



CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

STAFF REPORT

**HAITI: COUNTRY ENAGAGEMENT STRATEGY
EXTENSION AND UPDATE 2026-2028**

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMC	-	Borrowing Member Country
BNDA	-	Agriculture Development Bank
CBA	-	Community-Based Agriculture
CCRIF SPC	-	Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CES	-	Country Engagement Strategy
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
FER	-	Road Maintenance Fund
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOH	-	Government of Haiti
GSF	-	Gang Suppression Force
HCO	-	Haiti Country Office
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
mn	-	million
mm	-	millimetres
MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
MTRDP	-	Medium-Term Recovery and Development Plan
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NDC	-	Nationally Determined Contribution
PAHO	-	Pan American Health Organisation
QEPE	-	Quality Enhancement in Public Education
RCIA	-	Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment
RE	-	Renewable Energy
RMF	-	Results Monitoring Framework
SDF	-	Special Development Fund
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SLR	-	Sea-Level Rise
SMP	-	Staff-Monitoring Programme
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOC	-	Theory of Change
TPC	-	Transitional Presidential Council
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	-	United States Dollars
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	-	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Country Engagement Strategy (CES) 2023-25 for Haiti was approved at the Three Hundred and Fourth Meeting of the Board of Directors on December 12, 2023¹, and expired at the end of December 2025. The CES had set out the programming framework for the tenth cycle of the Special Development Fund (SDF 10). Since approval, Haiti's operating environment has deteriorated sharply, with heightened insecurity, expanding gang territorial control, prolonged political transition, weakened institutional capacity, worsening humanitarian conditions, and a protracted economic recession. These developments have constrained the pace of implementation, increased operational risks, and reinforced the need for a conflict-sensitive, flexible and partnership-based approach to the Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB/the Bank) engagement.
2. The CES Extension and Update 2026-28 (the Strategy) is a time-bound extension of the expired CES 2023-25, primarily to maintain strategic continuity during Haiti's ongoing political transition. The CES 2023-25 was prepared in an already fragile and uncertain environment, and its core strategic focus remains relevant. However, the pending electoral process and the ongoing preparation of the Medium-term Recovery and Development Plan (MTRDP) make the preparation of a new strategy premature. The extension enables the programming of forty-five million three hundred thousand United States dollars (USD45.3 mn) in SDF 11 grant resources allocated for Haiti during the 2025-28 SDF cycle, while preserving flexibility to realign future engagement once the political transition is completed and national development priorities are further clarified. The Bank, in consultation with the Government of Haiti (GOH/the Government) have deemed this approach appropriate for maintaining strategic continuity while the country undergoes a potentially important political transition. The Strategy is aligned with SDF 11 strategic priorities and CDB's New Strategic Plan 2026-2035. The indicative assistance programme aligns with the four retained pillars, with financing earmarked to enhance environmental and infrastructure resilience; disaster risk management (DRM); human capital development; micro, small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) capacity; agriculture; and sustainable energy.
3. The Strategy's overall risk profile is assessed as major, reflecting Haiti's fragile and volatile operating environment, but it also provides a clear opportunity for CDB to sustain meaningful engagement through a focused, adaptive, and resilience-building approach. Key risks will be managed through continued dialogue, a strengthened Haiti Country Office (HCO), selective and readiness-based programming, stronger implementation capacity, climate screening, and use of the Results Monitoring Framework (RMF) to support early warning, learning, and timely course correction.

1. RATIONALE

1.01 Haiti's persistent fragility has shaped CDB's engagement for more than a decade. The CES 2023-25 was prepared amid heightened socio-political instability, economic recession, and gang control and violence, all of which posed significant risks to implementation and the achievement of outcomes. Developed in consultation with GOH, the CES aligned CDB's support with national development and poverty reduction priorities and focused on four strategic pillars: (a) enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity; (b) increasing access to Sustainable Energy Options; (c) improving Human Capital and MSME capacity; (d) strengthening Environmental Resilience and DRM; and cross-cutting areas and themes including gender equality and good governance. Financed by USD32.2 mn in SDF 10 grant resources, the ongoing programme aims to increase agricultural investment and production, expand the use of sustainable energy, strengthen human capital and MSME capacity, and build resilience to climate change and disaster risks.

1.02 The CES Extension and Update 2026-28 extends the expired CES 2023-25 for a further three years. The principal rationale for extending the CES 2023-25 is Haiti's ongoing political transition, which makes the preparation of a new country strategy (CS) premature at this stage. The CES 2023-25 was prepared in an already fragile and insecure operating environment, and its strategic pillars remain relevant to Haiti's underlying development challenges. However, the absence of an elected constitutional government, the pending electoral process expected to extend into the first quarter (Q1) of 2027, and the ongoing preparation of the MTRDP 2025-2030 with the support of development partners, create an uncertain policy and planning environment for defining a new medium-term engagement framework. A time-bound extension therefore provides an appropriate bridge, allowing CDB to maintain strategic continuity, programme available USD45.3 mn in SDF 11 resources, and preserve flexibility to realign its engagement once the political transition is completed and national development priorities are clarified.

1.03 In Haiti's volatile operating environment, this approach will help the Bank sustain engagement while managing operational risks, responding to emerging priorities, and preserving the flexibility needed to recalibrate support in line with national planning processes and implementation realities. In this way, the extension is a practical and risk informed bridge between the current strategy and a new engagement to be assessed at CES completion in 2028 when the Strategy will be evaluated by the Office of Independent Evaluation. GOH has expressed its agreement with retaining the strategic focus for the period 2026-28. The Government further noted that this approach would ensure continuity of development partner support while national development priorities are being refined through the preparation of the MTRDP 2025-2030 and the ongoing political transition.

1.04 This approach is further informed by the need to maintain operational continuity while the Bank develops an overarching strategy and approach for fragility. Haiti is widely recognised as one of the most fragile states in the Western Hemisphere and is the Bank's only fragile Borrowing Member Country (BMC). The extension and update to 2028 will give the Bank sufficient time to refine the approach best suited for a fragile state in collaboration with the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Fragile Conflict and Violence (FCV) Working Group. The Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network assessment of CDB notes the absence of "*corporate/sectoral and country strategies that respond to and/or reflect the intended results of normative frameworks for addressing fragility*". The extended Strategy will enable CDB to sustain engagement in its only fragile BMC, protect development gains, programme available grant resources, strengthen adaptive programming in a fragile context, and prepare the analytical and operational foundation for a new CES once conditions permit.

2. EVOLUTION OF COUNTRY CONTEXT

Overview

2.01 The macroeconomic and social landscape in Haiti since the approval of the CES in December 2023, has deteriorated considerably. The country experienced a significant deepening and geographic expansion of fragility, evidenced by worsening economic activity, increase in gang territorial control, a significant rise in persons displaced, more acute food insecurity, severe disruptions in education and health services, and a prolonged political transition.

Political and Security Situation

2.02 Haiti's political situation has undergone a major transition but so far has failed to restore constitutional or democratic normalcy. The country moved from a prolonged *de facto* government under Prime Minister Ariel Henry to a formally structured but highly unstable transitional arrangement without achieving the central objective of restoring an elected constitutional government. The establishment of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) in April 2024, represented an important political milestone but factional divisions, changes in the interim executive, allegations of corruption, deteriorating security, and the inability to organise elections undermined the transition. The expiration of TPC's mandate in February 2026 without elections, further prolonged uncertainty. While a new electoral timetable for December 2026 provides a potential pathway back to elected government, its implementation remains heavily dependent on improvement in security, institutional capacity, and political consensus.

Macroeconomic and Social Developments

2.03 Haiti's macroeconomic position has deteriorated further since 2023, with the economy remaining in a prolonged recession, along with persistent high inflation, severely constrained domestic revenue mobilisation, and continued weakness in private investment and productive activity (see Table 2.1). By 2025, Haiti had experienced seven consecutive years of economic contraction. In 2024, the economy contracted by 4.2%, a sharper decline than during the COVID-19 pandemic and second only to the contraction recorded in 2010 following the devastating earthquake, as insecurity increasingly disrupted production, trade, transport and market access. Inflation has moderated from the exceptionally high levels of 44% recorded in 2023 but remains elevated averaging 27% in the last 2 years. Households purchasing power continues to be eroded particularly because food and transport costs are heavily affected by insecurity and disruptions to supply routes.

TABLE 2.1: SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026p
Real GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9	-4.2	-2.7	-1.7
Average Inflation (%)	16.9	27.6	44.1	28.5	28.3	22.0
Domestic Revenue (% of GDP)	5.9	5.3	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.3
Primary Balance (% of GDP)	-1.6	-1.7	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Public Debt (% of GDP)	28.5	30.1	24.0	14.0	11.4	10.9

Sources: Bank of the Republic of Haiti, Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics, CDB, International Monetary Fund (IMF); p-projections.

2.04 Remittances remain one of Haiti's principal sources of foreign exchange and household income, accounting for about 20% of gross domestic product (GDP). It continues to provide an important cushion against the collapse in domestic economic activity but underscores high external dependence. Domestic fiscal revenue is low, estimated below 5% of GDP in fiscal year (FY) 2025, the lowest since FY 2002. Fiscal revenue fell from 6.3% of GDP in 2023 to an estimated 4.8% of GDP in 2025, while the expenditure capacity remains severely constrained. This low level of revenue generation reflects the Government's inability to mobilise and execute resources at the scale required to provide security, basic services, social protection, and development investment, leaving it with very limited fiscal capacity, particularly in the context of a major security and humanitarian crisis. Notwithstanding, nominal revenue has been increasing over the period because of fiscal reforms being implemented under an IMF Staff Monitored Programme (SMP)¹. Public debt is low, estimated at 11% of GDP in 2025.

2.05 The social crisis continues to erode human capital. In 2024, approximately 48% of the population was experiencing food insecurity. This increased to almost half of the population by the end of 2024. The situation worsened further, with approximately 5.7 mn people experiencing food insecurity, with children particularly affected by 2026. Internal displacement numbers also increased significantly from 315,000 in 2023, to about 1.4 mn people. The health system is near systemic failure according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)². Hospitals and health facilities have been affected directly by violence, while insecurity has prevented health workers and patients from reaching facilities. About 41% of health facilities with beds remain fully functional in the capital. At the same time cholera continues to pose a threat, malnutrition has increased, and displaced populations face particularly poor access to healthcare. Education has also been severely disrupted as schools have been closed because of insecurity, damage, occupation by displaced households, or have become inaccessible because roads and neighbourhoods are controlled by armed groups. As a result, during the 2024-25 academic year, 1,606 schools were closed, affecting approximately 7,500 teachers and 243,000 students. Women and children have become particularly vulnerable due to the crisis. Violence against children increased twelvefold in Q2 of 2024, compared with the same period in 2023;³ while women and girls face heightened risks of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in displacement settings.⁴ The social situation is exacerbated by deportations. According to the International Office for Migration⁵, in 2025 there were 270,000 forced returns who arrived without adequate housing or living support. This puts additional pressure on communities already struggling with displacement and food insecurity. Climate risks have become more difficult to manage because of weak infrastructure, environmental degradation, insecurity, and constrained fiscal and institutional capacity.

¹ In June 2022, Haiti entered a SMP with the IMF, which is a non-financing framework for macroeconomic policy monitoring and reform implementation in the context of severe fragility and limited institutional capacity. The SMP has been extended several times upon request by the Government, with the current programme extended through June 19, 2027.

² [Haiti – 2026-2026-08-12](#).

³ UNICEF (2025): Child Alert: Haiti's children confront a polycrisis: Compounding shocks and instability threaten the future of an entire generation. New York: United Nations Inclusive Capital Development Fund. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/child-alert/haitis-children-confront-polycrisis> (Accessed: August 20, 2026).

⁴ Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) (2024) Public Health Situation Analysis: Haiti. Washington, DC: PAHO. Available at: <https://www.paho.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/phsa-haiti-update-oct2024.pdf> (Accessed: August 20, 2026).

UNICEF (2026) Haiti Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8, Reporting Period: 1 January to December 31, 2025. New York: UNICEF. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/media/178391/file/Haiti-Humanitarian-Situation-Report-No.8.-31-December-2025.pdf> (Accessed: August 20, 2026).

