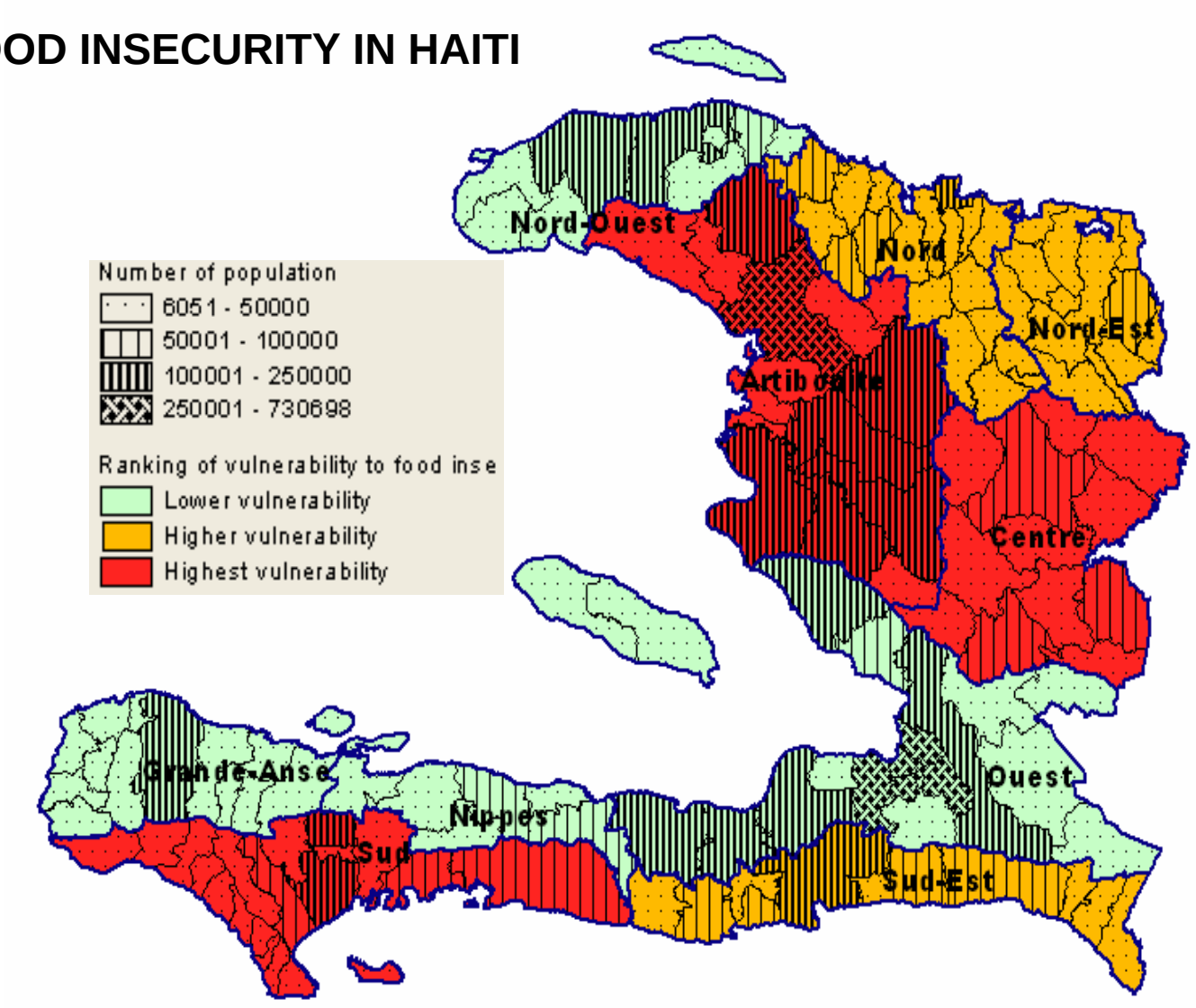
