CARE and ACF, implementing the Kore Lavi programme. This programme, meaning “Supporting Life” in Haitian Creole, directly contributes to the Haitian Government’s social protection efforts through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) over four years, from 2013-2017. The main objective is to prevent malnutrition and promote behavioral change.
16. UNICEF provides institutional support to the nutrition department of the MSPP. To ensure an effective response, UNICEF and WFP will undertake complementary activities to tackle severe and moderate acute malnutrition in the same geographical areas. In this regard WFP will mainly implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding where GAM rates are the highest and Kore Lavi activities are not implemented.
17. In addition to the 200,000 beneficiaries targeted by the government, various NGOs are planning general food distributions mainly through cash transfers.

18. Additionally, WFP will coordinate with FAO and other partners to seek synergies and technical assistance in CFA activities. Recognizing the problem of access to agricultural inputs, WFP will collaborate with partners in the livelihood recovery phase to identify complementary activities targeting the same drought-affected population. For example, while WFP will provide food assistance in form of cash transfers, FAO will supply seeds and other agricultural emergency inputs, such as hand tools and fertilizer. Government technical services (agriculture, agriculture engineering, forestry, etc.) will also be incorporated.

Coordination

19. Coordination is ensured through the Humanitarian and United Nations Country Teams and a Coordination Transition Plan supports nationally owned and led coordination structures.
20. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) strengthens emergency preparedness and response initiatives and coordinates humanitarian efforts during crises. Coordination of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations takes place mostly through existing governmental structures, notably the SNGRD, as well as the aid coordination mechanisms agreed upon by the Government and international partners.
21. The Technical Group for Food Security and Nutrition (GTSAN) is responsible for coordinating the dissemination of information produced by the CNSA and for providing a forum to facilitate the coordination of resources among food security and nutrition stakeholders. Key recommendations from the GTSAN inform decisions made by the MARNDR.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. The objective of the EMOP is to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by drought and the El Niño phenomenon in line with WFP Strategic Objectives (SO) 1 and 2 of the Strategic Plan (2014-2017) by:
- Saving lives and protecting livelihoods (SO1); and
 - Restoring food security and rebuilding livelihoods (SO2).
23. This operation also contributes to the Zero Hunger Challenge and Sustainable Development Goal 2, aims to end hunger, eliminate the worst forms of malnutrition and build inclusive and sustainable food systems in our lifetime.
24. The EMOP plans to intervene with three categories of activities, including General Food Distributions through both food and cash transfers, nutrition activities, and CFA. The EMOP is fully in line with the Government's drought response strategy.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

25. Most of the country has been affected by the drought. To avoid duplication and to have the widest response possible, WFP Haiti will focus on the areas where other actors are not intervening, taking into account the areas already covered by the PRRO and Kore Lavi. The Government emergency response plan will focus on poor urban areas where economic accessibility affect the severely food insecure while NGO interventions will be mainly in the Nord-ouest, Haut-Artibonite and eastern part of the Sud-Est. Based on current discussion with partners and the Government, WFP will prioritize Nord-Est, Artibonite, Nord, Centre, Ouest, Nippes, Grande-Anse, Sud and Sud-Est Departments for the implementation of the EMOP.
26. For the general food distributions, targeting will be done using the MAST/Kore Lavi vulnerability database, when existing. As most areas of the EMOP are outside of Kore Lavi communities, criteria are being developed based on the EFSA and Households Economy Approach (HEA) assessments and will be complemented by community targeting methods.
27. Targeting takes into account food assistance programmes implemented through the PRRO and by other actors. The EMOP focuses on drought affected populations and is based on the results of the EFSA and other food security analyses. The emergency response component of the PRRO is primarily to ensure a timely and appropriate response to hurricanes through a prepositioned contingency stock. The seasonality and targeting of cash-for-asset activities under the PRRO focuses on communities facing chronic food insecurity. There is no overlap of assistance to the same beneficiaries.
28. As such, the PRRO emergency response component will remain inactive during the course of the EMOP. A budget revision of the PRRO will be prepared taking into account the overall level of donor resources foreseen for WFPs operational portfolio in Haiti.
29. Through nutrition activities, the most vulnerable population and high risk groups in areas without other nutrition interventions (prevention or treatment) will be targeted during the critical lean season including:
 - Children 6-23 months as prevalence of acute malnutrition and the risk of mortality are higher among this group.
 - Children 24-59 months as nutritious food availability is limited in the planned targeted geographical areas and the quality and coverage of MAM treatment is limited.
 - PLW as the prevalence of low birthweight and undernutrition is high in drought affected areas.
30. The beneficiaries of the CFA projects will be a subset of the initial relief interventions and will be selected based on their level of vulnerability using community-based approaches and the MAST/Kore Lavi vulnerability database. CFA activities will begin following the general food distributions and will target primarily day laborers and those who are unable to plant due to lack of resources among others most impacted by the drought. CFA under this project will prioritize geographic areas most impacted by the drought.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
GFD Cash	346 920	353 080	700 000
GFD Cash and Food	148 680	151 320	300 000
CFA Cash	99 120	100 880	200 000
Nutrition PLW	0	15 000	15 000