⁵ [Haiti – Factsheet of key information on forced returns in 2025 \(January-December 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#).

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS UNDER CES 2023-25

3.01 The Bank has made progress towards its strategic objectives in Haiti with interventions focused on the priority areas of human capital development and MSME development, food and nutrition security, and climate risks reduction. Highlights include the successful implementation of the Quality Enhancement in Public Education I (QEPE 1) which benefited 20,275 students and 250 teachers and Community-Based Agriculture (CBA) Phase I from which 1,218 jobs were created.

3.02 Since the approval of CES 2023-25, the Bank has successfully committed the SDF 10 allocation and advanced a portfolio of grant-funded operations in education, agriculture, disaster risk financing, MSME capacity building, and quality infrastructure. At the end of 2025, Haiti's portfolio comprised 9 grant-funded operations valued at approximately USD68.1 mn, including five CES 2023-25 projects which entered the portfolio totalling USD34.42 mn (see Table 3.1). However, progress towards the achievement of outcomes has been slow due to implementation delays. Systemic issues affecting the execution of projects and the disbursement of funds included security and operating environment risks which affected the ability to conduct field supervisions, governance constraints, delays in procurement and contracting processes, and staff capacity and disruptions/rotations at implementing/coordinating government agencies.

3.03 The commencement of the First Power (Rural Electrification Mini-Grid) Project has been delayed since its approval in 2024 due to the inability to complete rehabilitation works at the Mont Organise site, one of three project locations. Completion of these works at all three project locations and the operability of the plants is a condition precedent to the project's first disbursement, although works have advanced and conditions precedent met in respect of two sites (Capotille and Vallieres). The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications Energy Cell has requested a waiver of the above disbursement condition. The Projects Department is currently reviewing this request to address the outstanding implementation challenges and to facilitate work to proceed on the sites where conditions precedent have been satisfied. Progress on this project is expected by December 2026. Progress has also been slow on the Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development (CBARD) Phase 11 intervention due to administrative issues related to the signatories (for more details on the portfolio performance see the CES 2023-25 Progress Review at Appendix 1).

3.04 Despite these delays, some interventions, particularly in DRM and MSME capacity, recorded measurable progress. Continued support for Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) premium payments allowed Haiti to receive a payout of USD1.1 mn after Hurricane Melissa in October 2025 and USD0.9 mn after excess rainfall in May of the same year. As a proactive risk financing mechanism, CCRIF SPC coverage remains a strategic pillar of GOH's DRM strategy, helping to strengthen financial preparedness for natural hazards. The CES period reflected both a significant increase in the cost of Haiti's CCRIF SPC coverage and a marked shift toward greater GOH cost-sharing, compared with earlier periods in 2016-18 when CDB financed the full annual premium. During 2023-25, GOH financed most of the premium payments, with shares as high as 68.2% in 2023/24 and 75.1% in 2024/25. Technical assistance (TA) to the Banque Nationale de Developpement Agricole (BNDA), Haiti's primary agricultural development bank, produced a five-year strategic plan. The education project (QEPE 11), which received the highest allocation, is now in the early stages of implementation after some bureaucratic setbacks.

3.05 An internal progress review of CES performance has found that although logistical challenges have restricted the supervisory capability of HCO and the conduct of portfolio reviews, the Strategy remained highly relevant and has produced a pipeline of interventions for consideration during the extension period, consistent with Haiti's development needs and endorsed by GOH.

TABLE 3.1: CES 2023-25 INTERVENTIONS

Project	Status	USD (mn)	Approval	Disbursement at June 2026
First Power (Rural Electrification Mini-grid) Project	Conditions precedent to first disbursement unmet	5.0	March 2024	0.0 ^a
QEPE II	Under implementation	13.0	September 2024	7.0
CBA and Rural Development Phase II	Under implementation	7.0	December 2024	0.0 ^b
TA to BNDA	Completed	0.07	September 2023	0.058
Pilot Youth Entrepreneurship Programme	Ongoing from 2021	0.61	September 2021	0.45
Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the policy periods 2023/24 to 2025/26.	Completed	9.0	From 2023-25	9.0
Capacity Building for Strengthening Quality Infrastructure in Haiti (Regional)	Completed	0.307	November 2024	0.14

Notes: (a) The project has not commenced due to the inability to satisfy the conditions precedent to first disbursement.

(b) The first disbursement has been delayed due to administrative matters related to the authorised signatories. This matter is expected to be resolved in September-October after which a disbursement of USD700,000 will be made.

4. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK CONTINUITY

Strategic Alignment

4.01 The Strategy remains fully aligned with Haiti's long-term development plan (the Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti), SDF 11 strategic priorities, and CDB's Strategic Plan 2026-2035. It will continue to support interventions that apply the Bank's integrated resilience framework, with emphasis on strengthening social, economic, and environmental resilience—priorities that are highly relevant to Haiti's persistent fragility and development challenges. The Strategy will also advance the Strategic Plan's cross-cutting operational priorities, including youth development, stronger institutions, and climate action. By maintaining strategic continuity, the extension will enable CDB to deepen its development impact, leverage partnerships, and contribute to a more resilient and sustainable Haiti in support of the country's long-term objective of attaining emerging-country status by 2030. The Strategy's adaptive programming and monitoring framework will seek to ensure close alignment with the MTRDP 2025-2030 that is still being developed. The MTRDP builds on the Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment (RCIA)⁶ and is intended to respond to Haiti's current crisis under three main pillars: economic development and private sector led growth; improved basic services and human capital; and stronger institutions, rule of law, justice, and security—areas that are closely aligned with CDB's Strategic Objectives and the priority areas of the CES.

Strategic Direction

4.02 The strategic direction established in the CES remains appropriate and provides a sound framework for engagement through to 2028. Although the operating environment has deteriorated, the strategic pillars

⁶ The RCIA was conducted between July and October 2024. It analysed the economic, institutional and humanitarian toll of Haiti multidimensional crisis to outline a recovery investment framework for 2025-26.

continue to address the structural drivers of fragility and support long-term economic, social and environmental resilience. The core development challenges and gaps that shaped the original strategy—including institutional fragility, weak governance, limited economic opportunities, poor education outcomes, and high vulnerability to economic and climate shocks—remain. During the extended coverage period, the existing four strategic pillars will be maintained, with one modification, while adapting implementation approaches to the evolving security, institutional, and humanitarian context. The Bank will allocate additional resources to scale up its interventions in these sectors using SDF 11 resources thus expanding its commitment to the priority areas. The expected outcomes have been adapted based on the Bank’s recently completed progress review of the Strategy, the Bank’s new Strategic Plan, and programme interventions as listed below.

Pillar I: Economic Resilience- Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity

Expected Outcome: Improved Access to Inclusive Climate Resilient Agricultural Production Systems

4.03 CDB support under this pillar will strengthen food security and rural livelihoods through enhanced agricultural productivity and market access. During the extension period, the Bank will continue to implement CBARD Phase 11 with expected outcomes to be met in 2028. The specific priority areas that the Bank will support include:

- (a) supporting GOH efforts to enhance the capacity of small-scale farmers and rural stakeholders to adapt to impacts of climate change;
- (b) continuing efforts to involve local government structures and communities to arrive at the critical balance that would optimise sustainability of Bank interventions; and
- (c) exploring options for the provision of support to agricultural/rural service institutions to enhance their capacity to service the agricultural sector eco-system.

Pillar II: Economic and Environmental Resilience - Increasing Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy

Expected Outcome 2: Improved Access to Sustainable, Low-Carbon Energy

4.04 CDB will support Haiti’s efforts to increase access to sustainable energy and to improve the supply of electricity, particularly through scaling-up the use of renewable energy (RE). Over the three-year extended period, the Bank in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and local counterparts will hasten the implementation of the First Power (Rural Electrification Mini Grid) project with benefits to be achieved in 2029. Collaboration with stakeholders who have been actively engaged in the sector for many years is considered an effective strategy for CDB. The Bank will also promote RE adoption and community-based adaptation to reduce environmental vulnerability, and support a low-carbon development path. The following sector interventions have been identified for support:

- (a) installation of micro or mini community electricity grids to establish financially viable/sustainable models of energy supply arrangements. Micro/mini grids are a key strategy to enhance flexibility and resilience in existing systems and will be critical for extending access to unserved and underserved communities; and

- (b) solar installation as part of CDB's social infrastructure projects to provide systems for schools, health clinics, emergency shelters, community centres, and water supply systems (for potable water and irrigation). The access to RE can support lighting, information and communications technology, and economic enterprises (including agro-processing).

Pillar III: Social and Economic Resilience – Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity

Expected Outcome 3: Improved Access to Quality Education Services and Enhanced Institutional Capacity

4.05 CDB will continue to support GOH in achieving improved, gender-responsive and socially-inclusive educational outcomes in basic education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and tertiary education. The Bank will enhance teacher capacity, expand digital learning opportunities, and support vulnerable students through school feeding, nutrition, and tuition support services, while strengthening the quality and resilience of the education system.

4.06 The Bank will rehabilitate and strengthen TVET institutions, expand access to quality skills training, and strengthen governance mechanisms for workforce development. It will improve the employability of young people and women through demand-driven technical and entrepreneurial training, stronger public-private partnerships, job placement support, and enhanced institutional capacity. The following interventions have been identified for support:

- (a) QEPE II, which is ongoing, and is well positioned to achieve the targeted outcomes by 2028; and
- (b) technical, vocational and entrepreneurial training for youth and women.

Expected Outcome 4: Enhanced MSME Capacity and Private Sector Development

4.07 CDB will continue to support the strengthening of the enabling environment for MSMEs (including culture and creative industries), institutional strengthening of financial institutions, and greater access to credit to spur growth in Haiti. Special emphasis will be placed on digital transformation, fostering more transparent, accountable, and efficient public administration while improving access to markets and finance for small enterprises. CDB will support:

- (a) interventions to engender youth entrepreneurship, and support to youth-owned businesses to strengthen their operational capacity and competitiveness, including mentorship and coaching, as well as assistance in developing required business plans/proposals to access finance; institutional strengthening and capacity building of BNDA to facilitate and expand access to finance for entrepreneurs and MSMEs in Haiti's agricultural sector;
- (b) provide grant finance resources to MSMEs through reputable and profitable micro-finance and development finance intermediaries engaged in delivering credit and capacity building services to MSMEs;
- (c) build the capacity of development finance intermediaries to de-risk private sector businesses, thereby increasing their ability to access credit; and

- (d) opportunities for Haitian creative practitioners to upgrade their skills and receive much needed business training and certification.

Pillar IV: Strengthening Environmental and Infrastructure Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

Expected Outcome 5: Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks

4.08 Recognising Haiti's acute vulnerability to natural hazards, CDB plans to scale up investments in DRM, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Support for DRM will revolve around the country's Comprehensive Disaster Management-based DRM Country Work Programme, entitled National Risk and Disaster Management Plan 2019-2030. The programme focuses on reducing vulnerability to natural hazard impacts and the growing impacts of climate change. A key component of the programme is the country's Disaster Risk Financing Strategy, including continued access to parametric insurance for excess rainfall, tropical cyclones, and earthquakes through its participation in CCRIF SPC. Disaster risk insurance provides Haiti with important financial support for post-disaster recovery of social infrastructure, livelihood strategies, and coping capacities. Given its economic and financial situation, and competing priorities, CDB will support increased resilience to natural hazard impacts through increased risk transfer/insurance coverage. Effective disaster management requires not only physical resilience but also robust financial mechanisms that support rapid response and sustained recovery while helping to maintain budgetary stability (see Appendix 2 – Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Analysis). While this support is critical in providing immediate liquidity following natural disasters, it is often insufficient relative to the scale of the estimated losses and damage. CDB will also:

- (a) mainstream environmental sustainability, climate change, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in sectoral policies, strategies and plans; manage climate risks; and assist with implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy; and
- (b) support GOH in preparing and submitting its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The intervention will strengthen Haiti's climate ambition, improve the quality of climate-related data and commitments, enhance stakeholder ownership, and establish a stronger framework for implementing, monitoring, and financing climate action.