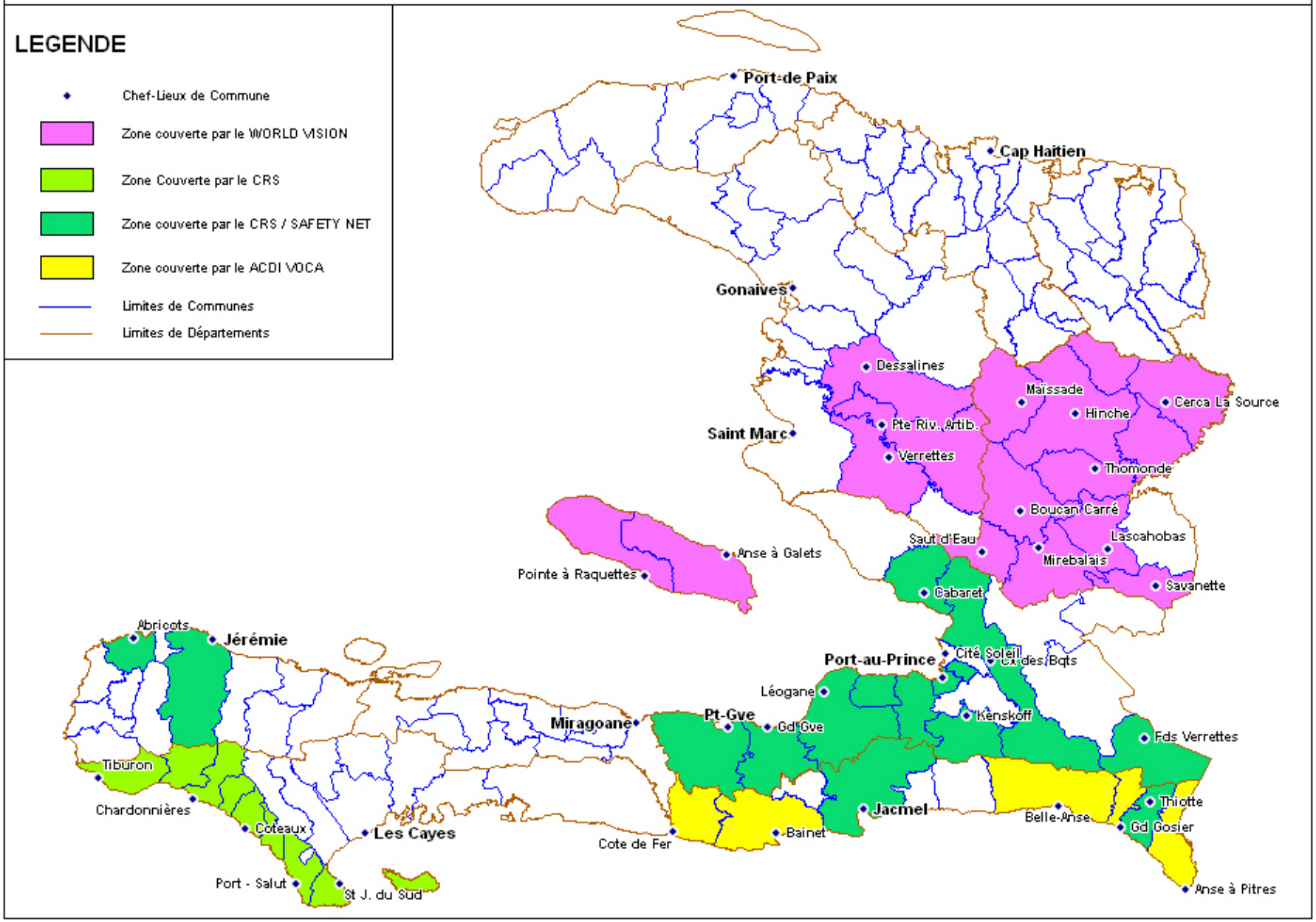
MAP OF FOOD INSECURITY IN HAITI