Nutrition 6 to 23 months	5 450	5 550	11 000
Nutrition 24 to 59 months	7 930	8 070	16 000
TOTAL (excluding overlap)	495,000	505,000	1,000,000

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)						
	GFD Food	GFD Cash	CFA Cash	BSFP PLW	BSFP 6-23	BSFP 23-59
Cereals	400					
Pulses	100					
Oil	25					
Salt	5					
Super Cereal				200		
Super Cereal Plus					200	200
Cash/voucher (<i>USD/person/day</i>)		0.50 ¹³	0.83 ¹⁴			
TOTAL	530			200	200	200
Total kcal/day	2002			752	788	788
% kcal from protein ¹⁵	10.2			16.3	16.6	16.6
% kcal from fat	12.8			19.2	23.2	23.2
Number of feeding days per year ¹⁶	60	30 - 90	90	120	120	120

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)					
Commodity Type / Cash & voucher	GFD Food Mt	GFD Cash USD	CFA Cash USD	BSFP mt	Total (mt or USD)
Cereals	7,200				7,200
Pulses	1,800				1,800
Oil	450				450
Salt	90				90
Super Cereal				360	360
Super Cereal Plus				648	648
Cash/voucher (<i>USD</i>)		US\$ 36,000,000	US\$ 12,000,000		
TOTAL	9,540	US\$ 36,000,000	US\$ 12,000,000	1,008	10,548 US\$ 48,000,000

¹³ Calculation \$75 / 30 days / 5 average family members = \$0.5

¹⁴ Calculation \$100 / 24 working days / 5 average family members = \$0.83

¹⁵ A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake' (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

¹⁶ Beneficiaries receiving in-kind food general food distributions for 60 days, will only receive GFD cash distributions for 30 days.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

31. WFP's intervention follows the two-phased approach suggested by the Government to respond to the drought (emergency relief – early recovery) and is aligned with the ongoing Humanitarian Response Plan covering 2015-2016. WFP Haiti will coordinate with the CNSA and OCHA, among others, to ensure that its response remains in line with the Government's priorities and plan and is well coordinated with NGOs, other UN agencies and donors in order to best meet the needs of the affected population.
32. The first phase of the emergency response is planned at the height of the lean season, from March to June. Most emergency interventions will take place during this period leading to the next spring harvest. During this period, WFP will implement general food distributions for the most affected population using cash and food transfers. EFSA household consultations with women and men showed that 76 percent said their preferred transfer modality was cash. This phase will provide three months of relief food assistance with a rapid operational scale up starting in March to reach one million beneficiaries in April. While emergency assistance under the PRRO will not be active during this period, prepositioning in areas at risk of hurricanes may take place.
33. Within the targeted population of the first phase, a subset of pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 to 59 months will also be targeted with a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) designed to prevent acute malnutrition; in the event of limited resources, children 6 to 23 months and the PLW will be prioritized. This intervention takes into account the limited coverage of programmes for the treatment of acute malnutrition and increasing GAM rates as a result of the crisis. The nutrition response will include a nutrition education component targeting both women and men with infant and young child feeding (IYCF)/breastfeeding promotion and aimed to improve local complementary feeding practices, and awareness and proper utilization of the specialized nutritious foods provided through the EMOP by the intended targeted population. Nutrition interventions will be implemented only in areas where WFP or other actors are delivering either treatment or preventative nutrition programmes.
34. The second phase of the response, delivered through cash for asset activities, will take place from July to September. During this period, WFP will work with its partners on asset creation aimed at watershed conservation and agriculture production. This phase will support 200,000 people already assisted under phase 1.

