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# HAITI

# RURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM WITH A TERRITORIAL APPROACH

**(HA-J0002; HA-G1050)**

**PROJECT PROFILE**

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# PROJECT PROFILE

# HAITI

## I. BASIC DATA

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| **Project Name:** | Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach | | |
| **Project Number:** | HA-J0002; HA-G1050 | | |
| **Project Team:** | Geraud Albaret (CSD/RND) Team Leader; Raphaël Dewez (INE/TSP) Alternate Team Leader. Stevens Simplus, Joseph Cedrick, Jean-Kensle Figaro (CID/CHA); Marie-Lena Glass (CSD/CCS); Parnelle Boursiquot; Lina Salazar, Santiago Bucaram Villacis, Lisa Restrepo, Elettra Legovini, Nastasia Keurmeur, Carmine Paolo De Salvo (CSD/RND); Marise Etienne Salnave, Romina Kirkagacli (VPC/FMP); Adrien Dewalque (DIS/CDR); Laura Giles Alvarez (CID/CID); Sarah Mangones (VPS/ESG); Javier Mosquera Jimenez, Sara Vila Saint-Etienne (LEG/SGO) | | |
| **Borrower:** | Republic of Haiti | | |
| **Executing Agency:** | Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development | | |
| **Financial Plan:** | IDB Grant Facility (GRF) (HA-J0002) | | US$60,000,000 |
| | IDB Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) (HA-G1050) | | US$18,300,000 |
| | Total: | | US$78,300,000 |
| **Safeguards:** | Policies triggered: | OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17); OP-704; OP-761; OP-102 | |
| | Classification: | B | |

## II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The Government of Haiti (GoH) has requested the Bank's support to finance measures to improve food security, increase productivity and enhance connectivity to markets in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, through a Specific Investment Operation (ESP) and Project Specific Grant (PSG).

2.2 Haiti is a low-income country with prevailing poverty and low social outcome indicators. With a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US$2,905 in 2019 (constant, 2017 PPP). Almost 60% of the population lives below the national poverty line and 24.5% lives on less than US$1.90 a day (2011 PPP),[1] compared to 4.7% in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).[2] Poverty has been worsening in recent years, and Haiti ranks 170th out of 189 countries in the 2020 United

[1] This data corresponds to 2012, when the most recent household survey was conducted in Haiti.
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Nations Human Development Index, reflecting important socioeconomic challenges.

2.3 **COVID-19** has had a negative impact on the country at a time when it was grappling with the consequences of political divide, social instability, and a deteriorating economy. Lower access to external financing, combined with social unrest, high inflation, and droughts, have contributed to a deterioration of Haiti's economy since mid-2018. Because of social unrest, 2019 was marked by a two-month period during which most of the country's economic activities stopped, leading to shortages of fuel, water, food, and medicines. Prior to COVID-19, social protests and crime were on the rise, together with an increasing political divide. This situation worsened in 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic. Haiti recorded its first COVID-19 cases in March 2020 and the country has now topped 12,000 confirmed cases and 247 deaths. Real GDP contracted 1.2% in 2019 and 4% in 2020, the worst economic performance in the past 30 years.

2.4 **Food insecurity** is a multidimensional challenge that encompasses four key dimensions: availability,[3] access,[4] utilization[5] and stability.[6] High poverty rates are linked to food insecurity as low-income households have less access to safe and nutritious food. Small-scale fishing communities and farmers are among those most affected by food insecurity. Small-scale fishing communities are faced with a diverse series of predicaments, including overexploitation and depletion of marine resources, lack of alternative livelihoods, pollution and environmental degradation (FAO, 2005). On the other hand, agriculture is the sector where most of the households with undernourished individuals concentrate worldwide. Beneficiaries of typical agricultural projects overlap with those most affected by undernutrition: the rural poor. Almost 80% of the world's poor are rural, and most of them are smallholder farmers (World Bank, 2015). Haiti recorded the highest rate of food insecurity in the region before the COVID-19 crisis. By 2019, about 49% of the population was undernourished and 29% of the children experienced stunting (IFPRI, 2019). This situation aggravated with the pandemic. Between August 2020 and February 2021, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) showed that 42% of the population (4 million people) was facing high acute food insecurity and required urgent action to overcome hunger. These include 905,471 people classified in food emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3,083,497 classified in food crisis (IPC Phase 3). Vulnerability to food insecurity is exacerbated by the country's dependence on imports and food aid to meet half of their food supply requirements (USAID, 2020; FEWS NET/USAID, 2021; Action Against Hunger, 2017; FAO, 2015).

