

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO BE HELD VIRTUALLY

MARCH 25, 2021

PAPER BD 112/20 Add.1

COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT II – HAITI
NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with Section 15A(a)(i) (which permits decisions by the Board of Directors (BOD) without a Meeting) of the By-Laws of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), BOD considered Paper BD 112/20, entitled “Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development II – Haiti” attached hereto and approved, a grant to the Government of Haiti (GOH) of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of seven million five hundred thousand United States dollars (USD7,500,000), from CDB’s Special Funds Resources to assist GOH in financing a project to enhance agricultural productivity, on CDB’s standard terms and conditions and on the terms and conditions set out in Chapter 7 of this Report.

2. Under section 15A(c)(i) of the By-Laws a decision shall be deemed as having been given if there are no objections by BOD upon the expiration of the period specified by the President, unless during that period BOD has communicated non-approval of the matter.

3. As at December 30, 2020, the date of expiry of the period specified by the President, there were no objections by BOD.

4. BOD is therefore asked to note the approval by BOD, without a formal meeting, of the grant to GOH described above to assist in financing a project to enhance agricultural productivity, on CDB’s standard terms and conditions and on the terms and conditions set out in Chapter 7 of the attached Paper BD 112/20.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS – APPROVAL OF A PAPER

WITHOUT A MEETING

DECEMBER 30, 2020

PAPER BD 112/20

COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT II - HAITI
(President's Recommendation No. 1005)

The attached Report appraises a proposal for a Grant to assist the Government of the Republic of Haiti (GOH) in the implementation of the Haiti – Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development Project II (the Project). The Project will support GOH's efforts to enhance agricultural productivity in the North East Department of Haiti and will be co-financed with Welthungerhilfe, a German private aid organisation without political or religious affiliation.

2. On the basis of the Report, I recommend a grant to GOH of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of seven million five hundred thousand United States dollars (USD7,500,000) from the Special Funds Resources of the Caribbean Development Bank to assist GOH in financing the Project on CDB's standard terms and conditions and on the terms and conditions set out and referred to in Chapter 7 of this Report.
3. Funds are available within CDB's existing resources for the relevant disbursement period.



CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

APPRAISAL REPORT

ON

COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT II – HAITI

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Considered by the Board of Directors via Round Robin Procedure.

**BD112/20
AR 20/9 HAI**

Director, Projects Department

Mr. Daniel M. Best

*Division Chief
Social Sector Division*

M s. Deidre Clarendon

DECEMBER 2020

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENT

[Dollars (\$) throughout refer to United States dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated.]

ABBREVIATIONS

AWPB	-	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BAC	-	Communal Agricultural Bureau
BMC	-	Borrowing Member Country
CBARD	-	Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development
CC	-	Coordination Committee
CCV	-	climate change variability
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CDD	-	Community-driven development
CI	-	Committee of Irrigators
CSA	-	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSP	-	Country Strategy Paper
DDA	-	Directorate of Agriculture
DDC	-	Direction du développement et de la coopération Suisse
DIA	-	Directorate of Agricultural Infrastructure
DMF	-	Design and Monitoring Framework
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	-	Environmental Management plans
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social and Management Framework
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GM	-	Gender Marker
GOH	-	Government of Haiti
Ha	-	hectares
HDI	-	human development index
HCO	-	Haiti Country Office
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISP	-	Implementation Support Plan
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARNDR	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	-	Ministry of Economy and Finance
mn	-	million
MOE	-	Ministry of the Environment
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	-	National Agriculture Census
NAIP	-	National Agricultural Sector Investment Plan
NE	-	North East Department
NGO	-	non-governmental organisations
NW	-	North West Department (Nord-ouest)

O&M	-	Operations and Maintenance
PAS	-	Performance Assessment System
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
PLM	-	Project Launch Meeting
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
POM	-	Project Operations Manual
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PSDH	-	Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti
PWDs	-	persons with disabilities
RMF	-	Results Monitoring Framework
SFR	-	Special Funds Resources
SME	-	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
USD	-	United States dollar
WB	-	World Bank
WHH	-	Welthungerhilfe
WUA	-	Water Users' Association

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COUNTRY DATA: HAITI

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Per Capita GDP (current market prices; \$mn)	744.2	769.7	812.8	831.8	815.6	735.8	765.6	868.3	772.9
Gross Domestic Product									
GDP at Current Market Prices (\$mn)	7517.0	7890.0	8453.0	8775.0	8724.0	7976.0	8409.0	9658.0	8705.0
Demand Components (% of GDP):									
Consumption Expenditure	102.5	95.2	92.2	91.3	84.8	87.2	95.4	100.1	101.6
Government Consumption	11.2	11.5	11.4	12.0	13.3	14.2	13.2	12.2	11.5
Gross Domestic Investment	27.9	29.5	30.3	30.9	32.4	30.5	29.0	29.0	27.6
Exports of goods and non-factor services	17.4	16.9	18.2	18.5	20.0	20.7	18.8	17.1	16.9
Imports of goods and non-factors services	59.0	53.2	52.1	52.7	50.5	52.6	56.5	58.5	57.5
Gross domestic savings ratio (%)	-13.7	-6.7	-3.6	-3.3	1.9	-1.4	-8.7	-12.4	-13.0
Sectoral Distribution of Constant GDP (%)									
Primary sector	23.3	22.3	22.4	21.4	20.0	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.1
Secondary sector	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Tertiary sector	54.3	51.7	51.4	51.8	52.6	52.5	52.6	52.6	52.4
Indirect and import taxes	4.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
GDP at constant 1986-87 Prices (\$mn)	6988.4	7190.5	7495.9	7704.0	7798.3	7911.6	8004.4	8123.2	8025.7
Annual rate of growth in GDP (%)	5.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	-1.2
Money and Prices									
Consumer prices (av. annual % change)	7.4	6.8	6.8	3.9	7.5	13.4	14.7	12.9	1
Broad Money supply annual % change)	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.7	23.8	19.1	8.5	19.2	13.7
Total domestic credit (in % of GDP)	14.7	18.8	18.9	19.7	18.3	18.5	17.6	19.0	18.3
Estimated Tourism Expenditure (USD mn)	456	447	546	578	609	511	460	620	
International tourism, number of arrivals	349,000	349,000	420,000	465,200	516,000	445,000	467,000	447,000	
General Government Finances									
Revenue (htg bn)	66.6	78.2	76.4	74.2	81.2	90.1	97.9	109.1	89.0
Total expenditure (htg bn)	74.1	93.7	101.9	98.8	91.8	89.9	97.7	120.0	105.7
Net lending/borrowing (htg bn)	-7.5	-15.5	-25.6	-24.6	-10.6	0.1	0.2	-10.9	-16.7
Primary net lending/borrowing (htg bn)	-6.4	-14.3	-24.2	-23.0	-9.9	1.6	1.6	-8.9	-13.3
Primary net lending/borrowing (in % of GDP)	-2.1	-4.4	-6.7	-5.9	-2.3	0.3	0.3	-1.4	-1.8
Government gross debt (htg bn)	71.7	90.7	113.0	139.1	163.2	194.1	209.6	250.6	349.2
Government gross debt (in % of GDP)	23.7	27.6	31.0	35.5	38.5	40.3	38.0	39.7	47.7
Balance of Payments (USD mn)									
Exports of Goods and Services	1311.7	1327.8	1566.9	1662.1	1747.8	1617.5	1526.6	1778.4	1433.9
Imports of Goods and Services	4433.4	4195.3	4442.6	4753.3	4491.0	4196.5	4676.9	5671.0	5286.1
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-4.3	-5.5	-6.6	-8.6	-3.1	-0.9	-3.2	-3.6	-5.1
Current Account Balance (US mn)	-323.6	-431.1	-560.8	-750.7	-270.8	-72.5	-265.0	-343.0	-487.5
Average Exchange Rate									
Haitian Gourde(s) per US dollar	40.5	41.9	43.5	45.2	50.7	63.3	64.8	68.0	88.8
Sources: Haiti Central Bank, IMF, WB									
Population									
Mid-Year Population ('000)	10100.3	10250.9	10400.7	10549.0	10695.5	10840.0	10982.4	11123.2	11263.1

Population Growth Rate (%)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Crude Birth Rate	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.0	25.6	25.2	24.8	24.3	
Crude Death Rate	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.5	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	57.8	56.6	55.5	54.3	53.2	51.9	50.7	49.4	48.2
Education									
School Net Enrolment (%)									
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	78.1		92.4	
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	15.3		20.2	
Pupil-Teacher Ratio									
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	40			
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	40			
Labour Force									
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.8
Participation Rate (%)	71.5	71.7	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.6	72.8
Male	71.5	71.7	71.7	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.6	72.8
Female	59.9	60.2	60.7	61.1	61.2	61.4	61.5	61.7	61.9
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	32.7	32.1	31.4	30.8	30.3	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.7
Sources: WB									

Haiti Indicators:

National Risk and Disaster Management Plan 2019-2030

National Climate Change Policy 2019

PROJECT SUMMARY

Financial Terms and Conditions					
Beneficiary		GOH			
Implementing Agency		Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)			
Fund	Fund Source	Amount (000's)	Amortisation Period (years)	Grace Period (years)	Interest Rate (%)
SDF 9	SDF Resources (Haiti)	7,5 00			
Total CDB:		7,5			
Welthungerhilfe	Co-financing	700			
GOH		200			
Total Project Cost		8,4			
Office of Risk Management (ORM) Commentary: N/A					
Project Summary					
<p>Project Outcome and Description:</p> <p>The Project's outcome is improved access to inclusive climate resilient agricultural production systems for targeted residents in the North East Department (NE) of Haiti.</p> <p>The proposed project consists of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects (b) Capacity Building Sub-projects (c) Project Management - Sub-projects Implementation (d) Institutional Strengthening/Project Coordination <p>A detailed description of the project components is presented at Appendix 1.1.</p> <p>The Project is categorised 'B', based on CDB's Environmental and Social Review Procedures, because of the potential for limited adverse impacts for which appropriate mitigation measures can be determined and designed.</p> <p>Exceptions to CDB Policies: None</p>					

Gender Marker Summary

Analysis	Design	Implementation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Score	Code
1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.5	Gender Mainstreamed (GM)

Gender Mainstreamed (GM): the project has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality.

1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

REQUEST

1.1 By letter dated August 18, 2020, GOH requested financial assistance from CDB to, co-finance with Welthungerhilfe¹ (WHH), a project to improve agriculture sector output in communities in the North East (NE) Department of Haiti. The proposal forms part of a GOH programme designed to improve livelihoods of small-holder producers in rural communities in Haiti. Details of WHH's role is presented in section 6.2 and an overview of WHH is presented at Appendix 1.2.

MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

1.2 Haiti's gross domestic product (GDP) growth has been anaemic, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, keeping poverty incidence high. GDP growth averaged 0.8% between 2014 and 2019, below the population growth of 1.5% over the same period. During the 2019 fiscal year (FY), a protracted political crisis resulted in severe disruption to domestic economic activities, with GDP estimated to have contracted by 1.2%, affecting both the agriculture and service sectors. With an estimated 50% of the labour force (CDB/FAO 2019²) involved in agriculture, contraction of the agricultural sector will likely have a significant detrimental effect on the poor. Fiscal revenue was strained by poor economic performance overall, with tax revenue-to-GDP declining by 2.2 percentage points to reach 10.8% of GDP in Haiti Fiscal Year (FY) 2019. Notwithstanding the decline in tax revenue, recurrent outlays rose. The public sector wage bill remained high by international standards, representing over half of all tax revenue and about 45% of current spending. The fiscal deficit widened to 3.5% of GDP, from 2.9% of GDP in HFY2018, notwithstanding a drastic cut in physical capital investment and social spending. This limits the fiscal space to invest in more productive and growth-enhancing sectors, further constraining the government's capacity to mobilise future fiscal revenues. The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have a major adverse impact on the Haitian economy. GDP is expected to contract by 4.0% in FY2020 against the backdrop of the severe global economic recession – associated with the COVID-19 Pandemic. On the demand side, private consumption is expected to drop sharply as remittances decline due to the global economic downturn - affecting more than a quarter of all households. Factories are operating at reduced capacity, unemployment is rising and inflation consistently exceeds 20%.

SOCIAL CONTEXT

1.3 Haiti's population grew steadily at an average rate of 1.5% over the last decade to approximately 11.3 million persons (50.5% males to 49.5% females). The population is "youthful", with a median age of 22.7 years; 12.4% of the total population is under the age of 5; and 40% below the age of 18, while only 5% are over 64 years. In addition, 61% (6.4 mn) of the population is estimated among the economically active population (15-64 years), reflecting a relatively high dependency ratio. Population density continues to be very high, with an average of 403 persons per square kilometer (km²) in comparison to an average population density of 193 persons per km² in the Caribbean. Approximately 55% of the total population reside in urban settlements posing significant implications for the provision of broad-based socio-economic development.

1.4 The 2019 Human Development Index (UNDP HDI 2019) values have shown slight improvements from an HDI of 0.467 (2010) to 0.503 (2018). Haiti, ranked 169th among 189 countries globally, is among

¹ WHH is German private aid organisation. It is politically independent and non-denominational. WHH was established in 1962, operates in 70 countries, and is focused on Sustainable Development Goal 2: "Zero Hunger by 2030"

² The State of Agriculture in the Caribbean', CDB/FAO 2019

the low human development countries. Life expectancy at birth in 2018 was 63.7 years (65.8 and 61.5 for females and males, respectively) with a relatively even sex ratio at birth of 105 males to 100 females. The expected years of schooling has improved from 8.7 years (2015) to 9.5 years (2018), whereas the mean years of schooling improved from 4.9 years (2015) to 5.4 years (2018). These improvements in human development, including an increasingly educated economically active population, are significant drivers of social development.

1.5 Poverty in Haiti remains persistent, with high levels of vulnerability and inequality. The UNDP HDR 2019 records that 58.5% of the population live below the national poverty line and the percentage of the population that was multi-dimensionally poor was 41.3%. The HDR 2019 further records that 18.5% (severe) and 21.8% (vulnerable) of the population was living in multidimensional poverty. Among the multidimensional poor, 18.5% suffered from deprivations contributed by health, 24.6% by education, and 57% derived from poor living standards.

1.6 The North East Department is the poorest of the ten departments in Haiti. The Department, located along the border with the Dominican Republic, has an area of 1,623 km² and an estimated population of 443,381. Its capital is Fort Liberte and is among 13 municipalities in the NE. The 2020 SMART Survey, conducted by the Ministry of Public Health, found that 22.8% of NE children under 5 years of age were chronically malnourished and 7.8% suffered from acute malnutrition. Additionally, the Survey revealed that the average national rates are 21.8% (chronically malnourished) and 5.8% (acutely malnourished). The most recent national data available on food security shows that in the NE Department, 10% of households are classified in IPC4 (emergency) and 45% in IPC3 (crises). In the NE Department, as for the rest of the country, the COVID-19 and its containment measures aggravate the food insecurity of the most vulnerable households.

1.7 The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have adverse socio-economic impacts on access to social services, employment, and basic needs across Haiti. The social and gendered impacts have been significant, stemming from an increase in unemployment, loss of income and remittances (Better Work Haiti, 2020) as well as pressures on households' basic food and non-food needs and increased levels of gender-based violence. According to the World Bank (2020), a 20% reduction in household consumption could push another million people into poverty and 2.5 million into extreme poverty. These challenges are further exaggerated by limited access to and poor targeting of social protection programmes, including income support. The pandemic has contributed to major disruptions in social sector services, including education and health services (University of Notre Dame, 2020). The results are loss of learning and the exacerbation of profound learning disparities; increased vulnerability of health care services; and extraordinary pressures on an already stretched social protection system (IMF, 2020). The World Bank (2020) stated that the pandemic is expected to have an even greater impact on the poor and most vulnerable populations, including male and female single heads of households, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

1.8 See Appendix 1.3 for Haiti's Macro Social and Gender Context.

SECTOR ISSUES

1.9 CDB/FAO 2019 revealed that agriculture contributes an estimated 16.7% to Haiti's GDP, with an estimated 50% of its labour force employed in the sector. The Report notes that overall, the sector suffers from low profitability/productivity growth and weak market linkages. As a result, Haiti is highly dependent on food imports and given relatively high poverty levels large segments of its population suffers from food and nutrition insecurity. Key factors identified for the challenges confronting the sector include:

1. under investment in rural infrastructure and services – water management, transportation,

marketing support, electricity – with attendant high cost of production, low productivity, and high post-harvest losses;

2. poor natural resource management, including extensive deforestation - farming on sloping lands, without the benefit of soil conservation measures has led to deforestation and excessive soil erosion to near catastrophic levels. The National Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (NAIP) indicates that approximately 85% of the country's watersheds are either deteriorated or otherwise compromised;
3. limited access by farmers and fisherfolk to modern technologies, affordable credit, production, and marketing support. It is estimated that less than 5% of farms use improved production systems, planting material and fertilisers;
4. weak and under-resourced agricultural support institutions (national and municipalities) and farmer associations;
5. high vulnerability to natural hazards and impacts of climate change - The impact of climate change is already evident in Haiti with both water scarcity and excess being a significant constraint to developing the agriculture sector and improving rural livelihoods. There is accordingly an urgent need for Haiti's farming community to adopt climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices; and
6. limited investment/poor success rate of irrigation/drainage systems - given high vulnerability to natural hazards/climate change investment in irrigation and drainage systems is critical to support agriculture sector development in Haiti. Both the level of investment, and the success rate of such investments are low. A contributing factor is the fact that previous investments have focused on large scale/publicly operated systems. These have in general not been technically or financially viable or sustainable given the weakness of state institutions. GOH's policy is, accordingly, to focus on the development of small-scale, gravity fed systems.