Expected Outcome 6: Enhanced Infrastructure Resilience

4.09 The Bank will provide support to GOH to enhance the management of its transportation system to improve productive resilience. The following intervention has been identified for support:

- (a) Strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Road Maintenance Fund (FER) to include developing a master plan; and developing, installing and commissioning a management information system.

4.10 In terms of gender under CDB's Gender Equality Action Plan 2025-27, Haiti is expected to benefit from regional interventions increasing capacities in gender mainstreaming.

Theory of Change

4.11 The Theory of Change (TOC) assumes that if the Bank maintains a focused, adaptive and risk informed programme around Haiti's retained strategic priorities, and if interventions are implemented through strengthened partnerships and continuous monitoring, then CDB support will help to preserve

development gains; strengthen institutional and community resilience; and contribute to improved economic, social and environmental outcomes during the extension period (see Table 4.1). The approach recognises that Haiti's fragile context requires strategic continuity combined with operational flexibility, geographic selectivity, and learning-based adjustments informed by the RMF.

4.12 The achievement of these outcomes depends on several critical assumptions: minimum operational access in selected geographic areas; continued engagement by GOH counterparts and development partners; availability of SDF 11 grant resources; adequate local implementation capacity; and the ability of CDB to apply flexible delivery, supervision and monitoring arrangements. The main risks to achieving the objectives of the CES are political uncertainty, security deterioration, weak institutional capacity, macroeconomic instability, climate and disaster shocks, and possible delays in counterpart decisions. These risks will be mitigated through adaptive programming, ongoing dialogue, readiness and geographic selectivity criteria, strengthened HCO support, partnership-based delivery, capacity building embedded in project design, and use of the RMF as a management and early-warning tool. The RMF operationalises the TOC by translating the strategic priorities into measurable outcomes, indicators, baselines and targets. It will be used to track progress, identify implementation bottlenecks, support portfolio dialogue, and inform course correction during the extension period. Where country conditions change materially, the RMF will support adaptive decisions on sequencing, delivery modality, geographic focus and resource allocation, while preserving alignment with the CES pillars and Haiti's evolving national development framework.

TABLE 4.1: HAITI CES THEORY OF CHANGE

CES Pillars	PILLAR I Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity	PILLAR II Improving Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy	PILLAR III Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity	PILLAR IV Strengthening Environmental and Infrastructure Resilience and DRM
CES Outcomes ↑	Outcome 1: Improved Access to Inclusive Climate Resilient Agricultural Production Systems	Outcome 2: Improved Access to Sustainable Low- Carbon Energy	Outcome 3: Improved Access to Quality Education Services and Enhanced Institutional Capacity Outcome 4: Enhanced MSME Capacity and Private Sector Development	Outcome 5: Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks Outcome 6: Enhanced Infrastructure Resilience.
Intermediate Results ↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and rural stakeholders trained. Production and marketing infrastructure improved. Agricultural service institutions strengthened. Inclusive climate-resilient practices adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-grid sites supported. RE systems installed. Productive energy uses introduced. Operating and management arrangements strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools, teachers and students reached. TVET and entrepreneurship beneficiaries trained. MSMEs and business support organisations strengthened. BNDA capacity assessed and supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parametric insurance coverage maintained. Climate policy and planning support delivered. Climate risks screened. Resilience measures integrated into interventions.
CDB Support ↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Electrification Mini-grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TVET. Youth Entrepreneurship Education and Training Programme. MSME training. TA to the BNDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCRIF SPC premium support. TA for NDC 3.0 and to assist with implementation of the NCCAP. TA to FER
CDB Strategic Plan 2026-2035: Strategic Objectives	Economic Resilience, Social Resilience, and Environmental Resilience			
CDB Operational Priorities	Investing in Youth, Strengthening Institutions, and Accelerating Climate Action			
CDB Cross-cutting Themes	Gender Equality, Innovation and Digital Transformation, and Regional Cooperation and Integration			
Haiti 2030 Vision: Strategic Development Plan of Haiti	To Transform Haiti into an Emerging Country by 2030			

Financing the Strategy

4.13 The Bank will scale up support in the priority areas with total investment of USD45.3 mn from SDF 11 grant resources (see Table 4.2). The allocations will reflect the realities of the country's fragile context. The programme will focus heavily on strengthening environmental and infrastructure resilience and DRM, followed by Human Resource Development and MSME capacity building.

TABLE 4.2: CES INDICATIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Area Sector	Main Expected Outcomes	Share of Financing Envelope
Pillar 1: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity		
Agriculture	Increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production	13.2% (\$6 mn)
Pillar 2: Increasing Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy		
Sustainable Energy	Increased production and use of sustainable energy	13.2% (\$6 mn)
Pillar 3: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity		
Education and Training	Improved Quality and Access to Education and Training	28.5% (\$12.9 mn)
Pillar 4: Strengthening Environmental and Infrastructure Resilience and DRM		
Climate Resilience and DRM	Increased resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks	45.0% (\$20.4 mn)

Implementation

4.14 The Bank's Strategic Plan 2026-2035 recognises that Haiti requires special attention and a differentiated approach akin to an adaptive fragility model⁷, which enables the Bank to adjust its programming as conditions evolve while maintaining focus on long-term development outcomes. The Bank is giving priority to strengthening its engagement with Haiti, particularly at this crucial time in its development history, through a focus on:

- (a) Upgrading HCO to increase in-country presence, improve coordination and responsiveness, and to strengthen the supervision and execution of projects. The office of the Vice-President Operations, HCO and Office of the Director of Projects have explored a phased enhancement of HCO's in-country technical presence beginning in 2027, through the recruitment of local specialists in agriculture and energy. This builds on the positive experience of the current Education Specialist, whose presence has strengthened project supervision, implementation support, institutional visibility, and country intelligence in circumstances where international supervision missions remain constrained. The Bank is also considering strengthening security and duty-of-care arrangements. The Bank will therefore continue to use HCO as the principal coordination platform for structured dialogue with GOH counterparts, portfolio troubleshooting, monitoring of implementation risks, and adaptive course correction informed by the RMF.
- (b) Developing a framework for operating in FCV-affected countries allows for greater flexibility, rapid adaptation, and scenario-based programming. The Bank currently participates in the MDB FCV Working Group and will leverage these resources to inform an FCV operational framework.

⁷ The Adaptive Fragility Model/Approach includes a combination of mid-term and portfolio reviews; periodic context reviews; flexibility built into each intervention – to include different implementation modalities, the ability to redirect resources or reprioritise activities, extending implementation periods; and using the RMF as an early warning system to course correct if necessary.

- (c) Geographic selectivity – identify corridors where implementation is feasible given the security environment. The Bank’s interventions are currently concentrated in rural areas where gang violence and control have been limited. Geographic selectivity will continue to inform the Bank’s interventions, ensuring that scaled-up resources are directed to the regions where they are most urgently required.
- (d) Building local implementation capacity through targeted interventions to ensure institutional continuity. Capacity building initiatives will continue to be integrated in the Bank’s interventions.
- (e) Maintaining strong partnerships, including with capable local institutions and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs). Partnerships will be central to implementation during the extension period, given the constraints on mobility, institutional capacity, fiduciary systems, and direct supervision. At the sector level, implementation will draw on partners already active in the relevant areas. For agriculture and rural livelihoods, collaboration with community-based structures, local government, and capable NGOs, including Welthungerhilfe, will support farmer outreach, delivery of rural services, climate resilient production practices, and local monitoring. For education, TVET, youth entrepreneurship, MSME development, and private sector support, the Bank will work with GOH agencies, BNDA, reputable microfinance and development finance intermediaries to expand access to finance, strengthen institutional capacity, improve entrepreneurship and skills training, and better link beneficiaries to employment and market opportunities. The Bank will also consider partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for the TVET intervention, including coordinated technical support, implementation readiness, complementarity with workforce development reforms, and opportunities to avoid duplication. For DRM, climate resilience, and basic services, continued collaboration with CCRIF SPC will support risk transfer and rapid liquidity after natural hazards, while engagement with GOH, the United Nations (UN) system, UNICEF, PAHO, and other development partners will strengthen coordination around post-disaster response and resilience-building interventions. These partnerships will be managed to complement CDB financing, leverage local presence and technical expertise, reduce duplication, strengthen accountability, and support conflict-sensitive implementation across the retained CES pillars.

4.15 The Strategy will be monitored using the RMF (see Appendix 3). The RMF will be used as the central management and adaptive learning tool for implementing the Strategy, thus operating as an early warning and decision-making mechanism. It includes indicators for interventions currently under implementation and corporate indicators for the interventions envisaged during the extension period.

Risk and Mitigation Measures

4.16 Given Haiti’s fragile operating environment and significant development needs, maintaining engagement with the country is critical to supporting continuity of development efforts.

4.17 The three-year extension of the CES as an adaptive and risk informed bridge to a new CES, presents strategic, implementation and development risks. Given Haiti’s evolving political environment, security constraints, historical institutional capacity challenges, and previous project implementation delays, embedding a clearly defined diagnostic and transition framework within the CES extension will help to ensure the necessary assessments and evidence base are generated to inform future programming decisions.

4.18 The Office of Risk Management assesses the overall risk profile associated with the proposed CES extension as major, reflecting the inherent complexities associated with maintaining engagement in a fragile

operating environment. The risks and mitigation measures identified in Table 4.3 are considered appropriate. Given that the CES represents a multi-year programme framework encompassing multiple potential interventions across sectors, the risk profile will be dynamic. Accordingly, ongoing monitoring and adaptive management will be required to ensure that interventions remain aligned with evolving country conditions and implementation capacity.

TABLE 4.3: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
Development/Operational Risk	Haiti is currently in a political transition with the first round of presidential and legislative elections anticipated during Q4 of 2026, followed by a second round and potential run-offs during Q1 of 2027. Changes in government leadership, ministerial appointments, and institutional focal points may disrupt stakeholder engagement, delay decision making and approvals, and affect the pace of implementation of planned CES activities.	Major	CDB will maintain engagement with relevant government counterparts and development partners throughout the transition period. CDB will actively engage with the newly elected officials to reconfirm priorities, implementation arrangements, and required approvals.
Climate and Disaster Risks	Haiti is highly vulnerable to climate change and weather-related natural disasters. Recent hurricanes—including Melissa in 2025 and Laura in 2020—the earthquake in 2021, and recurring flooding events have resulted in significant social, economic and fiscal impacts. Future events may disrupt project implementation, damage infrastructure, and increase financing requirements.	Major	All interventions are climate screened, the associated risk documented, and contingencies built into each project based on the screening. The Bank may provide specific disaster response financing available through the Bank's Disaster Management Strategy and Operational Guidelines, and by partly supporting GOH payments to CCRIF SPC and capacity building for developing resilient infrastructure in Haiti.
Operational Risk	Historical institutional capacity constraints including challenges retaining qualified personnel, high staff turnover within ministries and agencies, and other administrative bottlenecks have contributed to delays in project approvals and implementation. These	Major	Lessons from previous interventions will inform the sectors and agencies where delivery capacity has been demonstrated. Interventions will be prioritised based on readiness. Where gaps are identified, capacity building support will be incorporated into project design.