Note: 3 aspects only of food insecurity were used: poverty, infant malnutrition and occurrence of natural disasters. Using more factors and/or giving them different weights gives different maps. Either way, the mapping exercise is somehow subjective as discussions and a large consensus on the best approach have not yet taken place. CNSA seems interested to coordinate that discussion. Vulnerability is not shown at communal level despite diversity of situations because malnutrition and disaster risk data exist only at departmental level.

USAID HAITI

MISE EN EVIDENCE DES ZONES COUVERTES PAR LE PROGRAMME "SECURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE"



Country Context

2004: Revolt Breaks out Aristide Leaves Haiti

Early 2004: MINUSTAH is Formed and Deployed to Haiti Due to Violence and Insecurity

Feb 2006: Elections Held After Numerous Delays

April 2008: Food Riots

April 2008: Prime Minister Leaves

2004: Flooding and Landslides

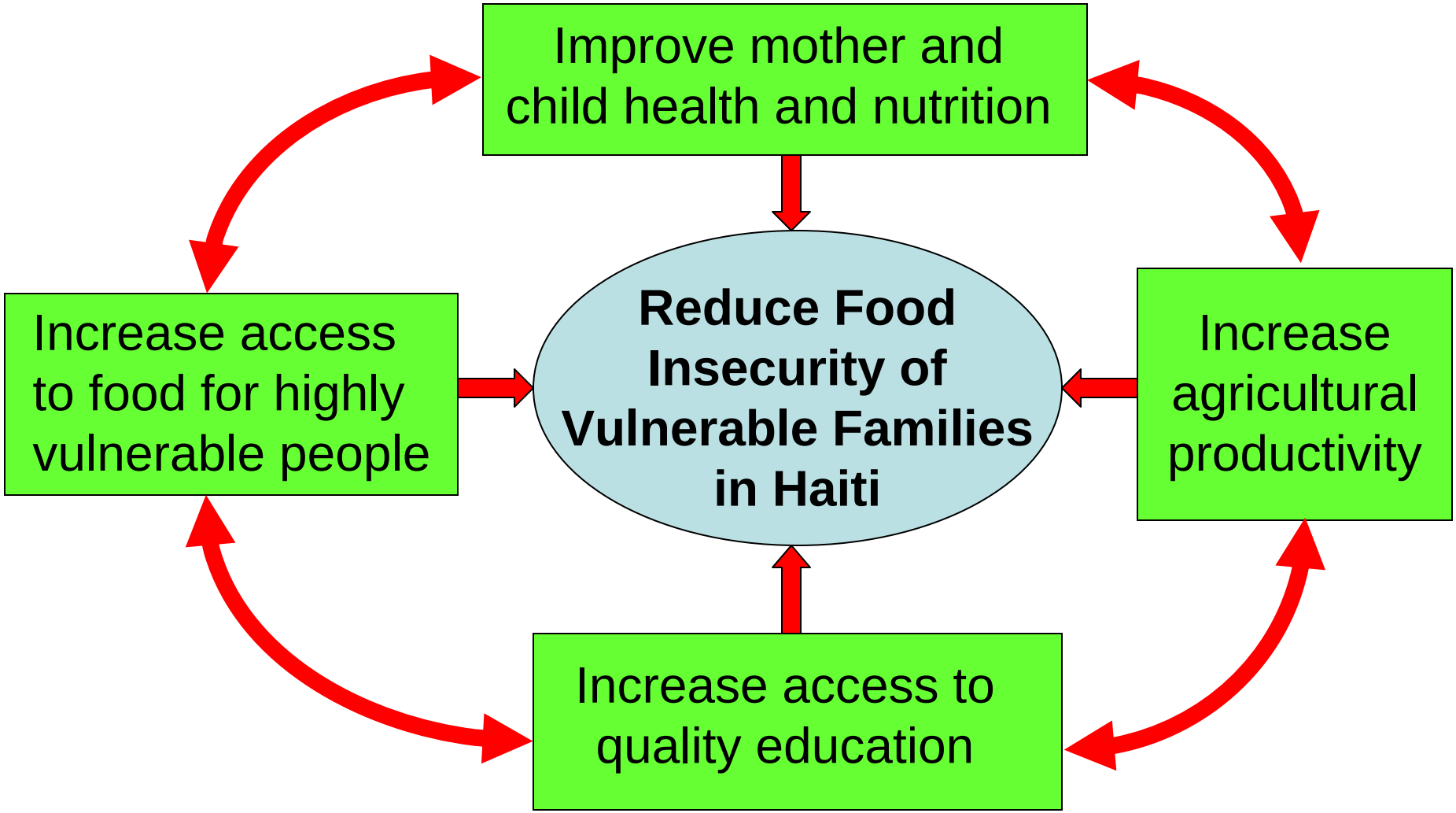
Sept 2004: Hurricane Jeanne Strikes Haiti- Kills Over 3,000