1.10 Within the framework of the NAIP GOH has established a series of guidelines for investment in water management including the need for:

1. investment in small-scale irrigation/drainage systems owned and operated by farmers with associated watershed protection;
2. active participation of farmers and stakeholders in decision-making;
3. support towards the formation of and strengthening irrigation associations;
4. donor financed schemes – the development of clear strategies for the transfer of the management of farmer groups/collection of user fees; and
5. farmers/stakeholders to be trained in irrigation system management, system operations and maintenance.

1.11 International institutions operating in Haiti, including CDB and WHH, have endorsed the principles outlined in NAIP. Within the framework of NAIP, WHH is currently partnering with CDB and GOH in implementing the Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development (CBARD) Project in the North West Department (BD30/16 - approved by CDB's BOD at its Two Hundred and Seventieth Meeting held in

St. Vincent and The Grenadines on March 9, 2016). WHH is providing \$0.8 mn (representing 10% of CBARD financing) and has been engaged by MARNDR, under a Service Contract, to manage the sub-project cycle. Sub-projects under CBARD are focused on upgrading water management systems and capacity building of farmers/farmer groups in CSA practices; the development of frameworks for the collection of water user fees and irrigation system maintenance; and interventions to increase crop diversity (introduction of improved and new varieties and vegetables in support of food and nutrition security) in the North West Department (NW). Implementation of the CBARD Project commenced in 2017 and was originally scheduled to be completed in August 2021. Administrative delays, political instability and the impact of COVID-19 has negatively affected implementation progress - necessitating an 18-month extension. Major infrastructure works – irrigation, drainage and flood control systems - are on schedule to be completed during the third quarter of 2021. Capacity-building interventions originally planned to follow the infrastructure works are being conducted in smaller group settings than originally planned due to COVID-19 and hence the reason for the planned extension. A summary of the CBARD Project Implementation Status is presented at Appendix 1.4. CDB staff, and independent consultants engaged by CDB, have rated WHH's performance under CBARD Project as, 'highly satisfactory'. WHH is providing its agreed contribution under the co-financing arrangement in a timely manner, and has on occasion advanced own resources to ensure that implementation of activities under the project was not suspended on account of administrative delays by GOH in the drawdown of CDB resources. The timeliness and quality of WHH's reporting to GOH/CDB, and the management of the sub-project cycle – including the quality of infrastructure works and beneficiary assessment of interventions – is also of a high standard.

1.12 Reports from WHH and an independent technical assessment (on-going) commissioned by CDB indicate that the CBARD Project is highly likely to achieve its developmental outcome. GOH is desirous of building on the successes being realised under CBARD and has requested that CDB/WHH partner on a similar type project along the Plaine de Maribaroux, Ouanaminthe - NE Department. The area is semi-arid, receives an average annual rainfall of less than 1,200 mm and experiences increasing levels of drought conditions as a result of climate change. However, in most other aspects the area is highly suitable to agricultural production. MARNDR³ reports that farms in the area are in the main small, between 3 and 20% being subsistence type operations, average size 1 ha - with less than 10% greater than 3 ha. Most of the farms/land – over 73% - are privately owned and operated. The main crops are rice (25%), bananas, plantain, beans, sweet potatoes, fruit trees and vegetables. MARNDR reports that area has an irrigation potential of approximately 12,000 hectares. The area has an extensive network of small dams and irrigation canals – a significant percentage being earthen structures. In general, however, the systems are operating at below 25% of capacity due to poor construction with attendant high losses due to seepage along the canals, canal erosion/blockage. International organisations – including FAO and WHH – have been engaged in the area given its recognised potential to drive agricultural sector growth in the NE Department. From a market access perspective, the area also holds tremendous potential being located close to major industrial parks/centers and towns and population centers in the north of Haiti and having reliable connections to the Dominican Republic - both for marketing outputs and purchase of inputs.

1.13 Investment in CSA along the Plaine de Maribaroux, is key to improving agricultural sector output, food and nutrition security in Ouanaminthe and NE Department in general. Whilst the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) NE has a mandate and complement of qualified and experienced staff to support agricultural sector development in the area, they lack the resources for investment in much needed infrastructure upgrade and stakeholder capacity building. Their ability to

³ Diagnostic Des Systemes De Production En Vue De La Relance De La Vulgarisation Agricole Dans Les Communes D'intervention Des Projets RESEPAG II, MARNDR, 2015 (Diagnosis of production systems with a view to relaunching agricultural extension in the municipalities involved in the RESEPAG II projects, MARNDR, 2015)

work with development partners is also constrained by a lack of suitable vehicles, equipment, and office facilities. See Appendix 1.5 for an overview of MARNDR. See Appendix 1.5 for an overview of MARNDR.

1.14 GOH has requested CDB and WHH support in the development of a new project - CBARD II – to assist GOH in its efforts to improve agricultural sector output along the Plaine de Maribaroux, NE Department. CBARD II will be in keeping with the design and implementation methodology of CBARD Project. WHH has, as under CBARD Project, committed to providing a cash injection of approximately 10% - \$0.7 mn - towards CBARD II.

COUNTRY SECTOR STRATEGY

1.15 The objective of Haiti’s NAIP is to improve food security and support economic recovery and social stability. The NAIP has four components, namely: (a) development of rural infrastructure and irrigation; (b) supporting agricultural production, livestock and fishing through access to inputs and agricultural tools, rural credit, post-harvest management and marketing; (c) agricultural services and institutional support - extension through “farm schools” - land access and land tenure security; and (d) institutional support to public agricultural services (research, training, phytosanitary protection, institutional strengthening). Given the topography of the country, extensive deforestation and unreliable rainfall patterns, NAIP places heavy emphasis on the development/rehabilitation of watersheds and irrigation systems.

LINKAGE OF PROJECT TO CDB'S COUNTRY AND SECTOR STRATEGY AND POVERTY GOALS

1.16 CDB’s Haiti Country Strategy Paper (CSP, 2017-2021) is focused on three sectors: (a) education and training; (b) community development and agriculture; and (c) sustainable energy. The CSP also proposes CDB financing for interventions to support capacity building of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, regional integration and the strengthening of the country’s resilience to natural hazards. The CSP indicates that CDB will seek to benefit from the experience gained by other development partners with longstanding experience in Haiti – through the establishment of strategic linkages, including co-financing of interventions. With regards to agriculture, the CSP notes the importance of agriculture to socioeconomic development in Haiti. Accordingly, in keeping with GOH’s NAIP, the CSP proposes that CDB finances interventions in small-scale irrigation systems or other small-scale agricultural infrastructure projects as a means of increasing agriculture sector output, improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty.

1.17 This project is consistent with the following of CDB's strategic objectives:

- Building economic and Social Resilience

1.18 This project is consistent with the following of CDB's corporate priorities:

- Supporting sustainable agriculture and rural development and increasing food production
- Promoting Environmental Sustainability (Climate Change Resilience, Environmental Management and DRM)

1.19 This project is expected to contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

- SDG 1. End poverty
- SDG 2. Zero hunger
- SDG 5. Gender equality
- SDG 13. Climate action

1.20 This project integrates the following of CDB's cross-cutting themes:

- Gender Equality

1.21 This Project is consistent with the following of CDB's Sector and Thematic Policies:

- Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy
- Poverty Reduction Strategy
- Gender Equality Policy and Strategy
- Climate Resilience Strategy

RATIONALE

1.22 The Report, CDB/FAO 2019, concluded that addressing the current high rates of poverty in Haiti requires a focus on investments with the capacity to improve agricultural sector output and increase rural income. This conclusion is based on the finding that poor and vulnerable rural communities across Haiti are heavily dependent on agriculture sector output for income, and food and nutrition security. Haiti's agricultural sector productivity and productivity growth is among the lowest within BMCs and there is increasing evidence that the sector is being impacted by the loss of arable land due to deforestation, and low-capacity subsistence agriculture production systems. This situation is exacerbated by irregular rainfall patterns and more intense/prolonged droughts linked to climate change. These events are having significant negative impacts on the country's agriculture sector output and are increasing the risk of food insecurity and threatening already precarious livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable. Continued political instability and the impact of COVID-19 have over the past two years further contributed to rising levels of poverty, vulnerability, and insecurity in Haiti. Investments proposed by GOH under NAIP, in particular the actions to improve water resources management – development/rehabilitation of irrigation systems and associated watersheds - remain the most pressing investments required to increase agriculture sector output, reduce vulnerability, and contribute to addressing the multitude of social and environmental issues impacting residents of rural communities in Haiti. Complementing these investments with parallel improvements in (a) transport and marketing infrastructure; (b) stakeholder capacity building and training; and (c) improved social safety nets will also be essential to ensure maximum impact and sustainability of interventions.

Targeting

1.23 The Project is targeted towards farming communities, operating on the Plaine de Maribaroux in the NE Department of Haiti. Consistent with CDB's/GOH's overarching objective of enhancing agricultural productivity and reducing rural poverty, the principal criteria for selecting the area is its heavy dependence on agriculture sector output, strong agricultural sector potential, close proximity to population and commercial centers (reliable access to production inputs, and markets for agricultural products) and high levels of poverty, and food and nutrition insecurity.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT OUTCOME

2.1 The Project's outcome is improved access to inclusive climate resilient agricultural production systems for targeted residents in the NE Department of Haiti.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

2.2 The outcome will be achieved through the financing/implementation of demand-driven agriculture sector related sub-projects in communities in the NE Department of Haiti. The Project will utilise participatory processes whereby communities will be engaged at all stages of the project cycle. The Project's components are:

1. **Infrastructure Works Sub-projects** – Sub-projects are expected to include upgrading of existing and construction of new water management (irrigation and drainage) infrastructure, and rehabilitation of watersheds linked to irrigation systems/arable land on the Plaine de Maribaroux. Provision will also be made to supply COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers, farmers and produce vendors; and starter-kits – production inputs - to farmers to enhance their capacity to maximise returns from the infrastructure and related systems provided under the Project and thereby increase agricultural production.
2. **Capacity Building Sub-projects** – Sub-projects are expected to include training of key stakeholders - male and female farmers/farmer groups linked to irrigation schemes/production centres, produce vendors, input suppliers. Areas of training may include: group formation and strengthening; CSA; management/maintenance of irrigation schemes; watershed protection; worker health and safety including COVID-19 Protocols; and nutrition-related subjects (crop diversity to in support of healthy dietary choices).
3. **Project Management (of Sub-projects cycle)** – Co-financing – CDB and WHH – the establishment, staffing and running cost of a project management team charged with responsibility for implementation of sub-projects under Component 1 – Infrastructure Works Sub-projects and Component 2 – Capacity Building Sub-projects, and associated sub-project implementation monitoring.
4. **Institutional Strengthening/MARNDR Project Coordination** - (i) Provision of vehicles, equipment, and resources to facilitate the involvement of the MARNDR - Directorate of Agriculture (DDA) NE and Communal Agricultural Bureau (BAC) NE in project implementation, and to enhance their capacity to provide technical support to sub-project beneficiaries; and (ii) support to MARNDR towards overall project coordination on behalf of GOH.

TABLE 2.1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Impact	Enhanced livelihoods - income, food and nutrition security - for residents in the NE of Haiti.			
Project Outcome	Indicator	Baseline (Dec. 30, 2020)	Target (Dec. 30, 2025)	Data Sources, Reporting Mechanisms and Report Frequency
Improved access to inclusive climate resilient agricultural production systems for targeted residents in the NE	% increase agriculture production in intervention areas.	0	50%	WHH Project Completion Report DDA NE and National Surveys
	No. of crop cycles produced annually by female and male farmers in intervention areas.	2	3	
	% of beneficiaries reporting an increase in crop production.	0	60	
	% of beneficiaries reporting an increase in income	0	50	
Assumptions for achieving outcomes				
Effective functioning of CIs – collection of user fees for irrigation and infrastructure system operations and maintenance Farmers have access to improved production inputs DDA and BAC NE provide continued support services to farmers.				
Project Outputs	Indicator	Baseline (Dec. 30, 2020)	Target (Dec. 30, 2025)	Data Sources, Reporting Mechanisms and Report Frequency
Drainage canals rehabilitated or constructed	km	0	TBD	WHH Reports
Irrigation canals built or upgraded	km	0	TBD	
Land improved through irrigation, drainage or flood protection works	ha	0	400	
Watersheds protected	ha	0	600	
Stakeholders trained in CSA	#	0	1,100 (50% female)	
Vulnerable persons in sub-project zones benefit from input support/training in nutrition	#	0	TBD (estimated 75% female)	
Key stakeholders in sub-project zones receive PPE	#	0	TBD	

Assumptions for achieving outputs
WHH maintains high performance standards and implements quality-enhancing procedures. WHH and key stakeholders successfully implement protocols to manage the risk associated with COVID-19. Processing of disbursement request/drawdown of CDB resources proceeds smoothly.

Note: Targets (TBD) will be defined following the selection/design of sub-projects.

2.3 See Results Monitoring Framework at Appendix 2.1.

LESSONS LEARNT

2.4 The Project builds on lessons learned designing and implementing irrigation, community-driven/based projects - in Haiti, other CDB borrowing member countries (BMC), and the wider global community. The specific lessons learned and incorporated in the design are summarised below:

TABLE 2.2: LESSONS LEARNT

Description	Project Response
Civil unrest in Haiti is highly disruptive to the movement of persons/economic activities particularly in the Haitian capital/administrative center Port au Prince. In general, however, rural areas - if adequately supplied - are only marginally impacted. Reducing reliance on support systems within Port au Prince is accordingly key to sustaining project implementation activities in rural Haiti.	The Project will focus on building strong implementation support systems in the NE Department - with a view to reducing reliance on Port au Prince based services for day-to-day operations.
Project implementation performance in Haiti is frequently impacted by administrative delays at the ministerial level - particularly in approval of (new) systems/engagement of service providers. Accordingly, new projects with administrative structures that are familiar to GOH officials face fewer administrative hurdles and hence benefit from shorter approval times.	The Project implementation Schedule provides for commencement of implementation six months after CDB BOD approval - allowing sufficient time for passage through relevant GOH structures. The implementation arrangements mirror that of the ongoing CBARD Project - and hence they are familiar to/have been previously approved by GOH authorities. In addition, MARNDR has a longstanding working relationship with WHH. MARNDR staff - Central and NE - and the Minister of Agriculture were actively engaged in selecting the target area and in defining the Concept Note which formed the basis for project preparation and appraisal.

<p>Competent project management and technical staff are in high demand in Haiti. As a result, recruiting project management/technical staff could prove challenging.</p>	<p>Retaining staff assists in minimising delays in the commencement of project implementation. WHH has a well-qualified and experienced team of professionals engaged under the on-going CDB/WHH financed CBARD Project. The proposed project is designed to coincide with the completion of activities under that project. Staff currently engaged on the CBARD Project - will be available for consideration under the proposed project.</p>
<p>Projects that result in an increase in individual/household income or food supply are critical in efforts to reducing poverty in Haiti</p>	<p>Agriculture, the main economic activity in the target area is underperforming. The Project will promote sub-projects aimed at increasing food production, reducing losses and improving access to markets. Provision will also be made to improve the capacity of farmers to adopt improved production technologies and increase the range of crops produced (as a means of improving diet diversity and, by extension, health outcomes).</p>
<p>Agriculture in Haiti is dominated by subsistence farmers who often lack the resources to invest in improved production inputs.</p>	<p>WHH through the Social and Gender Specialist and other support staff will, as part of sub-project development, work to identify vulnerable persons. These persons will be provided with starter-kits (planting material etc.)</p>
<p>Communication between CDB and GOH is often constrained due to language and understanding of the Haiti context.</p>	<p>Staff of HCO have been providing vital support to HQ – establishing dialogue with key stakeholders, translation – during meetings, and of documents, and verifying documents in support of disbursement requests.</p>

3. FINANCING STRUCTURE AND COSTS

3.1 The Project is estimated to cost \$8.4 mn which will be financed by resources from CDB and WHH, with in-kind contribution from GOH. Cost estimates for the Project were developed by MARNDR and WHH, with estimates for Project Management based on typical rates for those services – as obtains in Haiti. CDB staff are satisfied that the cost estimates are sufficient to ensure completion of the Project components.