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
	constraints may continue to affect the pace of execution and achievement of development outcomes under the CES extension.		
Security Risk	Haiti's security environment remains volatile with potential adverse implications for the safety and security of HCO staff members, supervision mission travel, the cost of civil works for projects, and the implementation timeline of project activities.	Major	Flexible work arrangements and alternative supervision approaches, including desktop supervision and leveraging local HCO support where it is feasible, will be utilised to maintain oversight of project activities.
Fiduciary/Financial Risk	Continued economic weakness, and elevated inflation may increase project costs and place additional pressure on government counterpart financing obligations.	Major	The CES extension will adopt an adaptive approach, taking into consideration implementation readiness, available resources and government capacity to support execution based on macro-economic and fiscal developments.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROGRESS REVIEW OF HAITI COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY 2023-2025

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENT*(Dollars (\$) throughout refer to United States dollars unless otherwise stated)***ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

BHN	-	Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation
bn	-	billion
BNDA	-	National Agricultural Development Bank
BOD	-	Board of Directors
BSOs	-	Business Support Organisations
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CBARD	-	Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development
CCA	-	Climate Change Adaptation
CCRIF SPC	-	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CDEMA	-	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CES	-	Country Engagement Strategy
CTCS	-	Caribbean Technology Consultancy Services
DRF	-	Disaster Risk Financing
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
ENAF	-	Ecole Nationale d'Administration Financière
EWS	-	Early Warning Systems
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GOH	-	Government of Haiti
HCO	-	Haiti Country Office
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
MEF	-	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MM	-	Marginally Mainstreamed
mn	-	million
MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
NQI	-	National Quality Infrastructure
QEPE	-	Quality Enhancement of Public Education
RE	-	Renewable Energy
RMF	-	Results Management Framework
RTF	-	Regulatory Trade Framework
SDF	-	Special Development Fund
SOFIHDES	-	Société Financière Haïtienne de Développement
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TPC	-	Transitional Presidential Council
UN	-	United Nations
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
YEET	-	Youth Entrepreneurship Education and Training

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Executive Summary

✓ The Haiti Country Engagement Strategy 2023-25 (CES/the Strategy) was approved at the Three Hundred and Fourth Meeting of the Board of Directors (BOD) on December 12, 2023 (BD 190/23). The CES was formulated during a time of heightened socio-political instability, economic recession, and gang control and violence. In 2025, 1.4 million (mn) people were internally displaced, more than half of which were children, and 5.7 mn faced acute food insecurity. This posed a significant risk to CES implementation and the achievement of outcomes within the three-year timeframe. The Strategy, formulated in consultation with the Government of Haiti (GOH), defined the Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB/the Bank) programme of assistance for Haiti, aligning interventions with national development and poverty reduction objectives. The Strategy was designed to support Haiti's long-term resilience and development transformation in the context of persistent fragility, political instability, institutional weakness, climate²⁰²³-related vulnerabilities, and severe socio-economic constraints. It targeted realistic outcomes to improve the lives and livelihoods of the people of Haiti around four strategic pillars: (a) Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity; (b) Access to Sustainable Energy Options; (c) Human Capital and Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSME) capacity; (d) Strengthening Environmental Resilience and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and cross-cutting areas and themes including gender equality and good governance. The proposed programme of assistance funded with grant resources of \$32.2 mn from the tenth cycle of the Special Development Fund (SDF 10) was designed to achieve the following development outcomes: (i) increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production; (ii) increased production and use of sustainable energy; (iii) improved human capital and MSME capacity; and (iv) increased environmental resilience to climate change and disaster risks (see Table 1 in the Appendix).

1.01 This progress report (PR) assesses the progress of the CES 2023-25 outcomes and programme implementation against the approved strategy performance indicators in the Results Monitoring Framework (RMF), whether the Strategy remains relevant and adjustments are needed for future engagement. This assessment incorporates ongoing initiatives carried over from the previous CES (2017-2021), recognising that CDB's development contributions to country outcomes is continuous and implementation will extend beyond a single CES cycle.

1.02 The implementation of the country programme was significantly affected by continued political and governance instability, escalating insecurity caused by gang-related violence, limited institutional implementation capacity, and administrative bottlenecks. Despite these constraints, measurable progress is being made across two strategic areas—DRM and Human Capital, and MSMEs capacity. Progress has been slower under the strategic areas of Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity, Human Capital and Sustainable Energy (see Table 2 in the Appendix). This mixed performance is not unexpected given the unfolding events and the short implementation period since CES approval in December 2023. The Strategy assumed a reasonable improvement in political stability that did not materialise.

Main Changes in Country Context

1.03 During the Strategy period, the operating environment in Haiti remained exceptionally fragile. The socio-political situation deteriorated relative to conditions at appraisal. Haiti is the largest and most populous Borrowing Member Country of CDB, with an estimated population of 12.0 mn and a land area of 10,714 square miles. Despite comparative advantages—including proximity to major markets, a young labour force, an active diaspora, and rich cultural and natural assets—Haiti remains the poorest country in the Caribbean and the only fragile state in CDB's membership.

✓ Haiti's economy is heavily dependent on remittances (over 20% of gross domestic product [GDP]), subsistence agriculture, and wholesale and retail trade, while manufacturing and tourism remain underdeveloped. Economic performance has been weak for over a decade. The economy is estimated to

have contracted by 2.7% in fiscal year (FY) 2024/25, marking the seventh consecutive year of economic decline. This outcome resulted from the combined decline of the three major sectors as Haiti continues to grapple with the economic and social fallout from gang violence and political fragility. On a year-over-year basis, the General Consumer Price Index increased by 25.0% in December, compared with a 28.5% expansion recorded at the end of December 2024.

✓ Fiscal performance during FY 2024/25 was constrained by weak revenue mobilisation, insecurity-related disruptions, and high expenditure pressures. The overall fiscal balance (after grants) shifted to a deficit of \$14.5 billion (bn) from a surplus of \$26.4 bn in FY 2023/24. This represented an overall deficit of 0.3% of GDP. Total expenditure amounted to \$207.1 bn, exceeding the previous FY's spending by 47.0% or \$66.4 bn. Current expenditure rose by \$48.4 bn (36.0%) with increases recorded in all categories. Capital investments rose by 227.0% to \$25.9 bn, reflecting better execution of public sector investment. Meanwhile, revenue receipts advanced by 15.0% or \$25.5 bn to \$192.7 bn driven by strong gains in income tax receipts (36.0%) and excise taxes (78.0%).

✓ The most recent World Bank and related poverty updates suggest that poverty in Haiti has worsened amid prolonged economic contraction, insecurity, gang violence, and high food inflation. The latest official household survey still shows 58.5% of Haitians living below the national poverty line (2012 baseline data). World Bank projects that poverty has increased substantially since then with about 65.6% of the population living below the US\$3.65/day (2021 PPP) poverty line in 2024 and extreme poverty is projected at about 36.4% in 2024 and 37.6% in 2025. Education and skills gaps remain acute, with low enrolment and completion rates, particularly at secondary and technical levels. Gender inequality is a major development constraint. Women account for 82% of informal sector workers, have lower labour force participation (about 61% compared with 69% for men), and hold only 2.7% of parliamentary seats. Gender-based violence and economic vulnerability have intensified in the context of insecurity and disasters.

✓ Haiti is among the most disaster-prone countries in the Caribbean and highly vulnerable to climate change. Major disasters have caused losses equivalent to large shares of GDP, including: the 2010 earthquake (damage and losses estimated at \$7.8 bn, about 100% of GDP); Hurricane Matthew (2016) with losses of \$1.9 bn; and the August 2021 earthquake, with losses of \$1.6 bn and over 2,000 deaths. Deforestation (approximately 98% of forests cleared), poor land use practices, and dense coastal settlements amplify exposure to floods, droughts, hurricanes, and earthquakes. Climate change is already reducing agricultural productivity, straining water resources, and damaging infrastructure and social services, further reinforcing fragility.

1.04 Haiti's development trajectory is constrained by interacting economic, social, governance, and environmental vulnerabilities. Successive shocks have reversed earlier gains and placed achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 at serious risk. Addressing these challenges requires sustained support focused on macroeconomic stability, human capital development, food and energy security, institutional strengthening, and climate and disaster resilience, most of which are supported by the CES.

Summary of Findings

✓ The two-year CES was formulated during a very challenging domestic environment. Therefore, Haiti's operating environment remained exceptionally fragile throughout implementation. The implementation of the CES programme is being hindered by security conditions and administrative bottlenecks that, in some instances, have delayed meeting conditions precedents required for the disbursement of funds and project initiation. Additionally, procurement and restricted field access/project supervision, and security conditions adversely affected initiatives that required in-person participation. As a result, progress over the two-year period is limited, with three of the five outcomes rated partially achieved and two rated not achieved (see Table 1.1). Regarding interventions that were carried forward from the previous CES cycle (2017-2021), most of the outcomes were achieved. Of the five outcomes, four were rated as achieved and one rated as partially achieved.

1.05 The achievement of the outcomes was rated against the indicators in the RMF, which provided a clear and logically structured results chain linking strategic objectives, expected outcomes, and indicative indicators. It aligned well with the CES pillars and offered a coherent basis for tracking progress at the strategic level as the baseline and target data were clearly identified and achievable had the projects been implemented as scheduled. The RMF's emphasis on outcome-level indicators was appropriate for this CES. However, targets were ambitious given Haiti's institutional and security constraints. In addition, several indicators were sensitive to exogenous factors beyond the Bank's control, complicating attribution of results and constraining its effectiveness as an operational monitoring and evaluation tool, particularly given Haiti's fragile context.

TABLE 1.1: CES OUTCOMES AND RATINGS 2025 (SUMMARY)

CES Outcomes 2023-25	
Strategic Pillar 1: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity	
Outcomes 1: Increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Strategic Pillar 2: Increasing Access to Sustainable Energy Options	
Outcomes 2: Increased Production and Use of Sustainable Energy	<i>Not Achieved</i>
Strategic Pillar 3: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity	
Outcome 3: Improved Quality and Access to Education and Training	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Outcome 4: Enhanced MSME Capacity	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Strategic Pillar 4: Strengthening Environmental Resilience and DRM	
Outcome 5: Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
CES Outcomes 2017-2021	
Sector: Agriculture and Community Development	
Outcome: Increase investment in the agriculture sector and increase farm production	<i>Achieved</i>
Sector: Education and Training (including MSME Development)	
Outcome: Improved quality, access and relevance of Education and Training	<i>Achieved</i>
Outcome: Enhanced Operational and Managerial Capacity of MSMEs	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Other Outcomes Outside a CES	
Sector: Renewable Energy	
Outcome: Enhanced evidence-informed decision making in public sector rural electrification planning	✓ <i>Achieved</i>
Sector: Regional Cooperation and Integration	
Outcome: Strengthen National Quality Infrastructure	✓ <i>Partially Achieved</i>

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Overview

✓ Progress towards the achievement of outcomes of the CES 2023-25 has been slow due to implementation delays. The implementation of the Strategy was adversely affected by capacity issues, political instability, administrative bottlenecks, and gang violence. During most of the CES period, Haiti was governed by a Transitional Presidential Council (TPC), established in April 2024 to exercise the powers and duties of the President of Haiti, either until the election of a president or February 7, 2026, whichever occurred first. The TPC was expected to address ongoing political instability and gang violence but there was minimal progress despite a United Nations (UN) supported Multinational Security Support mission, which commenced operations in June 2024. Instead, gangs expanded their control in the capital of Port-au-Prince and in communities on the outskirts of the capital, affecting the supervision of projects that were under implementation from the previous CES, with implications for the execution of new interventions. Of the eight new interventions programmed in the CES, three entered the implementation stage: Quality Enhancement in Public Education II (QEPE II); Technical Assistance (TA) to the National Agricultural Development Bank (BNDA); and Support for the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) (see Table 2.1). Of these three, two were completed. Of the remaining five, two have been delayed due to challenges in satisfying the Conditions Precedent for the first disbursement; while the other three, although approved, have not yet been initiated.

2.01 Supervising the projects brought forward from the previous CES was challenging given the security situation. The Haiti Country Office (HCO) remained an important resource during the CES period, supporting Headquarters-based staff in the conduct of activities which require physical presence in Haiti. However, at times, staff worked from home due to safety concerns and could not conduct field trips. Partnerships remained critical for project implementation in education and community-based approaches in agriculture and rural development. As such, the Bank continues to partner with several International Development Partners to advance interventions in agriculture, education, and MSMEs.