Oct 2005 Tropical Storm Alpha 2,000 evac. South

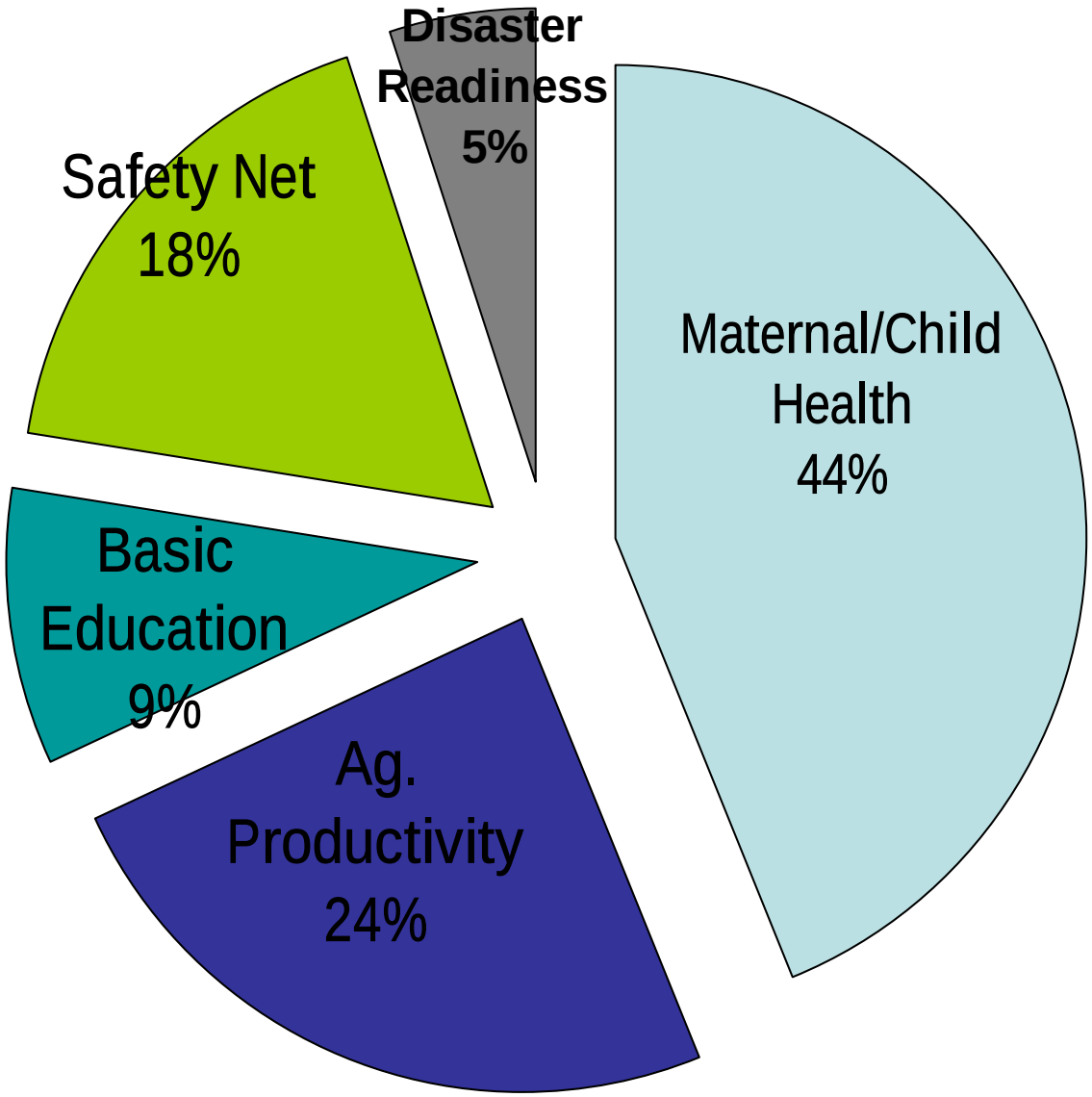
Nov 2007: Tropical Storm Noel emergency

Chronic Instability with Acute Spikes

Program Goal & Objectives



FY08 Food for Peace Resources $34,258



BENEFICIARIES FY 08

Program Categories	ACDI/VOCA	CRS	WORLD VISION	TOTAL
Maternal Child Health (Preg. and Lact. Women)	8,880	13,000	8,085	29,965
Maternal Child Health (Children under the age of 5)	14,120	4,500	14,550	33,170
Maternal Child Health/HIV	-	3,500	-	3,500
Maternal Child Health/TB	-	1,000	-	1,000
School Feeding	-	45,000	-	45,000
Food for Work	-	-	-	-
Other Child Feeding	-	10,000	-	10,000
General Relief	-	5,000	-	5,000
Sub-Total	**23,000**	**82,000**	**22,635**	**127,635**
Emergency	-	-	-	-
Total	**23,000**	**82,000**	**22,635**	**127,635**

Activities & Target Groups

Maternal/Child Health: Reduce Childhood Malnutrition Rates Through Improved Feeding Practices and Food Ration Distribution. Improve Maternal Health Through Enhanced Pre- and Post-Natal Care and Food Ration Distribution.

. **Target Groups:** Children Under Five & Pregnant and Lactating Women

Agriculture: Improve Agricultural Production & Marketing through Improved Production Techniques, Seed Varieties and Multiplication. Enhance Soil and Water Conservation Through Better Practices and Infrastructure.

- **Target Groups:** Vulnerable Farming Households

Basic Education: Reduce Drop-Out Rates and Increase School Attendance by Providing Hot Meals. Support to Schools and PTAs.