3.2 The Project will be financed by:

1. a grant to GOH of an amount not exceeding USD7.50mn from CDB's Special Funds Resources (SFR), representing 89% of Project costs, to assist in financing the management and implementation of infrastructure and capacity building sub-projects, and institutional strengthening of MARNDR; and
2. Counterpart resources of \$0.9 mn (11%) comprising:
 - a contribution from WHH not exceeding \$0.7 mn to assist with the cost of managing the implementation of infrastructure and capacity building sub-projects; and
 - a contribution from GOH not exceeding \$0.2 mn to assist with the cost of sub-project design and supervision services.

3.3 A summary of the Project's cost and financing plan is presented at Table 3.1, below. The detailed Project Cost, Phasing and Financing Plan is shown at Appendix 3.1, with specifics of the Project budget components in Appendix 3.2.

TABLE 3.1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING

Components	TOTALS				
	SDF 9		COUNTERPART		
	SDF Resources (Haiti)	Total	WHH	GOH	Total
1. Infrastructure Works Sub-projects	4,818,800	4,818,800	-	200,000	5,018,800
2. Capacity Building Sub-projects	718,800	718,800	-	-	718,800
3. Project Management - Sub-projects	1,362,400	1,362,400	700,000	-	2,062,400
4. Inst. Strength – Project Coordination	500,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
Base Cost	7,400,000	7,400,000	700,000	200,000	8,300,000
5. Contingencies	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
Total Project Cost	7,500,000	7,500,000	700,000	200,000	8,400,000
Total Financing	7,500,000	7,500,000	700,000	200,000	8,400,000
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2%	100%

4. PROJECT VIABILITY

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

4.1 CDB's approach to financing/implementing community-driven/based sub-projects in Haiti has been constantly evolving in keeping with lessons learnt during implementation. Initial approaches were based on the community-driven development model – where community-based organisations assumed responsibility for sub-project identification, preparation and implementation. Sub-project ceilings were also relatively low – to reflect capacity/governance constraints at the community group level. Technical audits of sub-projects financed via this approach indicated that there was room for improvement in the technical quality of the sub-projects. Concerns highlighted by the audits included: (i) poor quality sub-project preparation studies, designs, and cost estimates; (ii) inadequate consideration given to building capacity in support of sub-project operation and maintenance; and (iii) low/pre-defined sub-project ceiling constrained efforts of implementation agencies to adequately respond to the complex set of challenges confronting rural residents. As a result of these deficiencies, some sub-projects did not realise planned social and/or economic benefits, and many interventions were too small to resolve pressing developmental challenges in target communities.

4.2 With a view to enhancing sub-project quality, CDB and implementation partners have been making incremental changes to the implementation methodology - whilst adhering to the principles of active stakeholder engagement/participation. As in the case of the on-going CBARD Project, the proposed project will place heavy reliance on the use of professional services to assist sub-project feasibility and design studies, and implementation supervision. The proposed project will also place heavy emphasis on the development of plans and building the capacity of beneficiary groups who will assume responsibility for sub-project operations and maintenance.

4.3 The focus of the proposed project will be on increasing agricultural sector output. An analysis of the area/consultation with key stakeholders has concluded that the most cost-efficient means to achieving this objective is by water management infrastructure upgrades, enhancing stakeholder capacity in CSA, and improving farmer linkages to the significant market opportunities in communities in close proximity to the intervention areas. Given the weakness of national institutions sub-projects will focus on infrastructure and associated systems that can be owned and operated by target beneficiaries.

4.4 Individual sub-projects will be selected based on appropriate technical, social, environmental, and cost effectiveness/cost benefit analyses undertaken by specialists within the WHH project implementation unit or independently engaged. Emphasis will be placed on balancing technical and financial considerations – including efficient and effective utilisation of water resources – cost efficiency, and the need to limit the size of individual sub-projects to ensure that they are within the scope of the management capacity of beneficiary groups. In this regard, individual irrigation schemes are not expected to exceed 100 ha – and the following guidelines will apply: construction of irrigation systems - \$9,000 per ha; and drainage/watershed protection works \$4,000 per ha. These values reflect the experience of WHH and MARNDR on similar projects in Haiti. The Project will utilise least cost options in the design and implementation of sub-projects whilst giving due consideration to operational and maintenance costs. The interventions will demonstrate best practice in climate resilience and CSA best suited to poor rural communities.

4.5 Given resource limitations in Haiti, the emphasis will be on furrow/flood irrigation systems gravity-fed by canal networks. These systems whilst not being the most efficient from a water utilisation point of view are relatively easy and inexpensive to operate and best suited to the realities in the project area. GOH is, however, cognisant of the fact that investment in improved/modern technologies will be critical to drive

agriculture sector growth. Accordingly, where deemed feasible, consideration will be given to the introduction of solar driven pumping units, and on a pilot basis, the use of drip irrigation systems.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.6 Sub-projects are expected to focus on the development of agriculture production infrastructure and services, stakeholder capacity building and enhanced access/use of improved production inputs. These investments are expected to increase production and productivity as a result of: the increase in water availability throughout the life of the crops under production; an increase in the number of crop cycles per year; enhanced access to and use of improved/CSA technologies; and a reduction in post-harvest losses.

4.7 The main benefits from sub-project investments are expected to be an increase in household income – through an increase in marketable agricultural produce – and improved food and nutrition security for farmers/farm families and residents of the NE. Improved watershed management is also expected to result in a reduction of flooding – to be benefit of both farmers and the general population.

4.8 The feasibility of agricultural development is generally measured by increased production and market access/output prices. In Haiti however the main benefits advanced by donors for intervening in the agriculture sector in Haiti are increased food production, and improved food and nutrition security for farm families/local communities. The proposed project will accordingly be heavily focused on food and nutrition security. Given the highly productive nature of the area and access to urban/export markets the project is also expected to positively impact the income of both female male and farmers.

4.9 Given the demand-driven nature of the Project it is not possible to know the precise location where investments will be made or to calculate ex-ante the economic rates of return. However, analysis by irrigation schemes in the NW Department by WHH indicates that if the initial investment in irrigation and associated infrastructure is considered a sunk cost, there is evidence that beneficiaries are able and generally willing to meet the operations and maintenance cost of irrigation schemes, and hence ensure the sustainability of interventions.

4.10 The Project will limit investment in equipment. The Project will, however, provide starter-kits – inputs, tools - to vulnerable farmers to enable them to take advantage of opportunities (improved water management services and training) provided under the Project.

4.11 Investments in watershed protection/upgrade have a long gestation period and most benefits are only visible years after project implementation. Whilst difficult to measure, the benefits from such interventions – reduction in the incidence/severity of erosion – in Haiti are generally significant.

MACROECONOMIC IMPACT

4.12 Although small, when compared with the needs of the entire country, the Project can have positive impacts on food security, nutritional status of women and children, household income, health conditions, and rural employment. Investments in water management infrastructure and systems will mitigate the impact of natural hazard events (droughts and excess rainfall) and increase water availability and thereby enhance the ability of farmers to produce year-round. Investment will also enhance the ability of farmers to meet crop water requirements during periods of low rainfall and reduce crop damage from excess rainfall/flooding. Those investments will also facilitate the introduction of improved varieties/reduce farmer investment risks. This direct impact is further reinforced by the expected multiplier effects the Project can have on local economic development and water management. As a result, the overarching macroeconomic impact is a positive contribution to economic growth by improving productivity in the agriculture sector.

SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.13 The proposed Project offers direct social and gender benefits for poor and vulnerable rural communities and groups through improved equitable access to agricultural resources; technical expertise; organisational strengthening and female and male farmers' capacity building in the NE Department of Haiti. Whilst all segments of the population in the target area face multiple challenges, women and marginalised groups tend to be overrepresented in the lower quintiles. By tackling the barriers to their participation, through facilitating access to irrigation infrastructure and other productive inputs, the Project will contribute to the recovery of rural agricultural incomes and food security, incorporating the principles of social inclusion gender equality and environmental resilience in the targeted rural communities. Moreover, the Project will provide a significant socio-economic stimulus to help offset the loss of rural incomes and livelihoods and improve food and nutrition security among the poor and vulnerable farmers, who have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Project will also provide training in on-farm COVID-19 protocols and provide PPE to women and men farmers to strengthen social safeguard measures and efforts to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

4.14 Sub-project investments will support building resilience to adverse weather events within rural communities. Since a major proportion of the rural population depends on agriculture as the primary economic and income-generating activity, the Project will offer equitable access to climate-smart irrigation facilities, and strengthen the knowledge, capabilities and practices of local farmers (women, men, youth and PWDs) and their organisations. Through the engagement and services of a Social and Gender Specialist, the Project will help deliver positive outcomes for social inclusion, gender equality and greater opportunities for women's participation, leadership (increased membership of women in community associations and rural producer and business organisations) and resource mobilisation in agriculture to reduce gender disparities in livelihoods and incomes, to support women as producers and entrepreneurs.

4.15 The integration of social and gender equality principles and environmental resilience approaches in the project components will be essential ingredients in ensuring equity of access to the resources, services and inputs, for agricultural productivity. Additionally, the project will ensure that women and men benefit equitably from training and technology transfer and that social protection measures help poor and vulnerable groups, including women, and PWDs. The Programme is rated as gender mainstreamed with a score of 3.5 on the Gender Marker (Appendix 4.1).

TABLE 4.1: GENDER MARKER SCORE

Analysis	Design	Implementation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Score	Code
1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.5	Gender Mainstreamed (GM)

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

4.16 The fragile land resource base in Haiti's NE Department is impacted by environmental degradation, droughts, hurricanes, and floods. The continuous over-exploitation of forest resources for charcoal production and poor agricultural practices exacerbate soil erosion and vulnerability to natural hazards. Given the generally poor environmental conditions in the Department, many of the sub-projects are expected to contribute to improved environmental management and reduced environmental degradation. The project is expected to impart long term environmental benefits through sustainable watershed management interventions.

4.17 Sub-projects are expected to include small-scale infrastructure, irrigation, natural resource management and protection, productive and other agriculture sector-related income-generating investments. Potential negative impacts may result from possible agrochemical use, production of waste, noise and dust nuisances, and from the operation and maintenance of sub-projects. Potential negative impacts will be mitigated in keeping with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to be established for the Project. The ESMF will be included in the Project Operations Manual (POM). The POM will form the basis for the GOH/WHH Service Contract. Mitigation measures, including public awareness raising and education, will be identified during sub-project preparation, design and implementation.

4.18 Given the demand-driven nature of the sub-projects, details of their specific types and sites are currently unknown. Environmental issues will therefore be addressed within the ESMF. The ESMF will outline the system of screening the proposed project interventions by their anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts, defining the scope and nature of environmental and social assessment required during preparation of each sub-project, managing identified risks and impacts and monitoring application of the prescribed risk and impact mitigation measures. Detailed arrangements for the ESMF are provided at Appendix 4.2.

4.19 Sub-project supervision will be undertaken by the CC - DDA, DIA and WHH staff to ensure adherence to mitigation measures stipulated in the project specific environmental and social management plans. These measures will also be subject to review during periodic project technical audits. Supervision will be undertaken having regard to the COVID-19 prevention and response plan, that will be prepared by WHH.

4.20 Haiti is already experiencing the effects of climate variability and change through damage from severe weather systems, as well as more subtle changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns. The project environmental risk assessment process will include screening for climate change and disaster risks and impacts and subsequent detailed risk assessment as required. Appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures will be identified during site specific sub-projects planning and design to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and climate change impacts.

4.21 GOH will require that WHH engages the services of an environmental specialist to review the environmental screening of the sub-projects and to supervise the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures. WHH will also be required to provide evidence to MARNDR that any required environmental authorisations have been obtained from the relevant authorities.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM GENERAL COMMENTARY

4.22 In accordance with CDB's Performance Assessment System (PAS), the Project is accorded a highly satisfactory rating. This indicates that the Project is very likely to achieve its development objectives and that its performance is expected to be of a high standard.

TABLE 4.2: PAS TABLE

Criteria	Score	Justification
Relevance	Highly Satisfactory	Projects designed to increase agricultural production, and food and nutrition security are accorded a high priority by GOH. The Project is consistent with CDB's Strategic Objectives of Building Social and economic Resilience.
Effectiveness	Satisfactory	Community based development methodologies have been proven to be effective mechanisms for the development of high quality, relevant investments in a gender-equitable manner. The Project will facilitate the development of participatory structures to benefit from the input of key stakeholders, whilst building the capacity of community groups including CIs.
Efficiency	Satisfactory	The Project will utilise least cost options in the design and implementation of sub-projects whilst giving due consideration to operational and maintenance costs. The interventions will demonstrate best practice in climate resilience and climate smart agriculture best suited to poor rural communities.
Sustainability	Satisfactory	<p>CDB's approach to community-based rural development in Haiti is consistently evolving - this in an effort to ensure that approaches are sustainable and reflect best practice/lessons learnt. The proposed Project includes several initiatives with a view to enhancing sustainability. These include ensuring that all sub-projects have clearly articulated maintenance plans, ensuring that mechanisms are implemented to ensure that beneficiaries can meet the cost of irrigation system operations and maintenance, and beneficiaries participate at all stages of the sub-project cycle.</p> <p>Measures will also be implemented to ensure environmental sustainability through reforestation and environmental protection works. All sub-projects will be individually screened to ensure compliance with the ESMF.</p>
Overall Score	Satisfactory	

5. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

RISK JUSTIFICATION

5.1 The project is subject to a number of risks which can be summarised under the headings of Implementation and Operational. The project design includes various measures, as detailed in Table 5.1, to mitigate those risks.

TABLE 5.1: SUMMARY OF RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risk Category	Risk Type	Description of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Operational	Performance - Supervision (CDB responsiveness)	Political instability in Haiti and travel related to COVID-19 restrictions could limit CDB staff's ability to undertake project supervision missions.	Provision has been made for the engagement of independent (Haiti based) consultants to support CDB implementation supervision. Staff of HCO will also provide supervision support - particularly in the review of documentation in support of WHH and MARNDR related disbursement requests.
Operation	Delaying in Project implementation as a result of COVID-19	Protocols related to social distancing slows down or prevents the performance of project related activities.	Provision is made under the Project for supplying PPE to key stakeholders, and ensuring that contractors and suppliers, and their workers comply with relevant health and safety protocols. As is currently practiced under CBARD Project WHH will ensure that activities are carried out in keeping with best practice. Where this isn't possible, the activity will be postponed, and emphasis placed on other activities not as sensitive to COVID-related risks.

Risk Category	Risk Type	Description of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Operation	Delays in Project implementation	Disruption in supply of materials from the main commercial centers as a result of political unrest	For activities being implemented by WHH provision will be made for the bulk purchase/storage of materials. Contractors to be engaged by WHH under the project will be assessed on their ability to sustain site operations for at least three weeks – independent of supply from main commercial centers.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

BENEFICIARY

6.1 The Grantee is GOH. GOH has the legal capacity to accept the Grant and carry out the Project on the terms and conditions as set out in Chapter 7.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ANALYSIS

6.2 GOH through MARNDR (Central and DDA NE) will be responsible for overall project implementation. MARNDR Central shall be directly responsible for the implementation of activities under the Institutional Strengthening component, and for the submission of reports and disbursement requests to CDB for the entire project. MARNDR Central has assigned an officer to perform the services of Project Coordinator (PC) for the ongoing CBARD Project. The PC reports to the Minister responsible for MARNDR. The PC's qualifications and experience are acceptable to CDB. It is proposed that he also be assigned to this project. The qualifications and experience of any persons subsequently assigned/appointed to this position shall also be acceptable to CDB. MARNDR shall engage WHH under a four-year Service Contract for implementation of activities under Component 1 - Infrastructure Works, and Component 2 - Capacity Building. WHH and CDB would share the cost of the sub-project cycle management. DDA NE of MARNDR shall work closely with WHH to ensure the smooth implementation of the sub-project cycle. DDA NE has the staff - including the BAC NE - with the requisite qualifications and experience to perform overall project coordination activities. Both the DDA NE and BAC, however, lack the necessary equipment and transportation to allow for the effective discharge of those responsibilities. The BAC is also in need of improved office accommodation. Support to the DDA and BAC (NE) is being provided under the Institutional Strengthening Component. Draft Terms of Reference for the Project Coordinator are presented at Appendix 6.1. A project organisation chart is presented at Appendix 6.2.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

6.3 MARNDR, through the PC, will be responsible for management of activities under Component 4 - the institutional strengthening component, and supervision on behalf of GOH, of activities being implemented under the Service Contract with WHH. WHH will work in close collaboration with the DDA and BAC NE. Coordination at the Department level will be facilitated through a Coordination Committee (CC). It is a condition that MARNDR establishes and for the duration of the Project maintain a CC to carry out the responsibilities detailed at below (6.4). The CC shall include a representative of the DDA NE, WHH's Project Coordinator, the Director NE (or representative) Ministry of the Environment, and two beneficiary representatives – one male and one female. Beneficiary representatives shall be selected through a specially convened public meeting [(Grand Council – (GC)]. WHH in partnership with the DDA NE will convene the GC. Invitees to the GC will include representatives of NGOs, farmer organisations/groups/CIs operating in the NE with a focus on areas already identified by MARNDR as having an irrigation potential based on water availability and arable land. In addition to serving as a forum for the selection of beneficiary representatives to the CC, the GC will also serve as a vehicle for promoting the Project.