TABLE 2.1: PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE PROGRESS REVIEW

CES Outcome and Interventions	Status
<u>Outcome 1: Increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production</u> (a) Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development (CBARD) II (b) CBARD Phase II	(a) Implementation delayed (18 months) but on track to achieve objectives. (b) Approved – Conditions Precedent to disbursement satisfied and activities commenced.
<u>Outcome 2: Increasing Access to Sustainable Energy Options</u> (a) First Power (Rural Electrification Mini-grid) Project-2025 (b) TA Support for Training in Geospatial Mapping for Rural Haiti	(a) Project conditions precedent to first disbursement not met, grant not effective. (b) Closure phase.
<u>Outcome 3: Improve Quality and Access to Education and Training</u> (a) QEPE (b) QEPE II (c) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Project Phase II	(a) Project activities completed and all funds expended. (b) By December 2025 the grant agreement was signed. Implementation began in the first quarter (Q1) of 2026, with the project launch workshop and first disbursement of \$7 mn. Education Specialist hired at HCO to support implementation. (c) Following lengthy period of inactivity, the project closed in Q1, 2026, at the request of GOH to allow for reprogramming of funds.
<u>Outcome 4: Enhanced MSME Capacity</u> (a) Pilot Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (b) TA to BNDA (c) Capacity Building for Strengthening Quality Infrastructure in Haiti	(a) Ongoing. (b) Completed. (c) Ongoing
<u>Outcome 5: Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks</u> (a) Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the policy periods 2023/24 - 2025/26.	(a) Completed.

Assessment of Country Engagement Strategy Development Outcomes

2.02 Haiti is a Group 3 country and accessed grant resources of \$32.2 mn under SDF 10 during the CES 2023-25. The CES continued CDB's support in four sectors: (a) Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity; (b) Increasing access to Sustainable Energy Options; (c) Improving Human Capital and MSME capacity; and (d) Strengthening Environmental Resilience and DRM, and cross-cutting areas and themes including gender equality and good governance. The indicative programme is designed to achieve the following outcomes: (i) increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production; (ii) increased production and use of sustainable energy; (iii) improved Human Capital and MSME capacity; and (iv) increased environmental resilience to climate change and disaster risks.

2.03 As would be expected, two years into CES implementation, none of the outcomes are yet to be achieved as the project cycles extended beyond the CES period. Table 2 in the Appendix provides details of the CES performance by sector and outcomes.

Pillar 1: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity

Outcome 1: Increased investment in the agriculture sector and higher farm production.

Rating: Not Achieved.

2.04 To contribute to the outcome and help address challenges related to high levels of poverty in rural areas, limited infrastructure and underdevelopment in the sector and environmental degradation, CDB indicative areas for support aligned to this expected outcome were as follows:

- Investments in agricultural production and marketing infrastructure and services.
- Supporting farmers adoption of improved production and marketing technologies.
- Supporting GOH in streamlining its National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) and Regulatory Trade Framework (RTF)

2.05 The following outcome indicators were included in the CES RMF to monitor progress on the results in enhancing food and nutrition security and productivity, with a target date of 2025:

- Investments in community-based agriculture and rural development projects.
- More than one institution strengthened through necessary adjustments to the NQI and RTF

2.06 The Bank is currently financing two agricultural sector interventions in Haiti—CBARD II, financed under the previous CES; and CBARD Phase II, approved by BOD in December 2024.

2.07 CBARD II is demonstrating strong forward momentum and is firmly on track to achieve its objective of enhancing food security and inclusive agricultural productivity in Northeast Haiti ahead of its planned January 2027 completion date. The project is on track to achieve its irrigation and road infrastructure milestones. These structural improvements are tightly integrated with robust agricultural and environmental interventions. Crucially, the intervention has driven deep social sustainability and gender-inclusive community ownership, generating 1,218 direct temporary jobs (54% of which were filled by women) and establishing watershed management committees equipped to handle the long-term maintenance of infrastructure developed.

2.08 Implementation of CBARD Phase II is at an early stage but is in keeping with the approved implementation schedule.

Pillar 2: Increasing Access to Sustainable Energy Options

Outcome 2: Increased production and use of sustainable energy

Rating: Not Achieved

2.09 The sustainable energy project targeted the sector challenges related to the supply of electricity, namely high reliance on imported petroleum products, and the weak human and institutional capacity in the administration and governance of the energy sector. To contribute to the outcomes and help address challenges related to access to sustainable energy options, CDB provided SDF resources of \$5.0 mn towards the First Power (Rural Electrification Mini-grid) project, approved in June 2024. The indicative areas for support are as follows:

- Providing support for the implementation of mini grids.
- Supporting the increase in consumption of RE.

2.10 The anticipated output indicators are: (a) new mini-grid connections; (b) newly installed solar photovoltaic capacity; (c) contracted mini-grid operator; and (d) training for locals for effective management and operation of the mini grids. These indicators are to be achieved by the end of 2026 and 2027.

2.11 The project has not been able to satisfy its conditions precedent to first disbursement to render the grant effective. A key condition precedent to first disbursement of the grant was that a repair be completed on one of the mini grids (at Mont Organise) and completion certifications be provided to CDB. The implementing agency has cited a challenge with securing a contractor (lack of progress of negotiations with the prospective vendor) to fulfil the works required. As such, no progress has been made on this intervention.

2.12 However, significant progress is being made on the TA Support for Training in Geospatial Mapping for Rural Haiti project. The project was approved in August 2020 and financed with grant resources of \$748,400. The project commenced in March 2022 with an expected outcome to enhance informed decision making in public sector rural electrification planning. The project will contribute to a more comprehensive electrification programme with enhanced access to reliable, affordable and sustainable electricity in rural areas. One of the main outputs is to deliver a geographic information system (GIS) mapping and business intelligence portal for GOH that helps plan universal access to electricity for all households at the least cost possible, using RE, via an optimal combination of grid extension, isolated mini grids, and solar home systems.

2.13 In April 2024, a workshop presented the Rural Haiti Electrification Master Plan Application to sector stakeholders. A fully functional GIS masterplan, planning tool, and cost modelling platform was delivered and handed over with software support, enabling data-driven electrification decisions. Seventeen training sessions were completed by October 2023 for 23 government professionals (17 male, 6 female) covering building mapping and quality control, introduction to Illustreets software, network design fundamentals, and cost analysis comparing grid extension, mini-grids and solar home systems. The project output indicators were partially met, achieving 23 of the 25 targeted participants successfully completing training workshops, and achieving 26% female participation. All reporting was completed (inception and completion reports submitted) and 26 mini grids specifications were designed. Notably, 1.3 mn buildings were mapped under the project.

Pillar 3: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity

Outcome 3: Improved quality and access to Education and Training.

Rating: Partially Achieved

2.14 CDB's human capital/education interventions target specific sector constraints such as: inadequate and insufficient public school infrastructure; insufficient number of trained teachers (at all levels); limited institutional capacity and a lack of appropriate resources; inability of parents to pay for non-public education – which makes up 80% of the sector; inability of parents to provide adequate nutritional support; inadequate quality of non-public education; and inadequate skills development – aligned to labour market needs.

2.15 Through the first QEPE project, approved in 2017, CDB provided ongoing support to the delivery of quality education in Haiti. The project benefited approximately 20,275 students, 45% of whom are girls. The range of support included: (a) school nutrition/feeding, including biometric monitoring of students' growth and development; (b) provision of school kits and textbooks for students; (c) train over 250 teachers and 40 principals in the systematic method of reading in Creole, the use of textbooks, and effective back-to-school planning; (d) support overall improvement in school operations to provide safer, child-friendly learning spaces; and (e) provide food packages to several families of students when schools were closed as part of the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training's mitigation measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These interventions are fully implemented and all project funds expended, contributing directly to improved access to education, strengthened teaching and school leadership practices, and enhanced learning conditions in supported schools.

2.16 The QEPE II Project, approved in 2024, is supporting GOH to expand equitable access to quality public education and strengthen learning outcomes for students in poor and vulnerable communities. Building on QEPE I, the project prioritises sustained enrolment, improved teaching and learning conditions, and enhanced system resilience through targeted support to students and educators. Interventions include school feeding and nutrition, tuition waivers, provision of instructional materials and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, capacity development for teachers and school leaders, and the upgrading of an e-learning platform to ensure continuity of learning during disruptions. Financed by a \$13.0 mn grant from SDF, with \$1.7 mn in counterpart funding, the project was launched and received its first disbursement of \$7 mn in March 2026, and implementation is underway. QEPE II is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank through a shared project implementation unit, with additional dedicated positions established to strengthen delivery and reflect lessons learned under QEPE I.

2.17 The TVET II, financed under a USD 12.5 mn CDB grant and initiated in 2016, was designed to support improvements to Haiti's TVET system, including infrastructure development and institutional strengthening. Over the course of implementation, the project was affected by a combination of external shocks and contextual constraints, including prolonged socio-political instability, the COVID-19 pandemic, and a deteriorating security environment. These factors significantly limited implementation progress and led to the suspension of core activities, including construction works, from mid-2021. Despite efforts to maintain the project through extensions and preparatory activities, implementation could not advance as originally planned. In light of changing national priorities, evolving training needs, and implementation conditions, the Government decided in 2025 to conclude the project and seek the reallocation of remaining resources toward a new education and vocational training initiative better aligned with the current context.

Outcome 4: Enhanced MSMEs Capacity

Rating: Partially Achieved

2.18 CDB continued to support the strengthening of the enabling environment for MSMEs (including culture and creative industries), institutional strengthening of financial institutions, and greater access to credit to spur growth in Haiti. The interventions targeted the following sector constraints: lack of technical expertise for establishing and developing businesses; and an unskilled labour force and limited access to finance. The indicative areas for support included: (a) capacity building of MSMEs and Business Support Organisations (BSOs); and (b) regional Train-the-Trainer Programme for BSOs and MSMEs Development Consultants in Business Continuity Planning, Digital and Social Media Marketing and Financial Literacy and Management Capacity Building of Selected Creative Industries Practitioners.

2.19 From 2017, the Bank supported entrepreneurial and skills development training to entrepreneurs and employees of MSMEs through Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS), the Bank's MSME development capacity building programme; and provided opportunities for Haitian creative practitioners to upgrade their skills and receive much needed business training and certification. Given the high levels of youth unemployment in Haiti, CDB, through its CTCS Network, approved a Pilot Project—Youth Entrepreneurship Education and Training (YEET), in 2021—with three main components—group training, one-on-one mentorship, and access to finance through grants. The Project funded by SDF 10 grant resources of \$610,700 is being implemented by Société Financière Haïtienne de Développement (SOFIHDES), a development finance institution, in collaboration with L'Institut National de Formation Professionnelle, a specialised Department within the Ministry of Education (MOE) which was established to promote TVET. The programme targets at least 150 young persons (aged 18-30) from Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves, Cap Haïtien, Mirebalais, and Jérémie who are in their final year of technical and vocational training or have recently completed training and have started or planned to start a business. YEET also provides grants of up to \$5,000 to a target of at least 50 eligible young persons to acquire essential materials, tools, and equipment, inclusive of professional services to start or expand/improve their businesses.

2.20 The YEET programme is ongoing with its implementation rated as satisfactory. At March 2026, with 75% of the funds disbursed, training in entrepreneurship, inclusive of mentorship, benefitted 100 young persons (55 males and 45 females). Additionally, a total of \$138,000 in small grants was provided to 33 young persons (10 males and 23 females) to help start and expand their entrepreneurial ventures. The activities of the beneficiary entrepreneurs included building construction, food preparation, garment construction, agriculture and agri-business.

2.21 The Bank's continuing support to MSMEs during the CES period included technical advisory services to BNDA (approved in September 2023) with a grant from SDF 10 of \$72,163. This intervention was not identified at CES approval, however the outcome aligned with the strategic pillar on human capital development. The objective of the Project was to undertake an institutional assessment of BNDA and, based on the findings, develop a strategic plan, inclusive of an action plan by March 2024. The project was implemented in two phases: an institutional assessment to review the internal capacity of BNDA to manage its loan portfolio to meet the needs of its stakeholders and clients; and address technical and environmental risks which affected access to finance in the agricultural sector. Phase two consisted of the formulation of a five-year strategic plan to enhance BNDA's capacity to meet the financial needs of its customers. The expected impact of this project is to increased relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of BNDA leading to increased access to loan financing by male and female actors (farmers and entrepreneurs) within the agricultural value chain. The project is fully implemented with all deliverables met. At completion, 81.0% of the grant was disbursed. The undisbursed amount of \$13,714 reflected the transitioning the delivery of training to an online platform due to security concerns.