Seasonal agriculture and WFP response calendar

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seasonal calendar		Land preparation					Land preparation			
		Lean season		Spring harvest			Bean/Yam harvest			
		1st rainy season					Second rainy season			
						Hurricane season				
Response		Unconditional Cash								
		Cash	Food	Food						
			Nutrition							
						Cash for Assets				

35. Cash transfers will be provided to 700,000 people (or 140,000 households) for three months to address food access needs. Each household will receive a monthly transfer of US\$ 75 covering the full costs of a monthly locally nutritious food basket. The amount of the transfer could be adjusted in view of the possible decrease in purchasing power as the

lean season progresses. Regular monitoring of market prices will take place with CNSA to ensure that the transfers do not have a negative effect on food prices. Transfers will be done either via cash transfers through financial organizations, based on WFP experience in Haiti, or via electronic solutions which WFP Haiti is currently assessing such as electronic vouchers or phone transfers.

36. The market is expected to respond positively in terms of availability and price stability. However in some remote areas a one month cash transfer followed by two months of food transfer will be delivered to 300,000 people (or 60,000 households). The rationale for combining both food and cash lays in the projected lack of food availability in certain markets as the lean season progresses with high food prices decreasing purchasing power of the targeted households.
37. For the food component, a two month ration will be provided to the same households receiving the cash transfers. The ration will be composed of daily rations of: 400 grams of cereals, 100g of pulses, 25g of oil, and 5g of salt.
38. WFP Haiti will implement, with its partners (MARNDR, NGOs and UN Agencies), activities aimed at rebuilding livelihoods of the affected households. 200,000 people will benefit from this activity when 40,000 participants receive cash transfers for watershed management, water conservation and agricultural production enhancement. Participants in the intervention will receive cash in local currency, approximately 200 gourdes per day, in line with the minimum daily salary, for a period of 3 months. In addition to community based participatory planning to ensure women and men jointly select and benefit from the assets created, agreed gender work norms - including flexible working hours, lighter type of works and safety for women - to increase female participation without overburdening them will be applied. Protection work norms for vulnerable population (e.g. elderly and disabled) will also be implemented by ensuring they receive assistance without performing work.
39. Internationally purchased commodities will be received in containers at the port of Port au Prince, commodities discharged in Port au Prince will be customs cleared and then transferred to WFP warehouses in Port au Prince and Gonaives. A forwarding Agency Agreement is already in place with a reliable clearing and forwarding agent. The storage capacity in Port au Prince and Gonaives will be sufficient to cover the storage needs of this EMOP, in addition to the PRRO and the DEV commodities.
40. The transport requirements will be met by combining the transport capacity of cooperating partners with WFP transporters and WFP's own fleet of trucks. The WFP fleet will be primarily used for deliveries to reach areas where CPs or commercial transporters trucks cannot access.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

41. The WFP monitoring toolkit – checklists/reports/questionnaires and methods - for both GFD and CFA had been tested in 2015 and fulfil WFP requirements in term of monitoring process, output and outcome indicators, including gender and protection (see Strategic Results Framework). In coordination with Cooperating Partners (CPs) and in consultation with beneficiaries, a complaints and feedback system will be established.

42. During General Food Distributions, WFP monitors and CPs comprised of NGOs or government counterparts will oversee the entire distribution/transfer process. WFP monitoring will utilize a sampling system that should allow for representative coverage of distribution sites throughout the operation. WFP food aid monitors and partners will pay particular attention to targeting issues and to ensure protection of beneficiaries throughout the operation.
43. Cash transfers will start through the current delivery mechanism used in the country (immediate cash through financial institutions). A tender has been launched to evaluate the availability and feasibility of other delivery mechanisms, including mobile phones and/or electronic vouchers. WFP partners will ensure on-site control of the daily activities while the financial institutions will implement the actual transfer. At the end of each transfer, beneficiary lists will be systematically co-signed by the cooperating partner and the financial institution. This list will be cross-checked with the initial list and the financial institution report. Cooperating partners will also provide complementary activities related targeting and monitoring, as well as providing nutrition-sensitive awareness.
44. For in-kind distributions, CPs will supervise distributions to beneficiaries while WFP will conduct representative Food Basket Monitoring using partners or its own monitors.
45. Where WFP and partners will implement activities, market price monitoring will confirm if the transfer value provided is sufficient to cover the food gaps or if the transfer value should be adjusted. The market analysis will also monitor the reaction of market in areas where WFP will provide cash transfers.
46. Two representative post distribution monitoring (PDM) rounds are planned in three livelihood zones for the unconditional cash and food transfers: the baseline in March and the follow-up in July. WFP has already developed household questionnaires and focus group interviews which include gender and protection indicators and specific methodology for both cash and food transfers. WFP will conduct computer-based household questionnaires through electronic tablets.
47. During CFA activities, Cooperating Partners will oversee beneficiaries' participation and the creation of the physical assets. WFP will regularly monitor each activity site. The cash transfer mechanisms and control will be the same as during phase one. Community Assets Scores will be determined in communities and two PDM rounds related to CFA are planned: The baseline in July and the follow-up in September.
48. Data reports from WFP and CPs will be cross-checked to address corrective measures and ensure an effective utilization of resources.
49. Given the uncertainty of the overall situation and the potential recovery of livelihoods following the 2016 Spring harvest, a follow up EFSA will be conducted to determine whether adjustments are needed to WFP's operational portfolio in Haiti.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