6.4 The CC will be responsible for, among other things; determining the sites for intervention – based on a review of expressions of interest/requests from potential beneficiaries and technical analysis by WHH and MARNDR; approving sub-projects – based on feasibility studies and project design reports prepared by WHH; and providing overall guidance to project implementation. Annual Work Plans developed by WHH will be subject to agreement of the CC prior to submission to MARNDR and CDB. The CC will meet at least monthly to discuss project progress and issues to be resolved. To avoid duplication and

sustainability of interventions, WHH and the CC will coordinate with other donor financed projects implementing activities in the NW.

6.5 Most of the infrastructure works are expected to be implemented in years 2 and 3 of the Project. During year 1 of the WHH Service Contract, the focus will be on site identification and sub-project design/feasibility and design studies, whilst in year 4 the focus will be on capacity building.

6.6 WHH, working in partnership with CC, will design and implement an information campaign and invite community groups - in areas (NE Department) with potential for agricultural development - to indicate their interest (written or verbal communication with the project office) to participate in the Project. The project team will work with interested parties to develop sub- project profiles - size of the area to be developed (ha), number of farmers operating (Male/Female), investments required (new or rehabilitation), crops currently being produced and interest in new crops post sub-project implementation. The main objective of this stage is to engender a bottom-up and transparent^{4/} process for selecting intervention areas. WHH staff/engaged service providers and BACs will carry out field visits and prepare a sub-project brief with estimates of the likely infrastructure requirements, likely cost per ha/beneficiary, data on the strength of the requesting group, participation of women/vulnerable groups, and factors that affect gender inequality. On the basis of selection criteria such as the number of beneficiaries, area with development potential, likely cost per ha/beneficiary, the capacity of CIs, and environmental and social criteria, the CC will rank and select the sub-projects.

6.7 WHH, working in close collaboration with BACs sub-project beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders will undertake sub-project feasibility and design studies. Where the investments cover non-agriculture sector interventions (watershed protection or small road infrastructure) WHH will coordinate with the corresponding local agencies/GOH departments.

6.8 WHH has a well-established organisational structure, financial and administrative procedures, and computerised financial management system. The financial management arrangements including the system of accounting, reporting, auditing, and internal controls are guided by the prevailing Head Office rules and regulations. WHH's HCO prepares regular financial statements for its own operations and individually for each project it manages. These financial statements are regularly audited. All final financial reporting to funding agencies must always be authorised by the director of the responsible Regional Desk in Bonn, Germany.

6.9 Staff of WHH's Haiti Country Office are familiar with the standard requirements of donor and multilateral development bank (including CDB) financed projects. They have had extensive experience working with both government and international partners, managing donor/multilateral development bank resources, and implementing development projects.

6.10 The services to be provided by WHH shall be detailed in a project operation manual (POM) to be developed by WHH and MARNDR, (with, CDB's, 'no objection') and will include methodology and associated activities/cost, and timelines relating to:

1. Participation in the selection of sub-projects sites.
2. The conduct of technical, feasibility and design studies of sub-projects in collaboration with MARNDR and potential beneficiaries.

⁴ CDB's recent experience in Haiti indicates that transparency in the allocation of resources is an important consideration in helping to ensure the participation of beneficiaries at all stages of the sub-project cycle and helps foster a sense of fairness in operations.

3. Participatory implementation, management and supervision of the works – the Infrastructure Component being financed under the Project.
4. Capacity building and training of stakeholders and beneficiaries.
5. Accounting, participatory monitoring and evaluation of the respective components.
6. Development and implementation of a system to ensure adequate maintenance, by sub-project beneficiaries, of infrastructure/systems constructed/established under the Project.

6.11 The POM shall form the basis for the Service Contract between GOH/MARNDR and WHH.

6.12 WHH will be required, under the Service Contract to maintain a field Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with an office in NE. The PIU will be staffed by professionals with skills in engineering, agriculture, environmental science and social analysis/gender mainstreaming. The duties and responsibilities of all PIU staff shall be included in the POM/Service Contract.

IMPLEMENTATION

6.13 The Project will be implemented over a period of 54 months following approval by CDB's Board of Directors. A Provisional Implementation Schedule is presented at Appendix 6.3. CDB, in collaboration with MARNDR, MEF and WHH, will organise a virtual Project Launch Meeting (PLM) after signature by GOH of the Grant Agreement. The PLM will focus on project implementation arrangements, including the application of CDB's policies and procedures.

PARTICIPATION OF BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

6.14 MARNDR (Central and NE), WHH and potential beneficiaries were actively engaged in the preparation of a concept paper which formed the basis for project preparation and appraisal. The principle of stakeholder participation will be maintained during the life of the Project - through critical structures including the GC, CC and CIs. The Social and Gender Specialist – part of WHH project management team - will play an active role in ensuring the active participation of target beneficiaries. Key activities to be undertaken in this regard include; assisting in the registration of CIs and related groups; supporting the development of governance structures for targeted groups; raising group members/target beneficiaries' awareness of social issues; and assistance in the development of MOUs with WHH and beneficiary groups, definition of key areas of responsibilities relating to sub-project construction, operations and maintenance.

DISBURSEMENT

6.15 Disbursement of the Grant will be made in accordance with CDB's Disbursement Guidelines for CDB-Financed Projects (January 2019). It is anticipated that CDB will disburse the grant resources over a four-year period – June 2021 to June 2025. MARNDR will have overall financial management responsibility for the Project. Disbursements will be made on the basis of disbursement requests issued by MARNDR backed by signed contracts, statements of expenditure, and consolidated financial and physical progress reports as appropriate.

Disbursements to WHH

6.16 Following signature of the Service Contract – MA RNDR/WHH – WHH will be required to submit to MARNDR, with a copy to CDB, an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). The AWPB will define the activities to be implemented, expected outputs and outcomes, and the associated financing requirements

in each calendar year. GOH shall instruct CDB to make direct payments to WHH – in keeping with CDB’s disbursement guidelines and the terms and conditions of the associated Grant Agreement. The first such disbursement, an advance, will correspond to a maximum of 70% of activities under the AWPB – year 1. The first disbursement shall take place by June 30, 2021 or such other date as the Bank may specify. WHH, shall be entitled to request, through GOH, the remaining 30% once 70% of the first disbursement has been committed. Disbursements for years two to four will follow a similar pattern. Any activities not implemented within the framework of an AWPB will be carried over to the following year. It is anticipated that the final disbursement shall occur by June 30, 2025 or such later date as the Bank may specify in writing.

6.17 An estimated quarterly disbursement schedule is detailed at Appendix 6.4.

PROCUREMENT

6.18 Procurement will be in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Projects Financed by CDB (2019) and the Procurement Procedures for Projects Financed by CDB (2019).

6.19 WHH shall be engaged via Direct Selection (DS) by GOH to manage the implementation and co-financing of, activities under Component 1 – Infrastructure Works Sub-projects, and Component 2 – Capacity Building Sub-projects, in accordance with paragraph 8.21 (b) and (e) of the aforementioned CDB procurement procedures. This will represent a natural continuation of WHH’s existing role under the CBARD project, where their performance has been good, and reflects their extensive experience in the implementation of (own and donor funded) community-based projects in Haiti and worldwide. Specifically, WHH has unique and extensive experience, in collaboration with MARNDR, in the design and implementation of irrigation and watershed protection works and associated capacity building of local institutions, farmers and farmer groups, in northern sections of Haiti.

6.20 As a continuation of the procurement arrangements approved under the CBARD Project and in recognition that they would be a co-financer of the project, WHH shall be permitted to utilise their own procurement policies and procedures to undertake the procurement, which shall be conducted on behalf of the GOH. However, all such procurements will still be required to reflect the eligibility and integrity requirements stipulated under the above-mentioned CDB procurement policy and procedures. This is in accordance with the Alternative Procurement Arrangements allowed for under CDB’s aforementioned procurement procedures and follows a previous CDB assessment of WHH’s procurement framework, systems and capacity and satisfactory procurement performance under the existing CBARD project.

6.21 A procurement plan is presented at Appendix 6.5. WHH will be required to prepare a procurement plan for procurement they are undertaking to execute sub-projects (infrastructure and capacity building) on behalf of GOH. The initial plan and subsequent updates will require GOH’s approval and CDB’s no objection.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.22 WHH has developed specific guidelines for project outcome and impact monitoring and evaluation, entitled: Outcome and Impact Orientation in the programmes of Welthungerhilfe (Volumes I and II) – 2008. Staff have reviewed the guidelines and are satisfied that they are sufficiently robust to provide the requisite data for project M&E. M&E will include participatory data collection by the beneficiaries and participatory evaluation of the outcomes and impact of project activities on food security, cash-income, productivity, nutritional status of women and children, watershed protection and gender equality.

6.23 M&E will also include:

1. A baseline study of each investment during sub-project preparation. This baseline will capture data on food security (diversity score), financial and other assets of beneficiaries (by sex) and other data required for the Results Monitoring Framework (RMF).
2. Data Collection - annual data on the evolution of output and outcome indicators..
3. Project administrative and financial staff will monitor project costs and liquidity needs.
4. WHH will produce semi-annual reports for submission to MARNDR and CDB.

Reporting Requirements

6.24 WHH will be required to prepare and submit project monitoring reports (see Appendix 6.6), to MARNDR, with copy to CDB. At the request of CDB, MARNDR and WHH shall ensure that their management meets with CDB representatives at a mutually acceptable time and place as often as determined by CDB to be necessary, but at least twice annually, and exchange views with regard to progress against the agreed outcomes, and to identify issues to be addressed and recommend appropriate actions.

6.25 At the end of the project, WHH will produce a Completion Report, which shall include recommendations to help guide CDB and GOH in the preparation of the project completion report and in the development of future interventions in Haiti. Also, CDB will use its own resources to engage consultants to undertake project technical and financial audits.

7. **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

No.	Subject	Terms and Conditions of the Grant
1.	Parties	<u>Bank</u> : Caribbean Development Bank <u>Beneficiary</u> : Government of Haiti (GOH) <u>Implementing Agency</u> : Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)
2.	Amount of Grant	The Bank agrees to make available to the Beneficiary by way of a grant an amount not exceeding the equivalent of seven million five hundred thousand United States dollars (USD7,500,000) (the Grant) comprising: <u>Special Funds Resources (SFR)</u> : USD7,500,000 SDF 9
3.	Purpose	The purpose for which the Grant is being made is to assist the Beneficiary in improving agriculture sector output in communities in the North East Department of Haiti, the Project Country (the Project).
4.	Payment of Grant	(a) Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, the Grant shall be paid to the Beneficiary by the Bank periodically following receipt by the Bank of: (i) a request in writing from the Beneficiary for such funds; and (ii) an account and documentation, satisfactory to the Bank in support of expenditures incurred by the Beneficiary in respect of, and in connection with, the Project. (b) Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, the Bank shall not be under any obligation to make: (i) the first payment of the Grant until the Bank shall have received evidence, acceptable to the Bank, that the conditions precedent to first disbursement of the Grant set out in paragraph 7 below have been satisfied.

5.	Withdrawal and Application of the Grant	<p>Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, total disbursements of the Grant shall not exceed in the aggregate eighty-nine percent (89%) of the cost of the Project.</p> <p>Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, the Grant shall be used to finance the components of the Project allocated for financing by the Bank as shown in the Financing Plan up to the respective limits specified therein.</p> <p>The Grant shall not be used to meet any part of the costs of the Project which consists of identifiable Taxes imposed under the laws of the Project Country.</p>
6.	Disbursement	<p>The Beneficiary shall comply with the Bank's "Disbursement Guidelines for CDB- Financed Projects" published in January 2019, which publication is in effect at the date of the Grant Agreement and which may be amended from time to time by the Bank</p> <p>The first disbursement of the Grant shall be made by June 30, 2021 or such later date as the Bank may specify in writing.</p> <p>The amount of the Grant may be disbursed up to June 30, 2025, or such later date as may be specified in writing by the Bank.</p>
7.	Procurement	<p>Procurement of goods, works and services to be financed from the Grant shall be in accordance with the following procedures or such other procedures as the Bank may from time to time specify in writing:</p> <p><i>"Procurement Policy for Projects Financed by CDB (November 2019)</i></p> <p><i>Procurement Procedures for Projects Financed by CDB (November 2019)".</i></p> <p>The Beneficiary shall comply with the procurement requirements set out in the Procurement Plan. Any revisions to the Procurement Plan shall require the Bank's prior approval in writing.</p>

8.	Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of the Grant.	<p>The Bank shall not be under any obligation to make the first disbursement of the Grant until the Beneficiary shall have furnished, or caused to be furnished to the Bank, evidence acceptable to the Bank of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) one (1) or more legal opinions, satisfactory to the Bank, of a legal practitioner, acceptable to the Bank, showing that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the Beneficiary has complied with all the necessary requirements under the constitution of the Project Country and the laws and regulations in force in the Project Country in order to enter into the Grant Agreement; and(ii) the Grant Agreement has been duly authorised by and executed and delivered on behalf of the Beneficiary and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the Beneficiary in accordance with its terms; and(b) proof that the person or persons who signed the Grant Agreement on behalf of the Beneficiary were legally empowered to do so.
9.	Condition Precedent to Disbursement with respect to the Infrastructure Works and Capacity Building Components.	<p>The Bank shall not be under any obligation to make any disbursement of the Grant in connection with the infrastructure works and capacity building components until the Beneficiary shall have furnished, or caused to be furnished to the Bank, evidence acceptable to the Bank that the Beneficiary has engaged the services of Welthungerhilfe (WHH).</p>
10	Additional Condition Precedent to Disbursement with respect to the Infrastructure Works Component	<p>The Bank shall not be under any obligation to make any disbursement of the Grant in connection with the infrastructure works component of the Project until the Beneficiary shall have provided evidence that it has obtained or procured WHH to obtain all requisite statutory, planning, building and environmental permits, licenses and/other approvals necessary for the implementation of the Project</p>

11.	Project Implementation	<p>(a) Except as the Bank may otherwise agree the Beneficiary shall implement the Project through MARNDR.</p> <p>(b) The Beneficiary shall carry out the Project at all times with due diligence and efficiency, with management personnel whose qualifications and experience are acceptable to the Bank and in accordance with sound technical, environmental, administrative, financial and managerial standards and practices. In particular, and without limiting the foregoing, the Beneficiary shall institute and maintain organisational, administrative, accounting and auditing arrangements for the Project, acceptable to the Bank and execute, implement and operate the Project in compliance with all laws and regulations, including environmental, labour laws and regulations, to which the Project is subject.</p>
12.	Project Management	<p>The Beneficiary shall establish within MARNDR and for the duration of the Project maintain a Coordination Committee (CC), with the composition and duties set out in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.4 of this Report.</p> <p>The Beneficiary shall, within a time period specified by the Bank, cause WHH to, in accordance with the procurement procedures applicable to the Grant, select and engage the services of an Environmental Specialist to review the environmental screening of the sub-projects and to supervise the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures during Project implementation.</p> <p>The Beneficiary shall, at all times during project implementation ensure that WHH has obtained all relevant environmental permits, licenses, or approvals necessary for the implementation of the Project</p> <p>The Beneficiary shall assign the PC of the on-going CBARD Project as the PC for this Project. PC shall report to the Minister responsible for MARNDR and carry out the services set out in the Terms of Reference- Project Coordinator. The qualification and experience of any person subsequently assigned or appointed to the position of PC shall be acceptable to the Bank.</p> <p>The Beneficiary shall, within a time frame specified by the Bank, procure WHH to, in accordance with the procurement policy and procedures applicable to the Grant, select and engage the services of a Social and Gender Specialist to carry out the services set out in paragraph 6.14 of this Report.</p>
13	Engagement of WHH	<p>The Beneficiary shall, in accordance with the procurement procedures applicable to the Grant, select and engage the services of WHH pursuant to a Service Contract. The Contract</p>