- **Target Groups:** Primary School Children

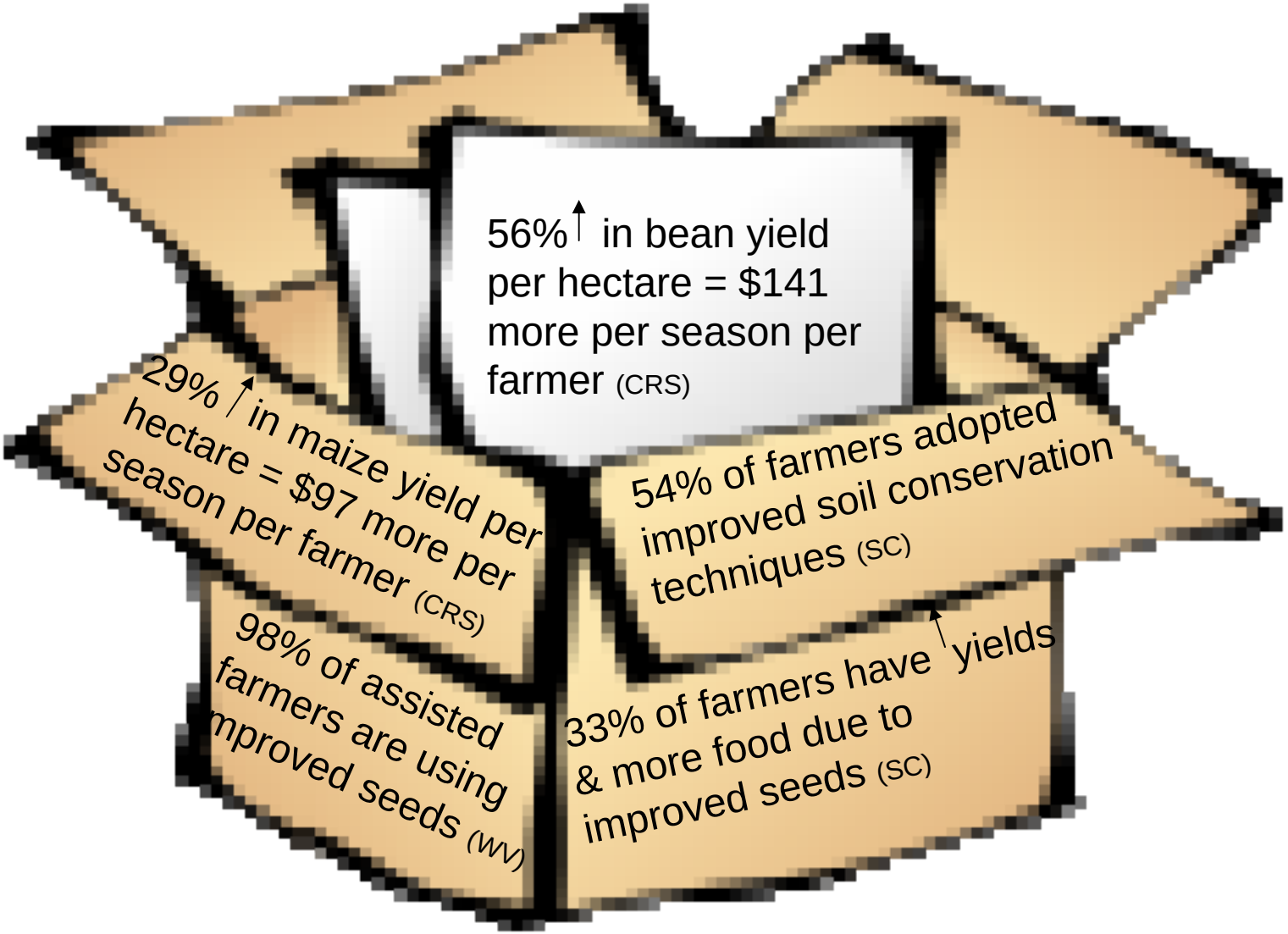
Safety Nets: Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups.

- **Target Groups:** Orphans, Street Children, Elderly and Disabled, TB and HIV/AIDs patients.

Disaster Readiness: Preparedness and Planning Support.

- **Target Groups:** Civil Protection Agency and Disaster Mitigation Committees at the local level.

CS Agriculture and NRM Outcomes



Educational Impact

- School dropout rates are 3% compared to national average of 12%.
- Students graduate from school in 8 years compared with the national average of 14 years.
- Parent Teachers Associations take active role in school management.

Safety Net Progress

- 98% of children in institutional care receive some form of formal education or vocational training (compared to 88% baseline)
- 90% increase in number of centers offering vocational training since inception of program
- 100% increase in number of centers offering formal education since inception of program

Disaster Readiness

- responded to drought and flooding disasters with emergency assistance.
- Local Early Warning System capacity created throughout all areas;
- 31 Cash For Work mitigation projects implemented;
- 89,079 beneficiaries provided with short-term jobs.

New Directions in 2008-2012 MYAPs

- Emphasis on Value-Chains and Marketing
- Focus on Integrated Watershed Approach
- Greater balance Between Health Interventions and Livelihoods/Asset Building.
- Consolidation of the Early Warning System with GOH and FEWSNET.
- Active Integration with the Mission Strategy

Emergency Program Food Crisis Response

- Focus on:
- Short-term responses; increased food distributions to targeted families through existing distribution networks and Cash for Work and/or Food for Work Programs putting money/food in peoples pockets.
- Mid-Term responses; increased development programs focused on food production inputs (seed, tools, etc) and food production infrastructure (irrigation rehab, rural roads, etc).