50. To strengthen government capacity, as well as facilitate the handover of activities, WFP will hire two local consultants, who will be hosted by Ministry of Agriculture and CNSA, to coordinate the response to the drought, consolidate lessons learned and improve tools for preparation and response to food security crises. These consultants will support overall

food security cluster coordination and will complement longer-term capacity development and augmentation efforts of WFP in Haiti.

51. Based on the follow up EFSA, continuing recovery needs through CFA may be addressed through the PRRO.

RISK MANAGEMENT

52. The main contextual risks that may negatively impact WFP's operations are sudden onset or recurrent political instability and natural disasters.
53. Presidential, legislative and local government elections in 2015 led to political instability and resulting insecurity. The second round of the presidential election and complementary legislative elections were scheduled for 24 January 2016 but were postponed due to the deterioration of the security situation. President Michel Martelly's term expired on 7 February, and Jocelerme Privert, head of Haitian Senate, was selected as provisional President in order to organize new elections in the coming 120 days. However, fears remain that insecurity throughout the country could escalate due to the political uncertainty.
54. The 2016 hurricane season lasts from the beginning of June until the end of November. The risks related to the impact of hurricanes and tropical storms is reviewed through the National Hurricane Season Contingency Plan each year under the leadership of the Government. The contingency plan is in line with WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response Package.
55. A formal risk assessment is conducted annually and reviewed during mid-year and end-year performance reviews. Mitigation actions are integrated into on-going planning processes to ensure risks are appropriately addressed and elevated when and if required.
56. Security Risk Management also consider risk related to the transfer of cash and beneficiary protection issue. In this regard alternative cash transfer mechanisms, such as mobile phones, will be considered.
57. WFP operates within an integrated mission and the security situation can be volatile, particularly in certain urban neighborhoods. Crime statistics collected by the national police and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) show a steady downward trend in homicides. MINUSTAH continues to play an important role in maintaining overall security and stability, particularly in sensitive areas and in cases of violent civil unrest.
58. All WFP offices, warehouses and vehicles comply with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and minimum security telecommunications standards. WFP ensures that security awareness training is implemented and procedures relating to staff safety are followed. In extreme situations, WFP may need to operate at reduced staff levels and from alternate locations.
59. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation Haiti 200949.

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

Date:

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General of FAO

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	7,200	\$2,387,520	
Pulses	1,800	\$969,300	
Oil and fats	450	\$326,475	
Mixed and blended food	1,008	\$746,132	
Others	90	\$19,800	
Total Food Transfers	10,548	\$4,449,227	
External Transport		\$1,105,587	
LTSH		\$2,650,150	
ODOC Food		\$1,038,492	
Food and Related Costs [1]		\$9,243,456	
C&V Transfers		\$48,000,000	
C&V Related costs		\$7,560,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		\$55,560,000	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		\$176,910	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			\$64,980,366
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			\$11,214,681
Total Direct Project Costs			\$76,195,047
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)[2]			\$5,333,653
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$81,528,700

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	\$1,849,683
General service staff	\$1,370,633
Danger pay and local allowances	\$95,050
Subtotal	\$3,315,366
Recurring and Other	\$1,139,500
Capital Equipment	\$2,338,700
Security	\$569,900
Travel and transportation	\$2,036,915
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁷	\$1,814,300
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	\$11,214,681