		<p>shall be supported by a POM, to be developed, in form and substance acceptable to the Bank, by WHH, which, inter alia, will set out the duties and responsibilities of the WHH under the Service Contract, the agreed outcomes of the Project and guide the parties in connection with project implementation. The provisions of POM will be incorporated into the Contract as operational terms, and in the minimum shall set out, inter alia, the functions set out in paragraph 6.10 of the Report and the following:</p> <p>(i) <u>Requirement for the Establishment of the PIU:</u> the WHH will be required to establish and operate a PIU for the duration of the Project within the framework of the Service Contract, including the functions of the PIU set out in paragraph 6.12 of this Report.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Development of AWPBs:</u> the Beneficiary shall cause WHH to develop, in form and substance acceptable to the Bank, AWPBs, for activities to be implemented by WHH as described in paragraph 6.16 of this Report.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Reporting Requirements:</u> WHH will be required to prepare and submit, in form and substance acceptable to the Bank: (i) project monitoring reports to the Beneficiary with a copy to the Bank in accordance with paragraph 6.26 of this Report; (ii) semi-annual reports to the Beneficiary and the Bank in accordance with paragraph 6.25(4) of this Report; (iii) upon completion of project activities a Completion Report to the Beneficiary and the Bank; and (iv) such other reports or information as the Bank or the Beneficiary may request from time to time.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Establishment of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF):</u> the Beneficiary shall require WHH to establish, in form and substance acceptable to the Bank, the ESMF, which will be incorporated into the POM. The ESMF will identify environmental issues and mitigation measures, including public awareness raising and education, during sub-project preparation, design and implementation in accordance with paragraph 4.18 of this Report.</p> <p>(v) <u>Collation of Data and Other Information:</u> WHH shall be required to collect and store, in a location or manner accessible to the Beneficiary and the Bank, all reports, drawings, studies and any other relevant documentation required for the performance of its obligations under this Project, including data created as a result of the Project.</p>
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		(vi) Due Diligence: WHH shall be required to carry out its responsibilities under the Project: (aa) at all times with due diligence and efficiency; (bb) with management personnel whose qualifications and experience are acceptable to the Bank; and (cc) in accordance with sound technical, environmental, administrative, financial and managerial standards and practices. Without prejudice to the foregoing, WHH shall be required to institute and maintain organisational, administrative, accounting and auditing arrangements, acceptable to the Bank and execute, implement and operate the infrastructure works and capacity building components of the Project in compliance with all laws and regulations, including environmental, labour laws and regulations.
14.	Maintenance	The Beneficiary shall keep the facilities and other infrastructure works financed from the Grant, or cause the same to be kept in good repair and condition, and shall provide the financial and other resources necessary to adequately maintain the facilities and other infrastructure works financed from the Grant.
15.	Reports and Information	The Beneficiary shall, or procure WHH to, during the lifetime of the Project, furnish to the Bank, in form and substance acceptable to the Bank, the information set out in the Reporting Requirements , and such other information, records, accounts, and audited financial statements, as the Bank may from time to time reasonably request.
16.	Maintenance of Easements and Rights of Way	The Beneficiary shall, for the duration of the Project, maintain in force all legislation, rights-of-way or use or easement and all permits, licences or approvals necessary for the execution and operation of the Project.
17.	Visibility	The Beneficiary shall ensure that all relevant workshops, publications, correspondence, advertisements, press releases and promotions associated with the Grant, openly acknowledge the Bank's contribution to the Project, and display the Bank's logo in a manner to be specified by the Bank.
18.	Co-operation between the Bank, WHH and the Beneficiary	The Beneficiary shall ensure, and procure the WHH to adhere to the arrangement that, upon reasonable notice, representatives of WHH and senior officials of the Beneficiary meet with Bank staff virtually or at a mutually acceptable time and place in the Project Country as determined by the Bank to be necessary, but at least twice annually, to exchange views with regard to progress against agreed outcomes and to identify issues to be addressed and recommend actions.

19.	The Beneficiary's Contribution to the Project	<p>Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, the Beneficiary shall meet or cause to be met: (i) the cost of the items designated for financing by the Beneficiary in the Financing Plan; (ii) any amount by which the cost of the Project exceeds the estimated cost set out in the Financing Plan; and (iii) the cost of any other items needed for the purpose of, or in connection with, the Project.</p> <p>Except as the Bank may otherwise agree, the Beneficiary shall provide or cause to be provided, all other inputs required for the punctual and efficient carrying out of the Project, which are not being financed by the Bank.</p>
20	WHH's Contribution to the Project	<p>The Beneficiary shall procure WHH to contribute to the Project an amount not less than the equivalent of seven hundred thousand United States dollars (USD700,000).</p>
21.	Additional Grounds for Suspension, Cancellation and Refund	<p>The Bank shall be entitled to suspend, cancel or require a refund of the Grant, or any part thereof, if the whole or any part of the WHH's contribution is suspended, cancelled, or required to be refunded, except that the Beneficiary shall not be required to refund any amount of the Grant already expended by the Beneficiary on the components of the Project to be financed from the Grant and not recoverable by the Beneficiary, unless that amount already expended was misappropriated due to proven fraudulent, unethical or other activity of wrong doing.</p> <p>The Bank shall be entitled to suspend, cancel or require a refund of the Grant, or any part thereof if there shall be a breach of any of the provisions of the Service Contract entered into between the Beneficiary and WHH which shall be deemed material by the Bank.</p>

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. **INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS SUB-PROJECTS**

This component will co-finance a menu of demand-driven sub-projects, likely to be dominated by investments related to:

- upgrading of existing and construction of water management infrastructure including: small dams, weirs and river intakes; primary and secondary canals; and installation of new or additional small solar powered pumping units; drainage/flood control system development. The maximum size of individual irrigation schemes will be limited to 100 ha - this in keeping with lessons learnt under previous projects in Haiti. Given the weakness of national institutions state control of irrigation systems is not a viable option, hence the only option is management by beneficiaries. Small schemes lend themselves easier to management by farmer groups.; and
- rehabilitation/upgrading of watersheds linked to irrigations systems/arable land with a view to sustaining water yields and mitigating the effects of flooding and erosion. These works would include reforestation, soil conservation, river embankment protection, and irrigation dam and canal protection.

2. **CAPACITY BUILDING SUB-PROJECTS**

Training of male and female farmers/groups linked to irrigation schemes/production centres including but not limited to the following: formation and strengthening of Committee of Irrigators; climate smart agriculture; marketing including support in the identification of/contracting of major buyers and training in price negotiation.

3. **PROJECT MANAGEMENT – SUB-PROJECTS**

Co-financing with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) the operations of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to manage the implementation of activities under the Infrastructure Works and Capacity Building Components. WHH will be engaged via a Service Contract with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) – and will jointly finance with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB): (a) Project Managerial, Technical and Administrative Staff; (b) purchase of vehicles and equipment for the PIU (c) PIU running cost; (d) cost associated with Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Audits; and WHH – Administrative Overhead (maximum 5% of Service Contract).

4. **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING/PROJECT COORDINATION – MARNDR AND BAC NE – TO FACILITATE PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES – \$500,000**

- A. Support to the MARNDR North East Department(NE) (Directorate of Agriculture and Communal Agricultural Bureau [BAC]) - \$400,000

ITEM	TOTAL
DDA NE	175,000
BAC NE	225,000

- B. MARNDR - Project Coordination - \$100,000

OVERVIEW OF WELTHUNGERHILFE

1. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is a German private aid organisation without political or religious affiliation. Since its establishment in 1962 every sitting German President has been its patron.
2. WHH Strategy 2017 to 2020 is available at the following address: <https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/news/publications/detail/welthungerhilfe-strategy-2017-2020/>. Priority intervention sectors are detailed in Table 1 below. In Haiti WHH has been actively engaged in water management – improving the efficiency and expanding small-scale irrigation, drainage and flood control systems. WHH through its Central office in Port au Prince Haiti, and respective satellite offices, works in close collaboration with MARNDR in the planning and execution of projects.

TABLE 1: SECTORS OF PRIORITY

Sector	Sub-sector
Rural and Regional Development	3.3 Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security
	3.4 Natural resources Management
	3.2 Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry
	3.5 Disaster Risk Management
Civil Society	5.1 Promotion of partner organisations
Basic Infrastructure	2.2 Road Construction
	2.3 Drinking Water
Humanitarian Aid	1.3 Basic Needs
Other	7.1 Applied Studies, Research
	7.3 Transversal Subjects

3. WHH delivers its projects through country offices that are overseen by its Head Office in Bonn Germany. Table 1 depicts the organisational structure for WHH and Table 2 shows typical management structure of a country project office. WHH’s project operations are guided by good international practice including budgetary and internal controls, financial audits (internal and independent), good governance and anti- corruption strategies, whistle blowing protections, and other measures to ensure that funding is directed towards the beneficiaries. The organisation promotes sound and sustainable social and environmental performance in all its operations and has procedures in place for environmental risk screening and management. All WHH Country offices are required to comply with its comprehensive framework for management of resources and actions to ensure project sustainability.
4. WHH’s internal audit department performs audits on all projects. The compulsory period of record-keeping for all WHH projects and its partner projects is ten years.

WHH OPERATIONS IN HAITI

5. WHH started working in Haiti in 1972. In 1996 WHH was officially recognised as iNGO by the Haitian Government. Since then, WHH has been continuously engaged in the country - implementing own and donor financed projects to reduce hunger and improve agricultural production in rural communities across Haiti but with a focus on the communities in the north and north west. WHH follows a systemic approach in addressing agriculture development in Haiti by placing heavy emphasis on the maintenance of watersheds, development of irrigation systems and improvement of arable land.
6. WHH Haiti country office has a well-established organisational structure, financial and administrative procedures, and computerised financial management system. The financial management

arrangements including the system of accounting, reporting, auditing, and internal controls are guided by the prevailing Head Office rules and regulations. WHH’s Haiti office prepares regular financial statements for its own operations and individually for each project it manages. These financial statements are regularly audited. All final financial reporting to funding agencies must always be authorised by the director of the responsible Regional Desk in Bonn. The structure of the WHH Haiti Country Office is presented in Figure 1, and the structure of WHH Project Implementation Office structure is at Figure 2 – with a brief description of the role of staff of Project Implementation Office at Table 2. A list of projects implemented by the WHH Haiti Country Office is presented at Table 3.

FIGURE 1: WHH COUNTRY OFFICE, PORT AU PRINCE/HAITI

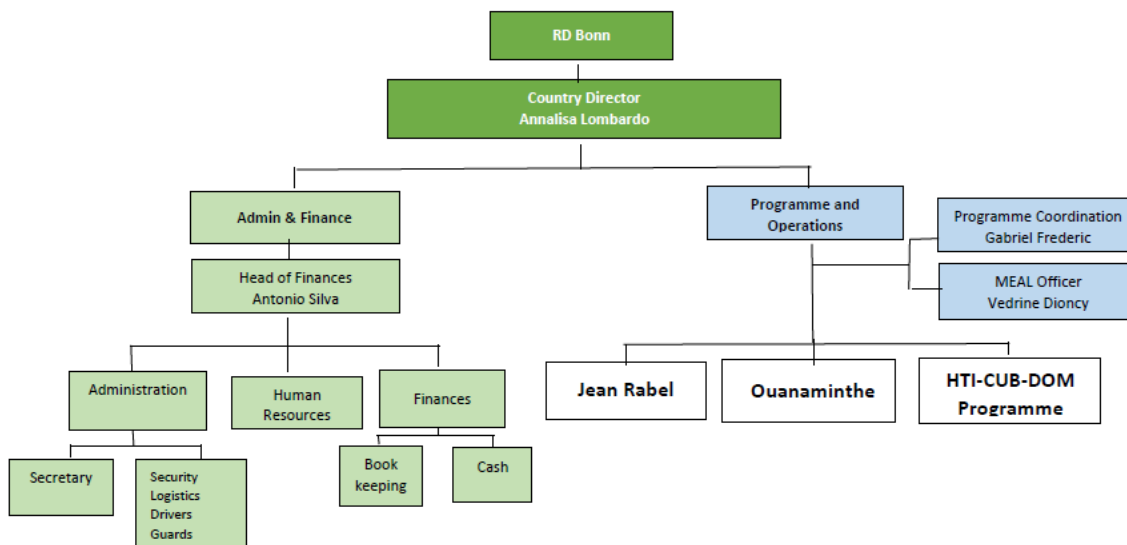


FIGURE 2: STRUCTURE OF PROJECT SITE/PROGRAMME, WHH HAITI

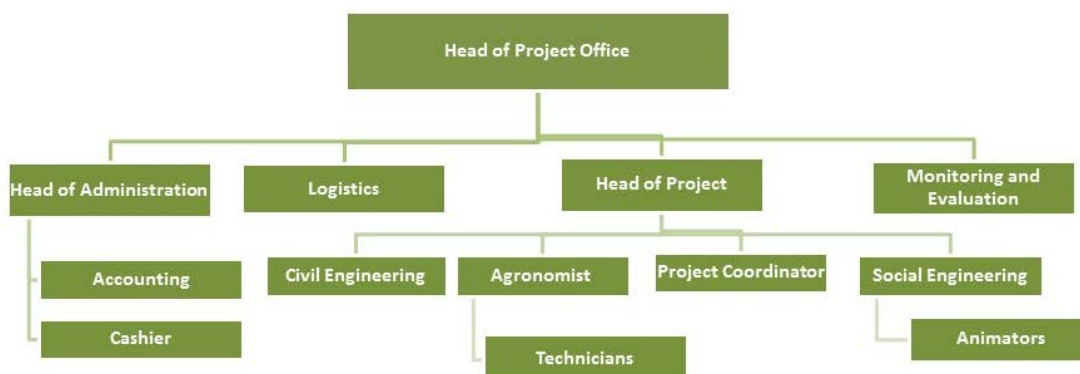


TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF KEY TASK – STAFF OF A TYPICAL WHH PROJECT OFFICE

Function	Responsibilities
Head of Project Office/Programme	Design and Management of Projects, Representation, Supervision, Technical Overview and Management of Reporting, Responsible for general Management of the project site
Head of Administration (Project Office/Programme)	Overall responsibility for financial and administrative management of project site, verification of financial reporting
Head of Project	Project management, Supervision, Technical Overview and Reporting
Technical experts: Agronomist/Civil Engineer/ Sociologist/Nutritionist/Wash	Conceptualisation, Planning and Supervision of activities linked to different sectors to enhance an integrated approach
Animators	Mobilisation of Target Group, Training and technical assistance « on the field » on a daily basis
M&E Office	Permanent follow up according to log frames and in close cooperation with technical staff as well as M&E expert in Coordination Office
Accountant	Accounting of Projects
Cashier	Management of project cash
Logistician	Coordination of all logistical aspects of the project office

7. Staff of WHH project office in Haiti are familiar with the standard requirements of donor and multilateral development bank (MDB) financed projects. They have had extensive experience working with both government and international partners, managing large amounts of money, and implementing development projects. More recently, it has managed a WB/CDB financed PRODEP project with similar activities and following similar implementation arrangements as those proposed under this CDB project for which they will be engaged.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8. In 2016 Welthungerhilfe adopted Measuring Success (#ms) as its framework for defining what success means for Welthungerhilfe and how it can be measured. The Welthungerhilfe Central Unit for Monitoring and Evaluation in Bonn tracks project implementation progress in each country. On national level an M&E specialist, working in the country office coordinates the follow up of the Program implementation and all evaluations to be carried out. On level of project sites, each site employs an M&E expert who is charged with the site-specific M&E.