2.22 Under regional initiatives, Haiti was a beneficiary of a grant of three hundred and seven thousand five hundred and seventy-one Euros (€307,571) from the Special Funds Resources of the Bank allocated from the Economic Partnership Agreement and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Single Market and Economy Standby Facility. The grant approved in November 2024, supported the Capacity Building for Strengthening Quality Infrastructure Project, implemented by CARICOM Regional Organisation for

Standards and Quality. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation (Bureau of Standards) (BHN) to deliver high-quality services to stakeholders with focus on three main components: ICT strengthening, to upgrade infrastructure and develop a corporate website for improved communication and service delivery; conformity assessment, to enhance staff competence through gender-responsive training and acquisition of market surveillance software; and communication and visibility, to promote awareness of BHN's quality infrastructure services through outreach tools and stakeholder workshops. Key intended outcomes include: (i) strengthened ICT and digital infrastructure to support quality services delivery; (ii) enhanced human and institutional capacity through targeted training in quality management systems (for example: ISO 9001, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points); and (iii) improved stakeholder awareness and uptake of quality infrastructure services through outreach and communication initiatives.

2.23 Notwithstanding the risks and challenges realised during execution, the project has made substantial progress toward achieving its intended outcomes. All major consultancies—ICT infrastructure, website development, QMS training, and awareness campaigns—have commenced, with inception reports approved and key intermediate outputs (e.g., ICT assessments, system design concepts, and training mobilisation) already delivered. Notably, tangible progress is evident in digital strengthening (ICT assessments and network planning), capacity building (launch of Quality Management System training programmes and auditor development), and stakeholder engagement (radio outreach and visibility activities). While some components, such as the market surveillance tool, remain under development, overall implementation is on track for completion by the programme close-out date in 2026.

Pillar 4: Strengthening Environmental Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome 5: Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks

Rating: Partially Achieved.

2.24 The programme activities under this pillar sought to increase environmental resilience to climate change and disaster risks through interventions that strengthened the management of natural resources, reduced hazard exposure and vulnerability, and enhanced climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRM capacity. The programme addressed key development challenges including limited access to potable water resources, inadequate early warning systems (EWS), and increasing threats to land, livelihoods, and infrastructure from climate change and natural hazards. CDB's support is expected to be delivered through: (a) investment projects promoting DRM and CCA and mitigation; (b) CCRIF SPC premium payments; and (c) TA and capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure and institutional capacity. Progress under the pillar is measured through two indicators: (i) the number of priority interventions integrating DRM, CCA, and mitigation measures implemented by December 2025; and (ii) the number of persons benefiting from investments in EWS and other climate-resilient infrastructure, including schools equipped with emergency shelters in project areas. The intended development outcome is increased environmental resilience to climate change and disaster risks.

2.25 During the CES period, the Bank's support to Haiti's DRM agenda was concentrated on CCRIF SPC premium payments, in line with the Government's request and its prioritisation of this action as a key disaster risk reduction measure. As a proactive risk financing mechanism, CCRIF SPC coverage remains a strategic pillar of GOH's DRM strategy, helping to strengthen financial preparedness for natural hazards. The Bank also explored additional areas of support with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and sought engagement with Haiti's national DRM agency. However, CDEMA advised that, despite interactions with the disaster management office, the prevailing civil unrest and security situation has made it difficult to implement programmes on the ground.

2.26 Grant disbursement in the Climate and DRM area during the 2023-25 CES period was driven primarily by Bank support for premium payments to CCRIF SPC. Over the two policy years falling within

the CES 2023-25 period, total CCRIF SPC premiums amounted to \$21.489 mn. Of this amount, CDB provided \$6 mn in grant financing, while GOH contributed \$15.5 mn. CDB's support helped maintain Haiti's access to parametric insurance coverage for earthquake, tropical cyclone, and excess rainfall risks, while GOH assumed a larger share of the annual premium cost. In 2023/24, CDB financed 31.8% of the \$9.4 mn premium, with GOH contributing \$6.4 mn. In 2024/25, CDB contributed 24.9% of the \$12.064 mn premium.

2.27 The CES period reflected both a significant increase in the cost of Haiti's CCRIF SPC coverage and a marked shift toward greater GOH cost sharing. In 2016/17 and 2017/18, CDB financed the full annual premium of \$3.500 mn, while GOH made no contribution. From 2018/19 onward, GOH began contributing to the premium payments, with CDB generally maintaining an annual grant contribution of \$3.000 mn. An exception occurred in 2021/22, when CDB financed the full \$6.9 mn premium following GOH's request for full support in the aftermath of the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse. By contrast, during 2023-25, GOH financed most of the premium payments, with its share rising from 68.2% in 2023/24 to 75.1% in 2024/25. This trend underscores the growing cost of disaster risk insurance coverage and the importance of sustainable co-financing arrangements, particularly as constrained SDF resources may limit the Bank's ability to continue providing disaster risk financing (DRF) support at previous levels.

3. PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

3.01 Haiti's portfolio performance was largely influenced by domestic developments. The combination of political instability, insecurity, gang violence, institutional weakness, economic crisis, and humanitarian pressures all affected project design, supervision and implementation. In particular, project implementation was adversely affected by staff rotations, halt in civil works which was a precondition for initiation, increasing logistical costs, recruitment challenges, and the inability to conduct field supervision. Accordingly, this resulted in a number of projects and programmes identified under the CES being delayed.

3.02 During the CES period, 5 projects entered Haiti's portfolio totalling \$34.07 mn (see Table 3.1). This resulted in a total portfolio comprising 9 grant-funded operations with a total value of \$68.1 mn at the end of 2025, with approvals starting from 2016 (see Table 3 in Appendix).

TABLE 3.1: PROJECTS ENTERING THE PORTFOLIO DURING THE CES PERIOD
(mn)

No.	Project	Type	\$	Approval Date
1.	First Power (Rural Electrification Mini-grid) Project	Grant	5.0	March 2024
2.	QEPE II	Grant	13.0	September 2024
3.	CBARD Phase II	Grant	7.0	December 2024
4.	TA to BNDA	Loan	0.07	September 2023
5.	Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the policy periods 2023/24 - 2025/26.	Grant	9.0	2023-2025
6.	Capacity Building for Strengthening Quality Infrastructure in Haiti	Grant	0.35	November 2024

4. CDB PERFORMANCE

4.01 The evaluation of CDB's performance focuses on two main aspects, strategy design and programme execution. The CES design is primarily assessed for its relevance – relevance of objectives and of the design to achieve those objectives, coherence of CDB support, and the quality of the results framework. Regarding

the execution of the Strategy, the evaluation examines the quality of service/oversight¹ and the time efficiency of programme execution².

Country Engagement Strategy Design

4.02 The design of the Strategy was informed by: (a) policy dialogue with the Haitian authorities and technicians in key priority areas; (b) consideration of GOH's development priorities; (c) the country's fiscal resources; (d) lessons learnt from previous engagements; and (e) the work of other development partners in the country. The design was well aligned to country needs and government priorities as it was anchored in Haiti's Strategic Development Plan and the Southern Peninsula Recovery Plan; and it targeted core constraints including food insecurity, weak energy access, low human capital and high vulnerability to natural disasters. Maintaining the four pillars of the previous strategy ensured continuity in the fragile environment. The Strategy had clear outcomes and allocated resources broadly in line with priorities—for example: 49.0% was allocated towards education, one of the sectors with significant development impact.

4.03 The CES aligned with the fragility context by explicitly acknowledging Haiti as a fragile, conflict-affected state, and adapted the design accordingly by placing emphasis on flexibility in programming, focusing on partnerships and risk-sharing with other donors, planned for enhanced in-country presence by strengthening the HCO office, and adjustments to project design – less reliance on civil works given the security situation. Regarding the cross-cutting issues like gender and governance, gender was Marginally Mainstreamed (MM) with a score of 2.5, while governance was acknowledged but not strongly operationalised in the pillars. Therefore, there was a missed opportunity given high gender inequality and governance constraints.

4.04 The Strategy recognised that the quality of the RMF is critical – one of the lessons learned from the previous CES. As such, the Strategy included defined outcomes and indicators per pillar that clearly linked interventions to outcomes. However, some indicators were still output-focused—for example, the number of connected households—while some lacked specific targets.

4.05 The CES included a comprehensive and realistic risk framework which clearly identified the key risks such as security breakdown, climate shocks, and limited institutional capacity. It also presented strong mitigation measures. These risks were assessed and monitored throughout each project's implementation stage. Some climate related risks were mitigated through the financing provided to support CCRIF SPC premium payments which helped GOH to partly offset some of the financial costs associated with natural hazard events.

5. EMERGING LESSONS

5.01 The Haiti CES was implemented under one of the most challenging operating environments. While outcomes fell short of expectations in several areas, the Strategy preserved critical institutional partnerships, sustained essential development interventions, and generated lessons that should inform a more adaptive, focused, and resilience-oriented future engagement framework. These lessons include:

- (a) Progress reviews remain an important step in the CES life cycle, that must be utilised to improve development effectiveness.

¹ This covers CDB's role in ensuring project quality and in ensuring that effective arrangements were made for satisfactory implementation.

² This considers the time taken to achieve the expected outputs and outcomes, accounting for any delays that may have occurred.

- (b) The fragile nature of Haiti requires that flexibility be adopted in the Bank's approach to engagement. This flexibility should be reflected in the design of future CESs and, particularly, within the context of the present social and political instability in the country.
- (c) The capacities of local state agencies and institutions are heterogeneous and must be carefully assessed when planning an intervention. The difficulty experienced by local institutions to keep their staff is a major obstacle to national development. The unstable political context has, in part, contributed to the reduction in local capacity, both in terms of decision making and operational capability. Efforts to strengthen local agencies and institutions, including management capacities to monitor results, should be considered in project design.
- (d) Integrated education and student support interventions are more effective at sustaining access and participation in fragile contexts. Experience from QEPE I and TVET indicates that combining learning inputs with student welfare measures helped maintain attendance and continuity of education delivery during periods of disruption.
- (e) While the RMF is adequate for strategic reporting, it is less conducive to systematic performance tracking and adaptive learning during implementation. Strengthening indicator precision, baseline definition, and fragility-sensitive monitoring mechanisms would enhance the usefulness of the results framework in future strategy cycles.
- (f) Projects with significant reliance on civil works face higher implementation risks in fragile environments. Lessons from QEPE I and TVET highlight the importance of phased implementation and early delivery of non-infrastructure components to safeguard progress when construction activities are constrained.
- (g) Projects with reliance on contractors face the challenge of attracting and retaining qualified contractors in the Haiti context. This should be accounted for in planning if contractor works form part of the conditions precedent for first disbursement and for implementation.
- (h) There is a need to include political and social unrest as part of the project risk assessment given the potential adverse impact this could have on project implementation activities and established timelines.
- (i) It is critical that HCO be involved in the initial discussions with prospective project execution/implementation agencies, design of projects, and provide oversight support during project implementation. This will contribute to successful project implementation, thereby realising expected outputs and outcomes.
- (j) A detailed assessment of country conditions should be conducted to help shape programme interventions, rather than relying on third-party assessments. In addition, the Bank should refocus its efforts outside of the capital where most challenges are concentrated, while the rest of the country remains accessible.

6. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CES

- (a) **Retain the four strategic pillars, but narrow the priorities:**
 - Continue with food security/agriculture, sustainable energy, human capital/MSME capacity, and DRM/climate resilience.

- However, focus resources on the interventions with the highest likelihood of implementation under current security constraints—especially agriculture outside Port-au-Prince, education continuity, MSME/youth livelihoods, and DRM.

(b) Shift from a fixed programme to a more flexible engagement framework:

- Given the volatility, the CES should allow for rapid reprioritisation of funds when conditions precedent cannot be met or implementation stalls.
- Include triggers for reprogramming, scaling down, restructuring, or reallocating resources.

(c) Recalibrate the Results Monitoring Framework:

- Some indicators and targets were too ambitious for the level of insecurity and institutional weakness.
- Future targets should be fragility-sensitive, with more intermediate milestones such as grant effectiveness, procurement completion, beneficiary reach, institutional capacity improvements, and remote implementation progress.
- Indicators should distinguish between factors within CDB's control and outcomes dependent on external political/security conditions.