2.5 **Structure, performance and contribution to food security of the agricultural sector**. In Haiti, the agricultural sector contributes 16% of GDP, 29% of overall employment (World Bank, 2021), 66% of employment in rural areas (World Bank, 2017). The sector relies mainly on small-scale subsistence farming, with an average farm size of less than one hectare. Haitian agriculture presents low levels

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3 Refers to the supply of food, which may be provided through national production or international trade.

4 Refers to the ability of households to obtain food. Specifically, this dimension refers to the resources (e.g., financial, physical) available to the population to acquire an adequate amount of food.

5 Refers to the food quality required to achieve an adequate nutritional status.

6 Refers to the ability to have continuous access to the food needed to maintain a nutritious dietat all times.

of productivity, standing at 50% of yields or lower compared to the Central American average for common crops like banana, plantain, beans and rice, and high levels of losses. According to the 2009 agricultural census (MARNDR, 2009), the lack of financial resources and technical assistance (mentioned by 74.9% and 43.4% of farmers respectively) are key constraints to farms' development. In 2015, a survey conducted in Northern Haiti points to the same constraints as impacting key crops the most (Molnar et al., 2015). Low levels of agricultural productivity affect both incomes and access to food. Given that GDP per hectare per year is around US$800 and that the average farmer cultivates 0.5 ha, the annual agricultural GDP per capita is currently estimated at US$400/year. As a result, in 2010, about 88% of individuals in rural areas were living below the poverty line and 59% of them earned less than US$1 a day, limiting their access to adequate amounts of food. The economic vulnerability of farmers and the low productivity of the agricultural sector is further exacerbated by the vulnerability to various risks such as climate change, erosion, drought and pests, threatening any productivity improvement and thus access to food security. Therefore, the adoption of technologies and productive techniques such as agroforestry that provide alternative sources of incomes and food increases livelihood resilience.[7] More generally, any development intervention reaching rural farming populations has significant potential to increase human capital and well-being, of which nutrition is an essential part. Additionally, physical and economic access to nutritious food is intrinsically related to the agriculture sector, especially when farmers receive support to increase production through production and post-production technologies (World Bank, 2015).

2.6 **Structure, performance and contribution to food security of the fishery sector**. In Haiti, with approximately 1,500 km of coastline (FAO, 2017), the fishery sector is of high socio-economic relevance. While Haiti is a net importer of seafood products, national supplies represent an important share of total consumption (30%). Over 45,000 fishers were counted in a 2020 census of artisanal fisheries, 88% of whom reported fishing as their main source of livelihood (USAI, 2021). Artisanal fishing remains the main type of marine fishery. Two fishing techniques are mainly used (USAI, 2021): (i) collection of intertidal species, including fish traps; and (ii) coastal fishing performed using boats and fishing gear to catch demersal and pelagic fish. The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) is limited. Given the scarcity of materials and equipment, only 15% of fishers are FAD users. However, preliminary results of the internal evaluation of 3492/GR-HA[8] show that when technology is available, adoption rates are high[9]. As far as impacts on productivity, the same surveys show that greater access to technology results in significantly greater volumes of catches[10]. To meet food security challenges, support to the productivity and sustainability of artisanal fisheries is of crucial importance. Indeed, the fisheries sector contributes to food security through

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7 This encompasses short-, medium- as well as long-term impacts. Indeed, this implies the adoption of technologies, such as improved crops, to generate immediate nutritional dividends over a short time-cycle, as well as the adoption of technologies bound to produce sustainable revenues over the medium- to long-term, and to sustain access to food over a longer period of time.

8 "*Evaluation à mi-parcours du Programme de Développement de la Pêche artisanale », Desamours et al., Septembre 2020*.

9 South: 94% of respondents say they have already used equipment from the matching grant mechanism; Grand'Anse: 93%).

10 South: 80% of respondents estimate an increase in catches since the acquisition of the equipment. Less than 4% say the opposite.

various levers. First, seafood contributes directly to the protein intake of the population, all the more so in Haiti as protein sources are mainly plant-based while animal proteins are rare. Even if the contribution of seafood in Haiti is much lower than in neighboring countries (Haitians eat only 2.5kg to 3.5 kg of fish per year according to the MARNDR, as opposed to 25.8kg per person per year in Jamaica and 8.7kg for the Dominican Republic), the fisheries system is closely associated with the food system, since its primary purpose is to feed the population and contribute to the country's food security, so much so that it is possible to speak of a fisheries-food system (IRD, 2020). Moreover, for artisanal fisheries and remote coastal communities where transport and cooling opportunities often lack, food availability largely depends on local production (Lancker et al., 2019)[11]. Finally, income generated by the sector indirectly improves food security access. Artisanal fisheries provide income to fishers but also to other segments of the population – and especially women, processing, and commercializing seafood products. Improving productivity (through better adoption of equipment, transport, preservation, and value-adding of the products) will have a positive impact on these incomes and thus on the food security of the households that depend on them. The poor storage capacity of the products today in Haiti (especially for the cheapest fish and in remote areas) forces the merchants to sell the fish quickly and at a low margin, otherwise they will have to salt and dry the products and sell them at much lower prices (IRD, 2020). Increasing productivity (through better adoption of equipment and techniques) will also increase the availability and quality of fish food.