Methodology for Selection of Interventions

1. Comparison of a specific call for proposals with Welthungerhilfe`s national strategy, sectors and areas of intervention
2. Consultation of documents of Haitian Government on regional or sectorial strategies
3. Needs assessment during consultation of Departmental Directorate for Agriculture (DDA)
4. Needs assessment during consultation of Communal Agricultural Office (BAC)
5. Consultation of available studies
6. Focus Group with stakeholders of civil society/ beneficiaries in chosen locality and identification of their needs
7. Field visits with BAC and beneficiaries to verify needs presented in meetings
8. Analysis of collected data by WHH agronomists and engineers
9. Prioritisation of interventions based on specific criteria:
 - Vulnerability of direct beneficiaries
 - Available budget and relation between cost and impact
 - Logic of intervention
 - Combination of activities to reinforce impact
 - Transversal Approaches (Gender, Do-No-Harm)
10. Elaboration of primary project draft with budget
11. Presentation and Discussion of Draft with beneficiaries and BAC
12. Validation of project draft by sector unit in headquarter (Bonn) and adaptation of logic of intervention – in permanent exchange with BAC

TABLE 3: OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING PROJECTS SINCE 2010*Projects under implementation are marked in green.*

No	Short-Description	Region	Location	Volume (€)	Contribution by Donor (€)	Donor
1	IDP North – Emergency	North	Ouanaminthe / Cap Haitien / Jean Rabel	1.794.500,00	1.546.000,00	BMZ ENÜH
2	Emergency Livelihood Support	North	Jacmel / PG / GG / Marigot / Les Palmes	2.310.952,00	1.949.357,00	ECHO
3	Increase of agricultural Production	North	Cap Haitien	556.735,79	421.388,63	EU
4	Rehabilitation of Water access in Irrigation Perimeter	North	Grison Garde	165.162,84	2.035,83	WFP
5	Post-Implementation support to assure Durability of past projects	North	Cap Haitien	389.900,00		WHH
6	Promotion of local agricultural production	South-East	Jacmel / Marigot	748.000,00		WHH
7	Removal of rubble after Earthquake	South-East	Jacmel	1.275.462,00	1.145.276,00	ECHO
8	Protection against floods in historical city center, extension of drainage system	South-East	Jacmel	137.397,00		WHH
9	Reconstruction of school	South-East	Jacmel	259.600,00		WHH
10	Removal of rubble and Stabilisation of houses	South-East	Jacmel	163.207,00	92.625,26	MINUSTAH
11	Disaster Risk Reduction and support to economic rehabilitation	South-East	Marbial / Jacmel	1.310.000,00	1.100.000,00	BMZ ENÜH
12	Reconstruction of school for vocational training	South-East	Jacmel	46.145,00		WHH
13	Humanitarian Aid after SANDY and ISAAC	South-East	Jacmel	725.330,00	540.500,00	FAO/ ECHO
14	Humanitarian AID after SANDY	South-East	Jacmel	538.826,44	497.286,44	WFP
15	Support for IDPS	North-West	Jean Rabel	100.000,00		WHH
16	Valorisation of irrigated perimeters	North-West	Jean Rabel	3.170.940,00	2265100	FIDA/WFP
17	Improvement of communal infrastructure	North-West	Jean Rabel	433.998,30	433.998,30	UNDP, MINUSTAH,

						WFP
18	Rural Infrastructure	North-West	Jean Rabel	718.140,00	561.841,00	WFP
19	Antierosive Measures	North-West	Jean Rabel	180.449,59	113.622,59	UNDP
20	Improvement of communal, social and productive infrastructure	North-West	Jean Rabel	740.000,00	632.000,00	MINUSTAH
21	Ecol. Stabilisation of catchment areas	North-West	Jean Rabel / Baie-de-Henne	1.067.500,00	950.000,00	BMZ ENÜH
22	SFNS by protection of natural resources and increased production	North-West	Jean Rabel	1.979.652,52	1.598.087,19	EU (BON-FED)
23	Development of rural infrastructure for irrigation	North-West	Jean Rabel	1.785.660,00	1.305.220,00	FIDA
24	Capacity Building of local institutions concerning NRM	North-West	Jean Rabel	221.149,88	211.150,00	FAO
25	Development of rural infrastructure for irrigation and measures against erosion	North-West	Jean Rabel	393.137,00	373.137,00	WFP
26	Development of rural infrastructure for irrigation and measures against erosion	North-West	Jean Rabel	96.996,16	93.264,29	WFP
27	Social Infrastructure	North-West	Jean Rabel	207.457,51	198.156,61	MINUSTAH
28	Support for IDPS	North-East	Ouanaminthe	125.000,00		WHH
29	NRM	North-East	Ouanaminthe	208.108,00	149.108,00	FAO
30	Valorisation of irrigation perimeter Maribaroux	North-East	Ouanaminthe	182.866,00		WHH
31	Sustainable NRM and FNS in watersheds	North-East	Ouanaminthe	1.281.900,00	900.000,00	BMZ ENÜH
32	Communal waste-management	North-East	Ouanaminthe	1.254.391,00	923.918,00	EU NSA
33	Installation of community-based structures for DRR	North-East	Ouanaminthe	285.389,80	210.389,80	ECHO
34	SFNS in mountainous regions in North-East and Reforestation	North-East	Ouanaminthe	4.500.000,00	4.000.000,00	BMZ EKF
35	Improvement of food and nutrition security through increased valorisation of agricultural products	North	Ouanaminthe	1.312.581,00	1.200.000,00	BMZ ESÜH
36	Promotion of sustainable methods of production and conservation of biodiversity in sensitive areas of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC)	Haiti – North-East / DomRep -West	Ouanaminthe	1.066.667,00	800.000,00	BMZ 76
37	Contribution to agricultural production	South-East	Petit Goâve	820.000,00		WHH

38	Reconstruction of Schools	South-East	Petit Goâve	378.841,00		WHH
39	Rehabilitation of Houses	South-East	Petit Goave	922.847,00		WHH
40	Cholera Prevention	South-East	Petit Goave	20.500,00		WHH
41	DRR	South-East	Petit Goave	917.479,00	650.000,00	ECHO
42	Emergency Livelihood Support	South-East	Petit Goave	212.428,75	212.428,75	WFP
43	Measures against erosion	South-East	Petit Goave	208.976,74	138.614,74	FAO
44	Rehabilitation of Houses and WASH	South-East	Petit Goave	1.419.855,56	975.000,00	ECHO
45	SFNS for Rural Population and improved NRM	South-East	Petit Goave	919.275,00	700.000,00	BMZ ESÜH
46	Integrated reconstruction of urban areas	South-East	Petit Goave	5.013.662,00	4.299.919,00	EU
47	Humanitarian AID after SANDY	South-East	Petit Goave	100.000,00		WHH
48	Improved SFNS for populations suffering from increased exposure to natural disasters	South-East	Petit Goave	1.585.537,00	1.500.001,00	ECHO
49	Income generating activities for five women's groups	South-East	Petit Goave	158.790,00		WHH
50	Strengthening of civil society and local authorities in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Improvement of the population's resilience	South-East	Petit Goave	1.266.666,67	950.000,00	European Union
51	Humanitarian Aid for victims of the Earthquake	West	Port-au-Prince	1.802.499,47		WHH
52	Coordination Emergency Aid	West	Port-au-Prince	1.433.718,00		WHH
53	WASH in IDP Camps	West	Port-au-Prince	85.770,00		WHH
54	Humanitarian Support – Cholera	West	Port-au-Prince	135.363,44	52.905,94	AA
55	Humanitarian Support – Cholera	National	Port-au-Prince	500.000,00		WHH
56	Humanitarian Support – Cholera	National	Port-au-Prince	687.197,60	665.197,60	ECHO
57	NRM linked to Caribbean Bio-Corridor	West	Port-au-Prince	68.000,00		WHH
58	Promotion of artisans	West	Port-au-Prince	35.100,00	14.100,00	GHRAP
59	Regional office WHH	West	Port-au-Prince	1.541.780,00		WHH
60	Capacity Development Local Staff	West	Port-au-Prince	521.200,00		WHH
61	Implementation Impact-Orientation	West	Port-au-Prince	284.800,00		WHH
62	Planning for CBC	West	Port-au-Prince	90.000,00		WHH
63	Public relations WHH Haiti	West	Port-au-Prince	99.800,00		WHH
64	Research project with SLE I-Berlin on Development Cooperation with Civil	West	Port-au-Prince	30.336,00		WHH

	Society in Fragile States					
65	Research Project on Ravines in urban areas	West	Port-au-Prince	160.000,00	160.000,00	BMZ ESÜH
67	Research project with SLE II-Berlin on Development Cooperation with Civil Society in Fragile States	West	Port-au-Prince	114.830,00		WHH
68	Pilot projects for CBC	North/ South-East	Port-au-Prince	128.541,20	99.546,40	PNUMA CBC
69	Consolidation for Impact Orientation	West	Port-au-Prince	160.600,00		WHH
70	SFNS in CBC-Intervention areas I	Süd-Ost	Port-au-Prince	598.094,00	414.820,00	EU (BON-FED)
71	SFNS in CBC-Intervention areas II	West-Dominican Republic	Port-au-Prince	650.000,00	450.000,00	EU (BON-FED)
72	Program for reinforcement of civil society partnerships	West/ North-East	Port-au-Prince	400.000,00		WHH
73	Program Support and Strengthening of National Experts	National	Port-au-Prince	290.400,00		WHH
74	Rehabilitation of Houses	South-East	Port-au-Prince	175.000,00		WHH
75	Commercialisation of local agricultural production	South-East	Port-au-Prince	252.300,00		WHH
76	Agroforestry	South-East	Port-au-Prince	139.000,00		WHH
77	Increase and Diversification of incomes from agroforestry	South-East	Port-au-Prince	1.092.439,00	577.299,00	BMZ 76
78	Adaptation to climate change and protection of bio-diversity	South-East	Port-au-Prince	766.260,00	499.320,00	BMZ 6
79	Improvement of food and nutrition security of agricultural households	South-East	Petit Goave	1.114.111,11	1.000.000,00	BMZ 76 - EWOH
80	Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development project	North-West	Jean Rabel – Mole St Nicolas	7 215 427.00	6 575 485.00	Caribbean Development Bank
81	Social Infrastructure and Rehabilitation	North-West	Jean Rabel	153,303.00	153,303.00	MINUSTAH
82	Improving food and nutrition security and resilience of target populations in the Northwest Department	North-West	Jean Rabel	1,296,450.00	1,187,500.00	EuropeAid (BON/FED)
83	Construction d'une école dans la première section communale de Grand Goave	West	Grand Goave	70,010.00	70,010.00	Fly & Help
84	Distribution of financial means among the	North-East	Ouanaminthe	57,349.79	57,349.79	WFP

	vulnerable population suffering from hunger					
85	Environmental Restoration through watershed management	West	Petit-Goave	1,598,423.93	1,428,705.67	IFAD
86	Humanitarian Response to Victims of Hurricane Matthew in Cooperation with DPC	North-West/West	Port au Prince	122,700.00	122,700.00	WHH
87	Humanitarian Support in Emergency and Recovery for Population affected by Hurricane Matthew	West	Petit-Goave	370,000.00	350,000.00	AA
88	Emergency project to restore agricultural infrastructure in the department of Nippes after the Hurricane Matthew	Nippes	Petit Trou	212,341.67	187,555	IFAD
89	Access to potable water for the population of the locality of Petit Trou de Nippes, Nippes County, following hurricane Matthew	Nippes	Petit Trou	41,666.67	41,666.67	EIB - European Investment Bank
90	Construction and Rehabilitation of Primary School	North-East	Ouanaminthe	70,000.00	70,000.00	Fly & Help
91	Strengthening the resilience of venerable rural households for food and nutrition security in the municipalities of Baie de Henne and Bombardopolis	North-West	Baie de Henne, Bombardopolis	833,333.12	750,000.00	Europe Aid
92	Strengthening Resilience of the vulnerable rural communities in the Northwest of Haiti to achieve Food and Nutrition security	North-West	Jean Rabel	1,800,000.00	1,800,000	BMZ
93	Renforcer la résilience des ménages vulnérables de la commune de Bombardopolis	North-West	Bombardopolis	27,531.27	27,531.27	WFP
94	Renforcer la résilience des ménages vulnérables de la commune de Bombardopolis	North-West	Bombardopolis	79,713.11	79,713.11	WFP
95	Construction of water reservoirs and kiosks	North-West/ North/North-East	Ouanaminthe, St Raphael, Jean Rabel	400,000.00	400,000.00	GIZ
96	Response to the Earthquake in the North West	North-West	Jean Rabel	10,000.00	10,000.00	WHH

97	Ecosystem-based Adaptation and forest restoration in vulnerable rural communities of the Caribbean Biological Corridor	Cuba/Dominican Republic/Haiti	Thiotte	20 164 500.00	19 874 500.00	BMU-German Ministry of Environment
98	COVID-19 WASH response in Nord Est department – Haiti	North East	Ouanaminthe	50,000.00	50,000.00	WHH
99	COVID-19 additional funds response in Nord west department - Haiti	North West	Jean Rabel	250,000.00	250,000.00	BMZ
100	Contextual Analysis on Nutrition	North West North East	Ouanaminthe Jean Rabel	16,215.00	16,215.00	WHH
101	Strengthening Food & Nutrition Security & WASH Systems to Mitigate COVID-19 Pandemic	North East	Ouanaminthe	616,000.00	616,000.00	BMZ-SEWOH

HAITI'S MACRO SOCIAL AND GENDER CONTEXT

SOCIAL CONTEXT

1. Haiti's population grew steadily at an average rate of 1.5% over the last decade. The population is "youthful", with a median age of 22.7 years; 12.4% of the total population is under the age of 5; more than half of all Haitians are under the age of 21, while only 5 percent are over 64. In addition, 61% (6.4 mn) of the population is estimated among the economically active population (15-64 years), reflecting a relatively high dependency ratio. Population density continues to be very high, with an average of 403 persons per square kilometer (km²). Approximately 55% of the total population reside in urban settlements posing significant implications for the provision of socio-economic development. Women are commonly heads of household (between 42-44 percent) and about 31.4 percent of households comprise seven or more people. The 2019 Human Development Index (HDI) values have shown slight improvements from an HDI of 0.467 (2010) to 5.03 (2018). Haiti, ranked 169th among 189 countries globally, is among the low human development countries. Life expectancy at birth in 2018 was 63.7 years (65.8 and 61.5 for females and males, respectively) with a relatively even sex ratio at birth of 105 males to 100 females. The expected years of schooling has improved from 8.7 years (2015) to 9.5 years (2018), whereas the mean years of schooling improved from 4.9 years (2015) to 5.4 years (2018). These improvements in human development, including an increasingly educated economically active population, are significant drivers of social development.

2. Nonetheless, poverty in Haiti remains persistent, with high levels of vulnerability and inequality. The UNDP HDR 2019 records that 58.5% of the population live below the national poverty line and the percentage of the population that was multi-dimensionally poor was 41.3%. The HDR 2019 further records that 18.5% and 21.8% of the population was living in severe and vulnerable to multidimensional poverty respectively. Among the multidimensional poor, 18.5% suffered from deprivations contributed by health, 24.6% by education, and 57% derived from poor living standards. Women receive lower wages than men and account for 82 percent of workers in the informal sector. Women's educational attainment is also low. This feminization of poverty places women and their children in a very vulnerable position. Women are often abandoned by partners and left responsible for childrearing.

3. The North East (NE) is the poorest Department in Haiti with an area of 1,623 km² and an estimated population of 443,381. Its capital is Fort Liberte and is among 13 municipalities in the NE. The 2020 SMART Survey, conducted by the Ministry of Public Health, found that 22.8% of NE children under 5 years of age were chronically malnourished and 7.8% suffered from acute malnutrition. Additionally, the Survey revealed that the average national rates are 21.8% (chronically malnourished) and 5.8% (acutely malnourished). The most recent national data available on food security shows that in the NE Department, 10% of households are classified in IPC4 (emergency) and 45% in IPC3 (crises). In the NE Department, as for the rest of the country, the COVID-19 and its containment measures aggravate the food insecurity of the most vulnerable households.

4. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have adverse socio-economic impacts on access to social services, employment, and basic needs. The social and gendered impacts have been significant, stemming from an increase in unemployment, loss of income and remittances as well as pressures on households' basic food and non-food needs and increased levels of gender-based violence. Access to food, hygiene items and medication was restricted by changes in income, threatening food security for some households. These challenges are further exaggerated by limited access to and poor targeting of social protection systems, including income support. The pandemic has contributed to major disruptions in social sector services, education, and health services. The results are loss of learning and the exacerbation of profound learning disparities; enhanced vulnerability of health care services; and extraordinary pressures on an already stretched social protection system. The pandemic is expected to have an even greater impact on the

poor and most vulnerable populations including male and female single heads of households, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Another impact is how unpaid care work in homes has been increasing due to social distancing practices, school closures and home schooling, heightened care needs of older and sick people, and more cooking being done at home. This especially impacts the time women spend in poverty and the drudgery of labor-intensive activities, and their ability to cope with the COVID-19 crisis.

Social and Gender Impact Assessment

5. The proposed project offers direct social and gender benefits for poor and vulnerable rural communities through improved equitable access to agricultural resources; technical expertise; organisational strengthening and female and male farmers' capacity building in the NE of Haiti. Women play a crucial role in the agriculture sector, but women's access to land and credit is not guaranteed. Women do not have direct access to land. Women and marginalized groups face additional challenges in accessing credit due to the lack of land and property assets required for collateral and their lower incomes. By tackling the barriers to participation of poor and vulnerable farmers, through facilitating access to irrigation infrastructure and other productive inputs, the Project will contribute to the recovery of rural agricultural incomes and food security, incorporating the principles of social inclusion, gender equality and environmental resilience. Moreover, the project will provide a significant socio-economic stimulus to help offset the loss of rural incomes and livelihoods and improve food security among the poor and vulnerable farmers, who have been adversely impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic. The project will also provide equitable access to agricultural investments, training in on-farm COVID 19 protocols and the provision of Personal Protective Equipment to women and men farmers and Agricultural Market Facilities to strengthen social safeguard measures and efforts to mitigate the spread of the COVID 19 virus.