(d) Prioritise projects that can be delivered remotely or through trusted partners:

- Document shows that field supervision, civil works, and contractor-dependent activities faced major delays.
- The Bank's interventions should give preference to modalities that can continue during insecurity: UN/International Financial Institutions partnerships, non-governmental organisation delivery, digital training, decentralised implementation, and community-based approaches.

(e) Strengthen the role of HCO:

- HCO should be more deeply involved at project concept, design, readiness assessment, and implementation stages.

(f) Apply stricter project-readiness screening before approval:

- For interventions with conditions precedent, especially those involving civil works or contractor mobilisation, the Bank could consider stronger readiness tests before BOD approval. This could include confirmed implementing agency capacity, procurement feasibility, security assessment, availability of contractors, and realistic implementation timelines.

(g) Rebalance toward geographic areas outside the capital where feasible:

- The document notes that the most severe constraints are concentrated in Port-au-Prince while other parts of the country may remain more accessible.
- Future programming should target departments or communities where implementation is more feasible and where community-based delivery has shown results.

(h) Deepen gender, youth, and governance integration:

- Future CES adjustments should make gender and youth outcomes more explicit, especially in education, MSMEs, agriculture employment, and resilience programming.
- Governance should also be operationalised through institutional strengthening, fiduciary support, and implementation-capacity measures.

(i) Reconsider sustainable energy sequencing:

- Since the mini-grid intervention did not become effective, the energy pillar may need a phased approach.
- CDB could first support planning, technical readiness, institutional capacity, procurement preparation, and de-risking before financing infrastructure-heavy projects.

(j) Maintain DRM support but move toward sustainable co-financing:

- CCRIF SPC support remains relevant, greater GOH cost-sharing suggest the need for a clearer medium-term financing strategy.
- CES should consider how CDB support can help Haiti maintain coverage while gradually strengthening national DRM capacity.

(k) In a fragile context, introduce more formal adaptive review points:

- Even if the strategy period is short, the document strongly suggests that project portfolio reviews are essential.
- A light annual and mid-term adaptive review should be built into the CES to assess whether assumptions remain valid and whether adjustments are required.

7. RECOMMENDATION

7.01 CES be **extended and updated as a flexible, fragility-sensitive engagement framework**. The pillars remain valid, but consideration should be given to narrowing the programme of assistance, sequenced and redesigned around implementation realism, partner-based delivery, stronger HCO involvement, and a more adaptive results framework.

TABLE 1: CES 2023-25 FINANCING ENVELOPE
(mn)

Sector	SDF-10 Grant Resources
Agriculture	5.0
Sustainable Energy Development	5.0
Education and Training	15.7
<i>Education</i>	
(a) QEPE II	13.0
(b) TA SEMANAH	3.0
<i>Training</i>	0.7
(a) MSME Development/Training/TA	
(b) Cultural and Creative Industries Innovation Fund	
Environment, Climate Resilience and DRM	6.0
(a) CCRIF SPC Premium	
(b) TA Capacity Building for Strengthening Infrastructure	
Implementation Support to HCO	0.5
TOTAL ENVELOPE	32.2

TABLE 2: STATUS OF COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY 2023-2025
RESULTS MATRIX, AT MARCH 31, 2026

Strategic Objectives		Indicators			Performance Rating at Completion Review	
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Indicator	Outcome
		2023	2025-2027	2025		
Pillar 1: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity						
<u>Sector Outcomes</u> (i) Increased investment in the agricultural sector (ii) Increased farm production (iii) Enhanced NQI (iv) Enhanced RTF <u>Indicative Areas of Support</u> (i) <u>Community-based Agriculture</u> : Investment in agricultural production and marketing infrastructure and services; and supporting farmer adoption of improved production and marketing technologies. (ii) Agri-food System Agriculture: Supporting GOH in streamlining its NQI and RTF.						
	<u>Indicator 1</u> Investments in community-based agriculture and rural development projects	2	3 (Target: 2025)	3	Achieved	Partially Achieved
	<u>Indicator 2</u> Number of institutions strengthened through necessary adjustments to NQI and RTF	0	>1	0	Not Achieved	Not Achieved

Strategic Objectives		Indicators			Performance Rating at Completion Review	
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual		
		2023	2025-2027	2025	Indicator	Outcome
Strategic Pillar 2: Increasing Access to Sustainable Energy Options						
<u>Sector Outcomes</u> (i) Increased use of sustainable energy options. (ii) Improved energy security. <u>Indicative Areas of Support</u> (i) Providing support for the implementation of mini grids. (ii) Supporting the increase in consumption of RE.	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of connected households with improved access to sustainable energy sources via mini grids	0	2,000 (Target: 2026)	0	Not Achieved	Not Achieved
	<u>Indicator 2</u> RE consumed (kwh)	0	250 (Target, 2027)	0	Not Achieved	Not Achieved
Strategic Pillar 3: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity						
<u>Sector Outcomes</u> (i) Improved operational capacity and practices in MSMEs (ii) Improved quality, access and relevance of education and training. <u>Indicative Areas for Support</u> (i) Capacity building of MSMEs and BSOs. (ii) Regional Train-the-Trainer Programme for BSOs and MSME Development Consultants in Business Continuity Planning, Digital and Social Media Marketing and Financial Literacy and Management. Capacity Building of Selected Creative Industries Practitioners.	<u>Indicator 1</u> Number of beneficiaries (M/F) expressing an improvement in knowledge and skills from participating in CTCS training.	0	% increase in the number of beneficiaries (M/F) expressing increased knowledge and skills from training programme (disaggregated by position, sex, geography). (2025)	100 trained and 33 received small grants	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
	<u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of students enrolled in public schools, TVET programmes and capacity building for teachers.	0				

Strategic Objectives		Indicators			Performance Rating at Completion Review	
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual		
		2023	2025-2027	2025	Indicator	Outcome
<p>(iii) QEPE II project to improve the quality of and access to gender-responsive and socially-inclusive basic education.</p> <p>(iv) TA focused on the institutional strengthening of SEMANAH.</p>		TBD	<p>Target: % increase in the total intervention beneficiaries (M/F) expressing increased knowledge and skills from training programme</p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Target 2025</u>: % increase in persons (M/F) accessing TVET programmes, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p><u>Target 2025</u>: % increase in the number of trained teachers (M/F) assigned at the primary level in public and non-public schools.</p>	Beneficiaries – 3,195 girls and 3602 boys		

Strategic Objectives		Indicators			Performance Rating at Completion Review	
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual		
		2023	2025-2027	2025	Indicator	Outcome
Strategic Pillar 4: Strengthening Environmental Resilience and Disaster Risk Management						
<u>Sector Outcomes</u> Strengthen climate resilience to climate change and DRM <u>Indicative Areas for Support</u> (i) Investment projects supporting DRM and CCA and mitigation, Ille-A-Vache. (ii) CCRIF SPC payments. (iii) TA Capacity Building for Strengthening Infrastructure.	<u>Indicator 1</u> Number of priority interventions integrating DRM and CCA, and mitigation implemented by December 2025. <u>Indicator 2</u> Number of people within protected investments in EWS and other climate-resilient infrastructure, including schools with emergency shelters in project areas.	Not stated Not stated	Not Stated Not Stated	Yes Yes	Partially Achieved Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved Partially Achieved

TABLE 3: CURRENT PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Project Title	Counterpart/Implementing Agency	Date Approved	Amount Approved	Amount Disbursed (as at March 31, 2026)	Status
Pilot YEET programme in Haiti	CTCS Programme/SOFIHDES	07/25/2021	618,000.00	310,961.03	Under Implementation
Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the 2022-23 Policy Period	GOH/Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	2022-2023	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	Completed
Institutional Strengthening of BNDA - Haiti	BNDA/Consultant	September 27, 2023	72,163.00	55,324.59	Completed
Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the 2023-24 Policy Period	GOH/MEF	2023-2024	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	Completed
Support to Haiti for CCRIF SPC Premium Payment for the 2024-25 and 2025-26 Policy Period	GOH/MEF	November 12, 2025	6,000,000.00	-	CPFD not yet satisfied
Support for Training in Geospatial Mapping for Rural Haiti	GOH/Ministry of Public Works/ Energy Cell	September 4, 2020	748,400.00	405,214.00	Project Closure Phase
Institutional Strengthening of the Ecole Nationale D'administration Financiere (The National School of Financial Administration) (ENAF)	GOH/MEF/ENAF	December 30, 2020	313,270.00	150,250.00	Under implementation
QEPE - Republic of Haiti	GOH/MOE	July 31, 2018	16,000,000.00	15,722,719.00	Project Closure Phase
QEPE II - Republic of Haiti	GOH/MOE	November 7, 2024	13,000,000.00	-	Project Launch March 2026 First Disbursement of \$7,000,000.00, March 2026
CBARD II – North-East	GOA/Ministry of Agriculture/ WeltHunger Hilfe	March 12, 2021	7,500,000.00	1,724,203.00	Under Implementation
CBARD – North-West Phase II	GOH/Ministry of Agriculture/ WeltHunger Hilfe	March 3, 2025	7,000,000.00		CPFD satisfied Project Launch Phase
First Power Rural Electrification Mini-Grid Project	GOH/Ministry of Public Works/ Energy Cell	July 19, 2024	5,000,000.00	-	CPFD not yet satisfied

CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK SCREENING ANALYSIS**Basic Programme Information**

Programme Title: Country Engagement Strategy 2026-28
Country: Haiti
Sector: Education/Agriculture/Energy
<u>Programme Outcomes and Brief Description</u> This screening assesses the overall climate and disaster risk to the CES priority sectors by considering hazard exposure, sector sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and the wider development context. The resulting ratings are intended to guide programme design, investment prioritisation, and risk management measures across education, agriculture, and energy.
<u>Summary of Climate and Disaster Risk Screening</u> A. Context/ Background Haiti is the largest and most populous of CDB's BMCs. World Bank (WB) data indicate a population of approximately 11.9 mn in 2025, with people, assets, and essential services concentrated in exposed coastal and urban areas. The country occupies the western third of Hispaniola and is characterised by steep mountainous terrain, narrow coastal plains, degraded watersheds, and settlement patterns that heighten exposure for communities, schools, farms, roads, ports, and energy systems. Recent climate information from the WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal indicates that Haiti's 1995-2014 historical climate averaged about 25.1°C and 934.5 millimetres (mm) of annual precipitation, with observed warming since 1970 of about 0.25°C per decade and declining precipitation of roughly 31 mm per decade. These conditions make climate and disaster risk screening central to the CES 2026-28. Haiti is exposed to hurricanes, tropical storms, floods, droughts, landslides, earthquakes, storm surge, sea-level rise (SLR), and extreme heat. WB notes that more than 96% of the population is exposed to natural shocks. Insecurity, poverty, infrastructure deficits, internal displacement, and limited institutional capacity further reduce household and public-sector coping capacity. Since 2021, compound shocks, including the 7.2 magnitude earthquake in the southern peninsula, Tropical Storm Grace, recurrent flooding and landslides, drought conditions affecting food production, and intensifying insecurity, have reinforced the need to treat climate resilience, DRR, and fragility-sensitive programming as core elements of the CES. Environmental degradation, limited drainage and flood-control infrastructure, weak land-use enforcement, and reduced forest and watershed services amplify these risks. WB country data show forest area at about 12.3% of land area in 2023, indicating limited ecosystem buffering capacity. For the 2026 update, this means CES programming should integrate adaptation and DRR into education, agriculture, and energy investments; strengthen watershed and coastal zone management; expand climate information and early warning services; and align investments with resilient recovery and conflict-sensitive implementation approaches. B. Sectors <u>Education</u> Education sector exposure is driven by hurricanes, high winds, flooding, landslides, storm surge in coastal areas, extreme heat, earthquakes, and disruption linked to insecurity and displacement. Sensitivity is high where schools are located in hazard-prone areas, depend on vulnerable access routes, or lack resilient water, sanitation, and maintenance systems. Adaptive capacity is low to moderate because learning continuity, emergency preparedness, infrastructure maintenance, and school-based risk management remain constrained. CES engagement should

therefore prioritise resilient school construction and retrofitting, safe-site selection, school DRM, continuity planning, water and sanitation resilience, heat management, and shelter-use protocols.