2.7 **Access to markets.** Food supply chains in the country face high transport and handling costs in relation to the small volumes of production collected in highly isolated production areas. In fact, the country exhibits low standards in the logistic performance index, for which Haiti is 153rd out of 160 countries (World Bank, 2018). Overall, most of the farmers/fishers have difficulty accessing high-value markets. Lack of access to roads is confirmed by the Rural Access Index (RAI) which suggests that only 49% of the rural population live within 2 km of an accessible road. This limited connectivity of rural areas in Haiti increases transaction costs and decreases the profitability of the farming and fishing business (MTPTC, 2020). In the fishery sector, the lack of basic infrastructure (unloading docks, clean stalls, fish markets, etc.) and insufficient electricity supplies aggravate the already precarious conditions (Gordon and al., 2017; IRD, 2020). Evidence suggests that limited access to markets constrains technology adoption amongst small climate-vulnerable farmers (Damania et al., 2016; De Janvry, a. eta ls., 2020). Moreover, increasing investment in rural infrastructure to enhance agricultural productivity and access to markets is considered crucial for achieving food security (Sustainable Development Goal 2) (Memon et al., 2019).

2.8 **High exposure to adverse climate events**. Food security in the country is also threatened by climate change and natural hazards. According to the 2021 Germanwatch Global Climate Change Risk Index, between 2000 and 2019, Haiti was among the top three countries worldwide worst affected by the impacts of extreme weather events and continues to rank high on this list (Germanwatch, 2021). Hurricanes destroy the country’s crops and rural infrastructures, and limit

[11] “Assessing the contribution of artisanal fisheries to food security: a bio-economic modeling approach,” Lancker et al., Food Policy Volume 87, 2019.

access to markets. In 2018, agricultural losses were estimated at US$580 million, primarily due to floods and winds caused by hurricane Matthew. Climate models for Haiti predict temperatures to increase up to 2.3°C by 2060, precipitation to decrease up to 20% in the mid-2030s, and frequency and intensity of extreme weather events to increase. Those climatic trends will cause important yield losses (up to 80% in cereals) by 2060, soil degradation, erosion and desertification if current agricultural and natural resources management conditions remain unchanged (IDB, 2015).

2.9 **Gender**. Women are underrepresented in the agricultural and fishery sectors. In 2017, 34% of female employment was in agriculture, as opposed to 63% for men (World Bank Gender Statistics, 2019). Of all the economically active population in agriculture, 24% are women (FAO estimate in 2010; FAO, 2010). In the fishery sector, the 2020 census found that only about 1% of fishers are women (USAI, 2021). The low representation of women in agricultural productive activities is mainly caused by lack of access to productive resources such as inputs, technologies and training (USAID, 2017). This, in turn, affects food security by reducing food availability and access. In fact, FAO (2010) has estimated that "if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30%. This could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5-4%." Hence, increasing women's participation in agricultural and fishing activities can increase food production and availability. Also, it is well established that empowering rural women by increasing their control over agricultural productive resources, management, and income, results in greater women's empowerment, which in turn improves household nutrition, dietary diversity, and food access, therefore improving overall food security (Anderson et. al, 2019; Sraboni and Quisumbing, 2018).

2.10 **Strategic alignment.** The program is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy - UIS (AB-3190-2) and is expected to contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12): (i) Social Inclusion and Equality, as small-scale farmers and fishers are the main beneficiaries; and (ii) Productivity and Innovation, by promoting increased agricultural and fishing productivity. It also aligns to the cross-cutting issues of: (i) Gender Equality and Diversity, generating more participation from women; and (ii) Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, by reducing vulnerability to climate risks. The operation is consistent with the Bank's Strategy with Haiti 2017-2021 (GN-2904), for its contribution to the first priority area "Improve the business climate to enhance productivity", in particular in addressing the challenge of "inefficient production techniques and lack of access to inputs and quality services for producers", and "lack of infrastructure services of good quality", and cross-cutting themes of "Resilience to climate change", "Protection of the natural environment" and "Gender equality". The operation is consistent with the Update of the Gender Action Plan for Operations 2020-2021 (document GN-2531-19, paragraph 3.7 (v)).