6. The investment in climate smart irrigation equipment and training for poor and vulnerable farmers is intended to contribute to building resilience to adverse weather events within rural communities. Since a major proportion of the rural population depends on agriculture as the primary economic and income-generating activity, the project will offer access to climate smart irrigation facilities, and strengthen the knowledge, capabilities and practices of local farmers (women, men, youth and PWDs) and their organisations. Through the engagement and services of a Social and Gender Specialist, the project will help deliver positive outcomes for social inclusion, gender equality and greater opportunities for women's participation, leadership (increased membership of women in community associations and rural producer and business organisations) and resource mobilisation in agriculture to reduce gender disparities in livelihoods and incomes, to support women as producers and entrepreneurs. As a result, the Project will contribute to a greater share of resources to address the needs for, and access to, training for poor and vulnerable populations and groups. The integration of social and gender equality principles and environmental resilience approaches in the project components will be essential ingredients to ensure equity of access to the resources, services, inputs, markets, financial services and credit for agricultural productivity or enterprise development and ensure that women and men benefit equitably from project training and technology transfer, that social protection measures help women, including those with disabilities graduate from poverty to sustainable livelihoods, benefits for the poor and vulnerable populations and groups. The Programme is rated as gender mainstreamed with a score of 3.5 on the Gender Marker (Appendix 4.1).

SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Outputs	Target	Achievements to date	Comments/Target Date for Completion
Sub-projects approved by CC	9	9	
Sub-projects under implementation	9	9	
Land improved through irrigation (ha)	400	160 - Completed 60 – works ongoing	June 30, 2021
Land improved drainage and/or flood management works (ha)	800	275	June 30, 2021
Drainage systems rehabilitated (km)	20	16.90	June 30, 2021
Agricultural roads rehabilitated (km)	20.5	0	Will commence in Q3, 2021 - after completion of irrigation and drainage infrastructure
Construction of facilities for irrigation associations (#)	5	1	June 30, 2021
Watershed management plans developed (#)	8	8	
Irrigation Management Committees established (#)	9	7 established – capacity building interventions ongoing	June 2022
Watershed Management Committees – established and strengthened (#)	8	6 established – capacity building interventions ongoing	Dec. 2022
Propagation of fruit and forest tree seedlings – to improve watersheds adjoining irrigation schemes (#)	90,000	87,000	December 31, 2020
Producers trained in Climate Smart Agriculture (#)	3,400	1,517 (674 female) - ongoing	December 2022
Training of associations of producers in post-harvest handling and processing and marketing	8	0	December 2022

OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) has overall responsibility for the design, implementation/monitoring of agriculture and rural development policies, strategies, rules and regulations in Haiti. MARNDR is headquartered in Port-Au-Prince and has 17 technical departments, including the technical Directorate of Agricultural Infrastructure (DIA). Directorates of Agriculture (DDAs) are responsible for implementing, coordinating and monitoring policies, strategies and activities at the departmental level. DDA staff include agricultural engineers, agronomists and agricultural technicians.
2. DDAs execute activities at the municipal level through Communal Agricultural Bureaus (BACs). There are 40 BACs responsible for implementing field activities, supporting the establishment and operation of irrigation associations, monitoring the actions of the various actors, providing information and advice to stakeholders, data collection and information dissemination.
3. MARNDR, through DDAs (and with technical support of DIA), is legally responsible for the administration of irrigated schemes established with the public support but has devolved the responsibility of system management and maintenance to Water Users' Associations/ Committee of Irrigators (WUAs/Cis). MARNDR estimates that there are currently an estimated 150 WUAs across Haiti. Due to limited human and financial resources several irrigation schemes/WUAs are inactive.
4. MARNDR has been the recipient of substantial, and ongoing, institutional strengthening support from the Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, World Bank. Whilst significant progress has been made, given the multitude of challenges facing Haiti, more support – infrastructure and systems, vehicles and equipment, laboratory facilities, and suitably experienced and qualified human resources - will be required to ensure that MARNDR - DDAs and BACs - can effectively carry out their mandate. In general, DDAs and BACs lack financial resources – human, equipment, office facilities and transportation - to operate effectively.

**STAFF AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DDA NE AND BAC OUANAMINTHE.
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT**

- Director: Agricultural Engineer
- Accountant
- Human Resources Manager
- Secretary

DEPARTMENTAL UNITS

1. Agricultural Infrastructure's Service
 - Head of Department: Agricultural Engineer
 - 2 Assistants – Agricultural Engineers
2. Plant Protection Service
 - Head of Department: Agronomist
 - Assistant - One Agronomist
 - Agricultural Technicians

3. Animal Production Service

- Two Veterinarians
- Ten Veterinary Agents

4. Extension Services and M&E

- Head of Department – Agricultural Economist)
- Ten Extension Agents

5. Environmental Unit (in the process of being set up)

BAC - COMMUNAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICE OF OUANAMINTHE

- Director: Agronomist/Rural Engineering
- Assistants - Agricultural Engineer (Rural Engineering)
- Extension Officers (1 in Agriculture and 1 in Animal Health)

RESULTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK

	Baseline 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Data Sources, Reporting Mechanisms and Responsibility for Data Collection
PROJECT IMPACT	Enhanced livelihoods – income, food and nutrition security – for residents in NE Haiti						
PROJECT OUTCOME	Improved access to inclusive climate resilient agricultural production systems for targeted residents in the NE						
Project Outcome Indicators							
% increase in agriculture production in intervention areas.	0	0	0	0	10	20	WHH and National Surveys
No. of crop cycles produced annually by female and male farmers in intervention areas.	2	2	2	2	3	3	
Average % increase in yields/ha of basic crops (female and male farmers).	0	0	0	0	25	50	
% of beneficiaries reporting an increase in crop production.	0	0	0	20	50	75	
% of sub-project beneficiaries reporting improved market access	0	0	0	50	70	70	
Intermediate Outcome Indicators							
Land improved through irrigation systems (ha)	0	0	50	100	250		
Watershed improved through drainage, flood control, reforestation (ha)	0	0	0	200	200		
% of trained male and female farmers who adopt at least one climate smart agriculture technique.	0	-	-	-	50	80	
% of beneficiary CIs with system O&M Plans	0	-	-	50	75	100	
% farmers on individual subprojects – with access to water - paying O&M cost to CI	TBD	-	-	-	70	70	
% of farmers on individual schemes with systems capable of accessing irrigation canals	TBD	-	-	-	60	60	
Project Output Indicators							
Infrastructure Works							
New Irrigation canals constructed (km)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Irrigation canals rehabilitated (km)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Reservoirs rehabilitated	0	0	2	2	0	0	
Watersheds rehabilitated (ha).	0	0	0	600	600	0	
Vulnerable farmers receiving starter-kits	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Capacity Building							
Training workshops in CSA completed (#)	0	TBD	TBD				
Beneficiaries trained in CSA – by topic (at least 40% female)	0	0	100	500	500	0	
Sub-project O&M plans developed	0	0	0	5	5	0	
% of CIs with at least 50% of management committee being female.	TBD	0	0	0	30	40	
Beneficiary CIs that have adopted	0	0	0	0	80	90	WHH Reports

sustainable Operations Plans (%).							
% of farmers (at least 30% female) complete at least training module on CSA.	0	0	0	0	80	80	
MARNDR Ins. Strengthening							
Purchase of Vehicles (#)		4					MARNDR
Purchase of motorcycles (#)		2					
BAC office Rehab. (yes/no)				yes			
General							
GC Convened (yes/no)		yes					WHH Reports
CC Established (yes/no)		yes					
Sub-projects approved (#)	0	5	15				
Stakeholders receiving PPE							
Temporary jobs created – during construction and or rehabilitation works							

DETAILED PROJECT COSTS PHASING AND FINANCING PLAN

Components	SDF 9	Total	COUNTERPART		Total
	SDF Resources (Haiti)		WHH	GOH	
2021 TOTAL					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	1,297,053	1,297,053	123,528	35,292	1,455,873
Base Cost	1,297,053	1,297,053	123,528	35,292	1,455,873
Contingency	22,220	22,220	-	-	22,220
Total Project Cost	1,319,273	1,319,273	123,528	35,292	1,478,093
Total Financing	1,319,273	1,319,273	123,528	35,292	1,478,093
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2%	100.00%
2022 TOTAL					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	1,746,077	1,746,077	164,704	47,058	1,957,839
Base Cost	1,746,077	1,746,077	164,704	47,058	1,957,839
Contingency	22,220	22,220	-	-	22,220
Total Project Cost	1,768,297	1,768,297	164,704	47,058	1,980,059
Total Financing	1,768,297	1,768,297	164,704	47,058	1,980,059
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2%	100.00%

2023 TOTAL					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	1,746,079	1,757,840	164,706	47,060	1,957,845
Base Cost	1,746,079	1,757,840	164,706	47,060	1,957,845
Contingency	22,224	22,224	-	-	22,224
Total Project Cost	1,768,303	1,768,303	164,706	47,060	1,980,069
Total Financing	1,768,303	1,768,303	164,706	47,060	1,980,718
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2 %	100.00%
2024 TOTAL					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	1,729,416	1,729,416	164,708	47,060	1,941,184
Base Cost	1,729,416	1,729,416	164,708	47,060	1,941,184
Contingency	22,224	22,224	-	-	22,224
Total Project Cost	1,751,640	1,751,640	164,708	47,060	1,963,408
Total Financing	1,751,640	1,751,640	164,708	47,060	1,963,408
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2 %	100.00%

2025 TOTAL					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	881,375	881,375	82,354	23,530	987,259
Base Cost	881,375	881,375	82,354	23,530	987,259
Contingency	11,112	11,112	-	-	11,112
Total Project Cost	892,487	892,487	82,354	23,530	998,371
Total Financing	892,487	892,487	82,354	23,530	998,371
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2 %	100.00%
TOTALS					
Infrastructure Works Sub-Projects Capacity Building Sub-Projects Project Management Sub-Projects Institutional Strengthening – Project Coordination	7,400,000	7,400,000	700,000	200,000	8,300,000
Base Cost	7,400,000	7,400,000	700,000	200,000	8,300,000
Contingency	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
Total Project Cost	7,500,000	7,500,000	700,000	200,000	8,400,000
Total Financing	7,500,000	7,500,000	700,000	200,000	8,400,000
Percentage Financing	89%	89%	9%	2%	100.00%

PROJECT BUDGET DETAILS
(USD)

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	# OF UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	CDB SFR GRANT	WHH	GOH
SUB-PROJECT FINANCING				5,737,600	5,537,600		
Infrastructure		1		5,018,800	4,818,800	0	200,000
- Works - Materials and Labour	Lump sum	1	4,900,000	4,550,000	4,550,000		
- Works Design & Supervision	Lump sum	1	468,800	468,800	268,800		200,000
Capacity Building	Lump Sum			718,800	718,800	0	0
- Training of farmers/stakeholders in CSA - Supplies	Lump Sum	1	100,000	100,000	100,000		
- Targeted support to malnourished children - Supplies	Lump Sum	1	350,000	350,000	350,000		
- Facilitators	months	384	700	268,800	268,800		
WHH PROJECT MANAGEMENT:				2,062,400	1,362,400	700,00	
Technical Staff				763,200			
- Head of Project Office (Shared Service 40%)	month	48	1,400	67,200			
- Project Manager	month	48	3,500	168,000			
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	month	48	1,800	86,400			
- Environmental Specialist	month	48	1,500	72,000			
- Construction Supervisor	month	24	1,500	36,000			
- Agricultural Specialist	month	48	1,500	72,000			
- Civil Engineer	month	24	1,100	26,400			
- Social/Gender Specialist	month	48	1,500	72,000			
- Nutritionist	month	48	1,500	72,000			
- Drivers (2)	month	96	600	57,600			
- Mechanic	month	48	700	33,600			
Administrative Staff				294,144			
- Head of Administration	month	48	2,000	96,000			
- Procurement Officer	month	48	1,200	57,600			
- Accounts Clerk	month	48	950	45,600			
- Cashier	month	48	750	36,000			
- Receptionist	month	48	300	14,400			
- Secretary	month	48	400	19,200			
- Security Officers (4)	month	192	132	25,344			

Operating Expenses				388,356			
- Vehicle (2) Operations and Maintenance	month	96	850	81,600			
- Motorcycles (9) Operations and Maintenance	month	432	200	86,400			
- Local travel	Lump sum	1	35,000	35,000			
- PIU Office Rent	month	48	800	38,400			
- Materials and Equipment - Storage depot Rental	month	24	800	19,200			
- Office administrative expenses	month	48	600	28,800			
- Electricity and Generator operating expenses	month	48	800	38,400			
- Communications & Internet	month	48	1,000	48,000			
- Translation services	Lump sum	1	5,000	5,000			
- Bank fees	Lump sum	1	7,556	7,556			
Monitoring and Evaluation				95,000			
- Mid-Term Evaluation (internal)	Each	1	10,000	10,000			
- Final Evaluation (external)	Each	1	15,000	15,000			
- Internal Audit	Each	2	10,000	20,000			
- External Project Audit	Each	2	25,000	50,000			
Vehicles, Furniture & Equipment				211,700			
- Vehicles (4x4)	Each	2	40,000	80,000			
- Motorcycles	Each	9	4,500	40,500			
- Furniture & IT-Equipment	Lump sum	1	20,000	20,000			
- Generator	Each	1	30,000	30,000			
- Office PV System	Lump sum	1	10,000	10,000			
- Office Equipment and supplies	month	48	650	31,200			
WHH overhead expenses		1	310,000	310,000			
SUB-TOTAL				7,950,000	7,050,000	700,00	200,000
MARNDR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING:				500,000	500,000		
- MANDR – Project Coordination	Years	4	25,000	100,000			
- DDA & BAC NE vehicles and equipment	Lump sum	1	200,000	200,000			
- DDA & BAC NE operating expenses	Year	4	50,000	200,000			
CONTINGENCY				100,000	100,000		
TOTAL PROJECT				8,400,000	7,500,000	700,00	200,000

GENDER MARKER ANALYSIS

Project Cycle Stage	Criteria	Score
Analysis 1	Consultations with relevant categories of males and females and relevant gender-related public/ private sector organisations and Non-Governmental/ Community-Based Organisations will take / have taken place	Yes
Analysis 2	Socioeconomic, Sector and/or Institutional analysis considers gender risks and/or gender disparities that impact the achievement of project outcomes.	Yes
Design 1	Project interventions / policies address existing gender disparities.	Yes
Design 2	Project objective / outcome includes the enhancement of gender equality or the design of gender-responsive policies or guidelines.	Yes
Implementation 1	Implementation arrangements include either: Capacity building initiatives to enhance gender mainstreaming of the executing and/or implementing agency. Or Active participation of representatives of gender-relevant stakeholders in project execution.	Yes
Implementation 2	Terms of Reference of consultancy/project coordinating unit/project management unit includes responsibilities and resources, including budgets for gender mainstreaming.	Yes
Monitoring and Evaluation 1	Sex-disaggregated data included in the baselines, indicators and targets of the RMF. Or Collection of sex-disaggregated data is part of the project.	Yes
Monitoring and Evaluation 2	At least one gender-specific indicator at the outcome and/or output level in the RMF or included in tranche releases of PBLs.	No

Analysis	Design	Implementation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Score	Code
1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.5	Gender Mainstreamed (GM)

DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

1. Given the demand-driven nature of the project, it is not possible to determine sub-project sites, and the scope of construction activity in advance. As a result, anticipated environmental, social and climate change-related impacts and mitigation/adaptation measures cannot be fully ascertained at this time. Welthungerhilfe (WHH), through their respective field offices will be responsible for evaluating proposals for sub- projects, and in partnership with the Coordination Committee, approving financing for those sub-projects considered financially, socially, environmentally and technically feasible. To ensure proper assessment of mitigation of the potential adverse impacts of the proposed activities, WHH will be required to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Elaboration of the ESMF will involve extensive and participatory stakeholder consultations in all project targeted area having regard to the COVID 19 prevention and management guidelines for the project developed by WHH. The ESMF will be reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) staff.