Agriculture

Agriculture carries the highest sectoral risk because production is dominated by smallholder, rain-fed systems on degraded slopes and in flood- and drought-prone watersheds. Exposure includes drought, variable rainfall, extreme rainfall, floods, landslides, hurricanes, heat stress, saline intrusion, and pest and disease pressures. Sensitivity is high because crop yields, livestock, fisheries, rural livelihoods, and nutrition outcomes depend directly on rainfall, soil quality, water availability, and functioning local markets. Adaptive capacity is low, reflecting poverty, insecurity, limited extension coverage, weak storage and irrigation systems, and degraded natural resources. Priority measures include climate-smart agriculture, watershed rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, drought-tolerant and flood-tolerant varieties, agroforestry, improved storage and irrigation efficiency, climate-informed extension services, and early warning systems linked to anticipatory action for farmers and fisherfolk.

Energy

Energy sector exposure includes hurricanes, floods, landslides, earthquakes, extreme heat, drought, fuel supply disruption, and insecurity-related disruption. Sensitivity is significant because generation, transmission, distribution, fuel supply chains, and household energy use are vulnerable to asset damage, outages, access constraints, and recovery delays. WB data indicate that access to electricity was about 53.9% of the population in 2024, while renewable electricity excluding hydropower accounted for about 7.2% of total electricity production in 2021. Continued reliance on biomass for cooking also contributes to land degradation and watershed vulnerability. Adaptive capacity is low to moderate, making resilient and decentralised energy systems a priority. CES engagement should support solar and storage for critical facilities, climate- and seismic-resilient grid rehabilitation, protection of generation and distribution assets from flooding and wind damage, improved cookstoves and clean cooking transitions, and stronger operation and maintenance arrangements under fragile conditions.

C. Exposure: Brief Description of Hazards Likely to Affect the CES

The principal hazards likely to affect the CES are: (i) extreme temperature; (ii) extreme precipitation and flooding; (iii) drought; (iv) SLR; (v) storm surge; (vi) strong winds; (vii) earthquakes; and (viii) landslides.

Recent WB and Caribbean climate assessments confirm that Haiti's climate and disaster risk profile remains severe. The country lies in the Atlantic hurricane belt and in a seismically active zone. It also faces increasing exposure from SLR, heavier rainfall events, coastal flooding, landslides, drought, and extreme heat. These hazards intersect with fragility, insecurity, poverty, displacement, and weak infrastructure, increasing the likelihood that local shocks will generate national development impacts. For the CES period, climate and disaster risks should therefore be treated as cross-cutting constraints on service delivery, food security, energy access, fiscal stability, and social cohesion.

The sixth Coupled Model Intercomparison Project projections from the WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal indicate that, under a high-emissions pathway, Haiti could experience a median temperature increase of about 1.42°C by 2040-2059 relative to 1995-2014, with a projected annual precipitation decline of about 53.5 mm. Rainfall projections remain uncertain and spatially variable, but the risk direction is clear: higher temperatures, more intense rainfall events, and greater coastal exposure will increase the likelihood of compound shocks. SLR projections based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sixth Assessment Report data point to increasing risks of coastal inundation, storm surge, saline intrusion, and erosion over the century. WB's 2024 Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment also highlights rising temperatures, heavier rainfall, hurricanes, drought, and SLR as key hazards that will increase risks to health, nutrition, water security, housing, and livelihoods.

Climate Stressors and Projections

Key Climate Impacts

- Increasing average and extreme temperatures, with greater heat stress for students, outdoor workers, farmers, and energy infrastructure.
- Higher potential intensity of heavy rainfall, floods, tropical storms, hurricanes, landslides, and storm surge, especially in degraded watersheds and coastal settlements.
- Projected declines and variability in seasonal rainfall, particularly affecting recharge, planting calendars, rain-fed agriculture, and water availability.
- More frequent and severe drought stress, with implications for food security, rural incomes, nutrition, hydropower reliability, and conflict-sensitive resource management.
- Increasing SLR, saline intrusion, coastal flooding, and erosion risks for settlements, schools, agricultural plains, ports, roads, and energy assets.

D. Adaptive Capacity Assessment¹

Overall, adaptive capacity across the CES priority sectors remains low to moderate. It is constrained by institutional capacity, insecurity, fiscal limits, weak infrastructure, data gaps, and limited maintenance of public assets. However, policy entry points exist through DRM, climate adaptation, resilient infrastructure, food security, RE, and watershed management programming. Recent WB and Caribbean climate-security analysis suggests that adaptation investments in Haiti should be designed for fragile and conflict-affected conditions, with emphasis on community-level delivery, local institutions, gender and social inclusion, and continuity of essential services during shocks.

The sector ratings reflect differentiated exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Agriculture is assessed as High because it depends directly on rainfall, soil quality, water availability, climate-sensitive livelihoods, and functioning local markets. Education is assessed as Moderate-High because school infrastructure, access routes, learning continuity, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are exposed to multiple hazards. Energy is assessed as Moderate-High because system reliability, access, and recovery are affected by storms, floods, earthquakes, heat, fuel supply disruption, and watershed degradation. To increase resilience across sectors, emphasis should be placed on:

- (i) Mainstreaming climate change, DRR, and conflict-sensitive risk management into sector strategies, project screening, infrastructure siting, and investment appraisal.
- (ii) Strengthening climate information, hydrometeorological services, impact-based forecasting, school and community preparedness, and early warning systems linked to anticipatory action.
- (iii) Promoting integrated watershed, slope stabilisation, drainage, coastal zone, and ecosystem restoration measures to reduce flood, landslide, drought, and erosion risks.
- (iv) Supporting climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, water harvesting, irrigation efficiency, resilient value chains, and food security programmes targeted to drought and flood-prone areas.
- (v) Improving the resilience of schools, clinics, shelters, feeder roads, irrigation systems, and energy assets through hazard-informed design, maintenance, and contingency planning.

¹ The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences of hazards.

- (vi) Developing resilient RE and clean cooking interventions, including decentralised solar and storage solutions for critical public services and vulnerable communities.

Risk Matrix for Key Sectors

The matrix translates the narrative screening into operational priorities for CES design. It compares each priority sector according to key hazards, likely impacts, adaptive capacity, risk rating, and the measures needed to reduce disruption to services, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

Sector	Key Hazards	Potential Impacts	Adaptive Capacity	Risk Rating	Priority Risk Management Measures
Education	Hurricanes, floods, landslides, storm surge, earthquakes, extreme heat, service disruption.	Damage to school infrastructure, interrupted access, learning loss, WASH disruption, heat stress, use of schools as shelters.	Low to moderate	Moderate-High	Hazard-informed siting and resilient construction, school safety plans, continuity protocols, WASH resilience, heat management, shelter planning.
Agriculture	Drought, variable rainfall, extreme rainfall, floods, landslides, hurricanes, heat, saline intrusion.	Yield losses, crop and livestock losses, soil erosion, water scarcity, food insecurity, livelihood disruption, pest and disease pressure.	Low	High	Climate-smart agriculture, watershed rehabilitation, agroforestry, soil and water conservation, drought/flood-resilient varieties, climate-informed extension, early warning.
Energy	Hurricanes, floods, landslides, earthquakes, heat, drought, fuel supply disruption, watershed degradation.	Damage to generation, transmission and distribution assets; outages; reduced reliability; higher recovery costs; impacts on critical services.	Low to moderate	Moderate-High	Resilient grid rehabilitation, decentralised solar and storage, protection of critical assets, clean cooking, contingency planning, maintenance systems.

Overall Risk Assessment Summary

Overall Risk Assessment Rating: High

Based on the updated 2026 screening, the overall climate and disaster risk rating for the CES priority sectors is High. This rating reflects Haiti's very high exposure to hydrometeorological and geophysical hazards, increasing climate stressors, low to moderate adaptive capacity, weakened institutional and infrastructure systems, and the compounding effects of fragility, insecurity, displacement, and food insecurity. Agriculture carries the highest sectoral risk. Education and energy face moderate-to-high risks that can materially affect service delivery and development outcomes. CES implementation should therefore mainstream climate resilience, DRR, and conflict-sensitive approaches across all investments; prioritise agriculture as the most climate-sensitive sector; protect essential education and energy services; and use hazard-informed design, maintenance, early warning, and community-level delivery to reduce future losses.

RESULTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Country Development Priorities	Sector Outcomes Being Targeted	Indicators	CDB's Indicative Areas for Support
Strategic Pillar I: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Productivity			
To improve food and nutrition security	i. Increased farm production (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2,8). ii. Improved access to enhanced and inclusive agricultural systems.	<u>Indicators</u> DR-09: Beneficiaries of improved Food System Structures and Infrastructure.	<u>Ongoing</u> CBA and Rural Development Phase II (PRN 300261). <i>Target 2028: At least 3,000 farmers, of which 30% women.</i> Pipeline activities to be confirmed.
Strategic Pillar II: Increasing Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy			
Improved energy security and increased access to reliable, durable, modern energy at an affordable cost.	Improve access to rural mini-grid customers to sustainable, low-carbon energy. (SDGs 7,12,13)	<u>Indicators</u> i. DR-10 (a): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided. ii. DR-10 (b): Beneficiaries of Improved Access to Clean Energy.	<u>Ongoing</u> First Power Rural Electrification Mini-Grid Project (PRN 300191). <i>Target 2029: 2,000 households connected to sustainable energy sources via mini-grid, benefiting approximately 8,600 persons.</i> <i>Target 2029: 156 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide emissions avoided.</i> Pipeline activities to be confirmed.
Strategic Pillar III: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Universal Primary Education. Improve the quality of Basic Education. Improve access to quality education across all levels of the sector and promote gender-responsive and socially-inclusive quality education. 	i. Improved quality and access of non-public and publicly supported basic education, particularly in poor and vulnerable communities (SDGs 4,10). ii. Improved institutional capacity and governance.	<u>Indicators</u> i. DR-03: Beneficiaries of improved access or quality of Education. ii. DR-02: Beneficiaries of Youth Development Initiatives.	<u>Ongoing</u> QEPE II (PRN 300189). <i>Target 2028: 16,000 students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning, disaggregated by sex.</i> <i>Target 2028: Girls enrolled in beneficiary primary and secondary schools: 48%.</i> <u>Pipeline</u> TVET

Country Development Priorities	Sector Outcomes Being Targeted	Indicators	CDB's Indicative Areas for Support
Strategic Pillar III: Improving Human Capital and MSME Capacity			
Promote a prosperous and diversified small business sector that drives greater economic output and provides opportunities for Haitians.	Improved operational capacity and practices in MSMEs (SDGs 1,8,9)	<u>Indicators</u> i. DR-02: Beneficiaries of Youth Development Initiatives. ii. DR-08: Beneficiaries of increased access to financial services, entrepreneurship support, and MSME development.	<u>Ongoing</u> Youth Entrepreneurship Education and Training Programme. <i>Target extended 2027: At least 150 young persons, disaggregated by sex, complete entrepreneurial training and receive mentorship and support; at least 50 young persons, disaggregated by sex, receive grants.</i> <u>Pipeline</u> i. Training of MSMEs in Project Management for Innovation and Entrepreneurship, and Customer Service; Capacity Building of Selected Creative Industries Practitioners. ii. TA to BNDA to implement its five-year Strategic Plan.
Strategic Pillar IV: Strengthening Environmental and Infrastructure Resilience and Disaster Risk Management			
Effective management of natural resources, hazard risk reduction, and adaptation to climate change.	Strengthened climate resilience to climate change and DRM (SDGs 6,9,13)	i. DR-11: Beneficiaries of Improved Climate Resilience. ii. DR-07: Institutions Benefitting from Technical Support and Capacity Building. iii. DR-06: Beneficiaries of Improved Infrastructure and Connectivity	<u>Ongoing</u> CCRIF SPC payments 2026-27. <u>Pipeline</u> i. Technical support to prepare and submit NDC 3.0. ii. Technical support to assist with implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation policy. iii. Technical support to FER.