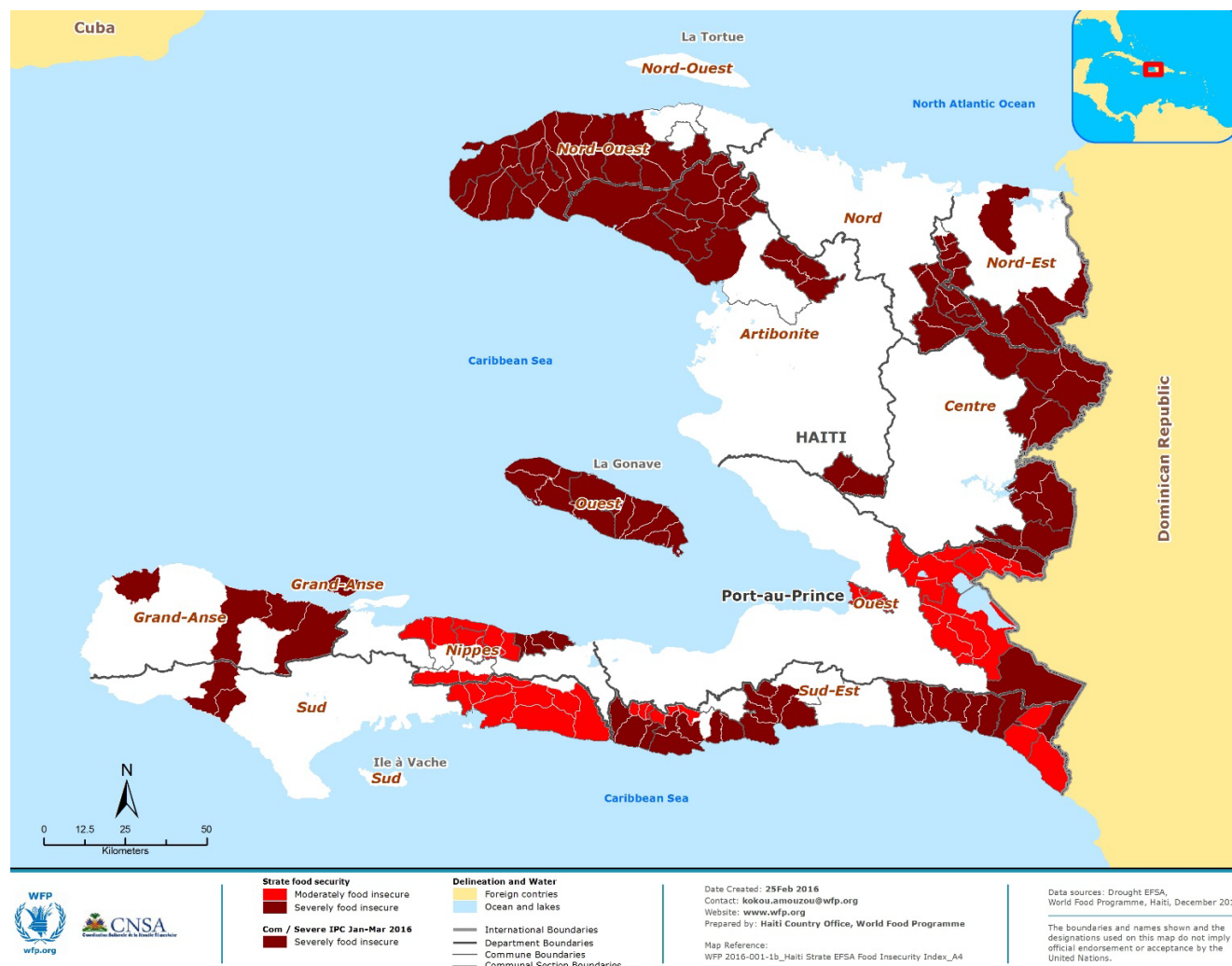
¹⁷ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Haiti EMOP 200949

See separate attachment.

ANNEX III

MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
BSFP	Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFA	Cash for assets
CNSA	Coordination Nationale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (<i>National Coordination for Food Security</i>)
CP	Cooperating partner
DEV	Development Project
DPC	Direction Protection Civile (<i>Civil Protection Directorate</i>)
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMMUS	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services (<i>Survey on Mortality, Morbidity, and Use of Services</i>)
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GFD	General food distribution
GTSAN	Groupe Technique Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition (<i>Technical Group for Food Security and Nutrition</i>)
HEA	Household Economics Approach
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development)
MAST	Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (<i>Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor</i>)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSP	Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (<i>Ministry of Public Health and of Population</i>)

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SNGRD	Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres (<i>National Risk and Disaster Management System</i>)
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)