2. The ESMF will provide:

1. specific guidance on how environmental and social issues will be systematically addressed in the screening for environmental and social risks and impacts, categorisation, site selection criteria, mitigation measures, design, construction and operational phases, as well as maintenance of the proposed facilities;
2. guidance on screening for climate change and disaster risks and impacts and subsequent detailed risk assessment as required. Appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures will be identified during site specific sub-projects planning and design;
3. maps and descriptions of the geographical area covered by the Project indicating environmental sensitive areas;
4. an environmental and social screening checklist and classification with a risk classification of Types 1, 2 and 3. Type 1 sub-projects are rated minimal negative environmental and social impacts; Type 2 - moderate negative environmental and social impacts; and Type 3 - high potential for negative environmental impact. Type 3 sub-projects will not be financed. The screening requirement will also include a site-specific appraisal by the WHH to confirm screening results.
5. detailed methodology to address potential environmental and social impacts of sub-projects including guidance for the preparation of sub-project environmental and social management plans (ESMP). The ESMP will also identify the appropriate environmental and social clauses to be embedded in all sub-project contracts.
6. screening of all sub-project proposals to ensure compliance with the ESMF. Attention will be paid to the identification and mitigation of the potential environmental and social impacts. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures will also be identified and
7. a framework to ensure the consistent application of environmental and social procedures across the Project target area;
8. guidance for the preparation of ESMP and environmental and social clauses to be embedded in the implementation/implementation contracts of sub-projects;

9. guidelines for additional mitigation measures to be applied when sub-projects are undertaken in sensitive sites; and
 10. guidance for engagement with the project stakeholders including project grievance mechanism.
3. The ESMF will also establish links with other institutions to strengthen environmental capacity within Project target areas and promote conservation-friendly sub-projects. Opportunities and measures for enhancing positive impacts will also be considered.

Training

4. The ESMF will identify individuals (including staff of Directorate of Agriculture, North East Department and sub-project beneficiaries/CIs who have responsibilities for implementing the ESMF. Those individuals will be targeted for training in the use of the ESMF. Accordingly, the ESMF will include a combination of technical and pedagogical training, manuals and other training aids to facilitate training at the local level. The training will seek to:

1. raise awareness among participants so they appreciate the significance or relevance of environmental and social issues;
2. sensitise stakeholders to familiarise them with the climate change, disaster, environmental and social issues that they can make informed and specific requests for capacity-building and related interventions;
3. build capacity among stakeholders who are required to analyse potentially adverse environmental and social as well as climate change and disaster risks and impacts, to prescribe mitigation approaches and measures, and to prepare and supervise the implementation of environmental and social management plans. Training should address matters such as community participation methods, environmental analysis, using the ESMF checklist, ESMF reporting, and sub-project supervision and monitoring; and
4. build capacity among stakeholder to identify potential cumulative environmental and social impacts and determining necessary mitigation measures and monitor sub-project implementation and ensuring adherence to mitigation plans.

Sub-Project Implementation

5. During sub-project implementation, WHH will include capacity for assuring the following functions:
1. ensuring the adequate application of environmental and social procedures to all sub-projects;
 2. monitoring environmental and social risk management in all sub-projects;
 3. defining and coordinating environmental capacity-building activities;
 4. the generation of reports on environmental monitoring as part of regular reporting activities to MARNDR; and
 5. promoting conservation-friendly sub-projects

COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT II – HAITI

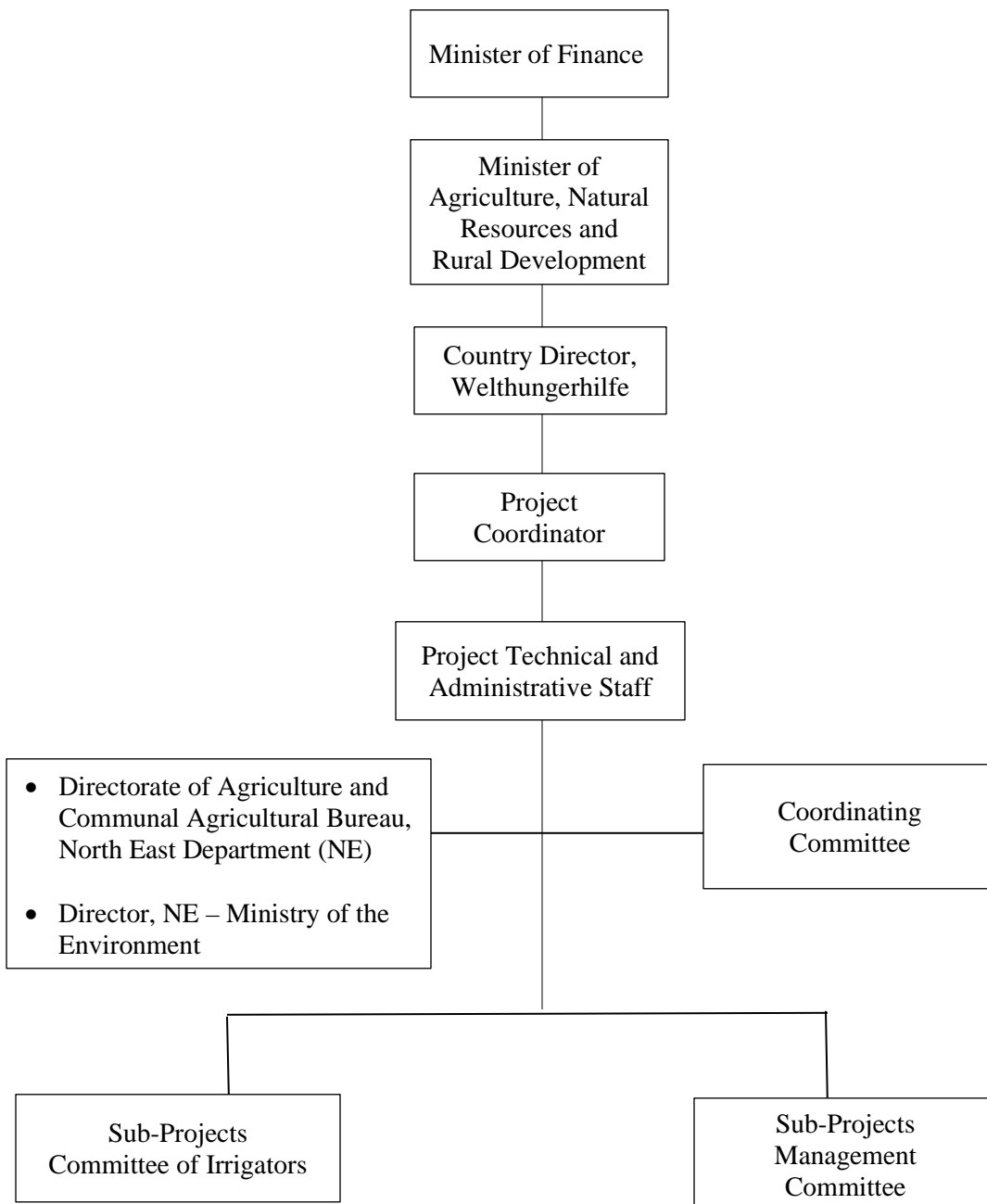
DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROJECT COORDINATOR

1. Project Coordinator (PC) shall be responsible for administrative, procurement and reporting requirements to CDB. The specific functions of the PC include, but are not limited, to the scope of work outlined below.
2. The scope of work is understood to cover all the activities necessary to accomplish the stated objectives of the Project, whether or not a specific activity is cited in these terms of reference. The main tasks/activities are as follows:
 - (a) Reviewing the Grant Agreement between the Government of Haiti (GOH) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Appraisal Report detailing the Project, CDB's procurement guidelines and other project-related documents.
 - (b) For the Institutional Strengthening component of the Project prepare Requests for Expressions of Interest; shortlists, Letters of Invitation, Evaluation Reports, and other documents related to the procurement of consultancy services, work or goods so that CDB can monitor the quality of the outputs.
 - (c) Collaborate with representatives of WHH on the finalisation of the Project Operations Manual (POM) – which shall be based on the POM for the ongoing Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development Project. The POM shall include details: (i) the procedures to be followed for the identification, selection, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects; (ii) associated budget allocation for operations of the Project Management Team; (ii) procedures for environmental and climate risk screening.
 - (d) Prepare and submit, through the Ministry of Finance, to CDB, within 10 working days of the end of each quarter, an electronic copy of a concise quarterly report on the Institutional Strengthening Component, which shall, among other things, set out:
 - (aa) activities implemented to date; and the reasons for any significant delays incurred in the implementation of each activity;
 - (bb) progress towards achieving planned outputs and outcomes based on the agreed performance indicators; and the likelihood that the planned outputs and outcomes will be achieved, in accordance with an agreed a Monitoring and Evaluation plan;
 - (cc) the executing agency's review of project assumptions and risks (are assumptions made at design stage holding/still valid or have assumptions become risks; have new risks emerged); and actions taken to date to mitigate the anticipated risks;
 - (dd) changes required to the Results Framework, Monitoring Plan, and Procurement Plan based on items (aa) to (dd) above; and

- (ee) activities planned for the next quarter, including actions required to improve project performance and mitigate risks.
- (e) Review and submit to CDB project implementation reports, procurement plan (updates), report on audits to be prepared by WHH in keeping with the POM and Grant Agreement
- (f) Managing all logistics related to the project visibility events.
- (g) Supervising all project consultants' contracts, including the WHH Service Contract, and seeking to ensure that deliverables are met on time and on target, and are of the required quality and scope including critically reviewing and providing feedback on the consultants' outputs.
- (h) Providing CDB with copies of all consultants'/WHH outputs, transmitting CDB's comments on outputs to the Consultants/WHH, to enable CDB to monitor the quality of the outputs, prior to payments being made to consultants/WHH based on their satisfactory completion of deliverables.
- (i) Compiling satisfactory evidence of all expenses incurred and payments made in accordance with the budget detailed in the Grant Agreement between GOH and CDB and preparing accurate statements on project receipts and expenses.
- (j) Representing GOH in project monitoring meetings with CDB.
- (k) Generating project reports as detailed in the Grant Agreement between GOH and CDB, including the Quarterly Report on the performance of the project.
- (l) Promptly alerting CDB of any project issues (such as those relating to progress, consultant performance, policy decisions, project partner inputs and budget) which may negatively impact implementation of the Project and the achievement of planned results.
- (m) Within three weeks of project completion, submit to CDB through MEF, a Final Report on the performance of the Project/Project Completion Report.

PROJECT ORGANISATION CHART



PROVISIONAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ESTIMATED QUARTERLY DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	SDF 9	Total	Cumulative
2021	2021 - Q1	5,555	5,555	5,555
	2021 - Q2	437,906	437,906	443,461
	2021 - Q3	437,906	437,906	881,367
	2021 - Q4	437,906	437,906	1,319,273
Sub-total		1,319,273	1,319,273	1,319,273
2022	2022 - Q1	437,907	437,907	1,757,180
	2022 - Q2	437,908	437,908	2,195,088
	2022 - Q3	437,908	437,908	2,632,996
	2022 - Q4	454,574	454,574	3,087,570
Sub-total		1,768,297	1,768,297	3,087,570
2023	2023 - Q1	437,909	437,909	3,525,479
	2023 - Q2	437,909	437,909	3,963,388
	2023 - Q3	437,909	437,909	4,401,297
	2023 - Q4	454,576	454,576	4,855,873
Sub-total		1,768,303	1,768,303	4,855,873
2024	2024 - Q1	437,910	437,910	5,293,783
	2024 - Q2	437,910	437,910	5,731,693
	2024 - Q3	437,910	437,910	6,169,603
	2024 - Q4	437,910	437,910	6,607,513
Sub-total		1,751,640	1,751,640	6,607,513
2025	2025 - Q1	437,910	437,910	7,045,423
	2025 - Q2	454,577	454,577	7,500,000
Sub-total		892,487	892,487	7,500,000
Total		7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000

PROCUREMENT PLAN

(All costs are shown in United States dollars)

A. General

1. **Project Information:**

Country: Haiti

Project Name: Community-based Agriculture and Rural Development II – Haiti

Project Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)

2. **Bank’s Approval Date of the Procurement Plan:** December 2020

3. **Date of Procurement Notice:** N/A

4. **Period covered by this Procurement Plan:** December 2020 to June 2022

B. Goods, Works, and Non-consulting Services (to be procured by MARNDR):

1. **Prior Review Threshold:** Procurement decision subject to prior review by the Bank:

2.

	Procurement Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1.	Limited Bidding (LB) [national]	All	

3. **Prequalification.** N/A

4. **Reference to (if any) Project Operational/Procurement Manual:** Procurement Policy and Procedures for Projects financed by CDB (2019)

5. **Any Other Special Procurement Arrangements:** N/A

6. **Procurement Packages with Methods and Time Schedule**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ref. No.	Description of Assignment	Estimated Cost (\$)	Selection Method	Review by Bank (Prior/ Post)	Expected Proposal Submission Date	Comments
1.	Purchase of Vehicles and Equipment – DDA and BAC NE	140,000	LB (national)	Prior	Nov. 2021	
2.	BAC office rehabilitation	50,000	LB (national)	Prior	Sept. 2021	

C. Consulting Services (to be procured by MARNDR):

1. **Prior Review Threshold:** Procurement decision subject to prior review by the Bank:

	Selection Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1.	Firms: Direct Selection (DS)	All	
2.	Firms: Consultants Qualifications' Selection (CQS)	All	

2. **Short list comprising entirely of national consultants:** N/A

3. **Reference to (if any) Project Operational/Procurement Manual:** Procurement Policy Procedures for Projects financed by CDB (2019)

4. **Any Other Special Procurement Arrangements:** As a continuation of the procurement arrangements approved under the Community-based Agriculture and Rural Development Project I, and given that they are a co-financer to the project, WHH shall be permitted to utilise their own procurement policies and procedures to undertake the procurement, which shall be conducted on behalf of the Government of Haiti. However, all such procurements will still be required to reflect the eligibility and integrity requirements stipulated under the above-mentioned CDB procurement policy and procedures. This is in accordance with the Alternative Procurement Arrangements allowed for under the Procurement Procedures for Projects Financed by CDB and follows a previous CDB assessment of WHH's procurement framework, systems and capacity and satisfactory procurement performance under the existing project.

5. **Procurement Packages with Selection Methods and Time Schedule**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ref. No.	Description of Assignment	Estimated Cost (\$)	Selection Method	Review by Bank (Prior/Post)	Expected Proposal Submission Date	Comments
1	Project Management and Technical Oversight of Components 1 and 2 (WHH)	1,362,400	DS	Prior	May 2021	WHH an international NGO with longstanding experience in Haiti/similar type projects will co-finance (700,000), and will manage implementation of Component 1 and 2 on behalf of GOH.
2	Design and Supervision Services – BAC	10,000	CQS	Prior	Sept. 2021	

	Office Rehabilitation					
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D. Arrangements for Procurement Undertaken by WHH

1. Further to the above details in C) 4), in relation to the procurement to be undertaken by WHH on behalf of the Government of Haiti, the details of the relevant procurement procedures that will apply shall be captured in the Project Operations Manual for all contracts funded in whole or in part by CDB. The procurement arrangements detailed in the manual shall reflect the principles and approaches of CDB’s Procurement Policy and Procedures referenced in sections B and C above and include CDB’s eligibility and integrity requirements. Thresholds for different procurement and selection methods shall not exceed the prevailing CDB thresholds for Haiti. The manual shall be reviewed by MARNDR and CDB and revised based on feedback provided to WHH before being finalised.
2. WHH will be required to prepare and share with CDB, through the Government of Haiti, a procurement plan for the procurement they are undertaking on behalf of the government. The initial plan and all substantive changes will require the approval of the Government of Haiti and CDB’s no objection prior to procurement being undertaken.

E. Procurement Capacity Building

A project launch will be held to ensure MARNDR and WHH are clear on the procurement arrangements that will apply to this project and CDB will provide on-going support to the project.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Report	Time of Submission	Responsibility
1. Semi-annual Reports on activities implemented by WHH	Six weeks after the end of each six-month period until project completion.	Project Manager, WHH (Simultaneously to MARNDR and CDB).
2. WHH Procurement Plan	At least annually	Project Manager, WHH (Simultaneously to MARNDR and CDB).
3. Completion Report – WHH Service Contract	Within three months after Project Completion.	Project Manager, WHH (Simultaneously to MARNDR and CDB).
4. Annual Financial Audits – WHH Service Contract	Within four months after the end of each fiscal year.	Project Manager, WHH Simultaneously to MARNDR and CDB.
5. Project Impact Evaluation – activities implemented by WHH.	Within six months after Project Completion.	Project Manager, WHH (Simultaneously to MARNDR and CDB).
6. Semin-Annual Reports – MARNDR Institutional Strengthening	Six weeks after the end of each six-month period until project completion.	MARNDR – CBARD Projects Coordinator

MAP OF HAITI
(Project Area highlighted)