2.11 The Post-COVID-19 Economic Relaunch Plan (PREPOC) 2020-2023 lays the GoH's policy priorities over the medium term. The plan proposes six pillars. Improving agricultural production is a key component of the first pillar to: (i) promote import substitution of agricultural goods; (ii) increase the country's exports; and (iii) increase food security. To achieve this, the plan proposes to increase financing for the modernization of agriculture and promote

entrepreneurship. The GoH estimates the financing needs for the sector at HTG$24 billion over the next three years (6.9% of the 2020-2023 PREPOC's total planned cost).

2.12 **Complementarity with other Bank operations in Haiti**. The proposed operation complements, both technically and geographically, the Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program – PITAG (4359/GR-HA) by multiplying interventions in the targeted departments to reach more beneficiaries with improved technical packages that meet the challenges of food security in these remote areas. It also geographically complements the Transport and Departmental Connectivity Program (4618/GR-HA) that focuses on improving national and departmental roads in the targeted departments. The proposed operation also complements technically the Artisanal Fisheries Development Program (3492/GR-HA) by ensuring the sustainability of the support and structuring of the fisheries sector by continuing to strengthen fishermen's associations on the basis of lessons learned. Collaboration with existing and future IDB Lab interventions may facilitate the integration of farmers and fishers to a particular value chain (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), agro-enterprises, associations, cooperatives) and increase value added of agricultural activities conducted by small farmers/fishers through enhanced profitability and environmental sustainability. Finally, existing synergies with the prototype operation (5068/GR-HA) will be strengthened, to consider locally produced food sourcing approach in the school feeding program.

2.13 **Territorial approach.** Beyond the complementarities of the program's activities to connect agricultural and fisheries production to the markets in the two targeted departments, the various technical and geographic synergies with the programs supervised by RND, TSP, and SPH mentioned in 2.12 in the North and Northeast departments will make it possible to maximize the direct and indirect impacts of the program interventions at the departmental level, exceeding production objectives to accomplish the goals of food security, resilience, profitability, and sustainability. For example, the rural roads that will be rehabilitated by the program to connect agricultural and fisheries production will be connected to the network of primary and secondary roads that are part of the TSP interventions. Also, since the agricultural production areas are within the scope of intervention of the SPH school feeding program, the proposed program would contribute to the objectives of making locally produced food more accessible to vulnerable populations of the North and Northeast Departments.

2.14 Additional funding for this operation has been pre-approved by GAFSP following two distinct processes. First, in 2019, the GoH responded to a call for proposals from GAFSP by requesting funding to expand the number of direct beneficiaries of 4359/GR-HA and "to reinforce the realization and sustainability of its expected results" in the Northern, Northeastern, Southern and Grande Anse departments. To do this, the GoH proposed the integration of complementary activities such as seed research and production, and the provision of post-harvest technologies, along with capacity building in value adding and marketing. Based on this proposal and the previous positive execution experience with MARNDR and IDB, GAFSP pre-approved a first financing of US$14,000,000. Subsequently, in August 2020, the GoH responded to another call for proposals launched by GAFSP, this time in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In a context characterized by a growing food

insecurity, the proposal aimed at providing incentives for farmers to produce short-cycle food crops through the Program's agricultural incentive mechanism. GAFSP pre-approved a second financing of US$4,300,000 for this proposal, bringing the total financing from GAFSP to US$18,300,000. This financing will be included in Component 1 of the proposed operation and will also support the program administration and evaluation.

2.15 **Objective.** The objective of the program is to improve food security by increasing agricultural/fisheries productivity, and resilience to climate change as well as enhancing access to markets.

2.16 **The beneficiaries** of the IDB Grant Facility will be small-scale farmers and fishers facing high food insecurity levels in the Northern and Northeastern departments, whereas the GAFSP co-financing will support small-scale farmers in the same departments, as well as those of the South and Grande Anse departments.

2.17 The total cost of the program is US$78,300,000 to be executed in a five (5) year period, to be financed by the Bank (US$60,000,000) and IDB GAFSP (US$18,300,000). The program will be structured as follows.

## A. Component 1: Support to farmer's and fishermen's productivity (Estimated HA-J0002: US$25,000,000; HA-G1050: US$17,572,417)

### 1. Sub-component 1.1: Agriculture

2.18 This subcomponent aims to increase adoption of agricultural technologies that will improve food availability through increased production and famers' access to food through improved livelihoods, climate resilience, and generate positive environmental externalities. Specifically, the project will finance:

a. Adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies through the financing of their implementation costs. Technologies offered to farmers, included in a technology menu, must contribute to climate change resilience and/or environmental sustainability and to at least one of the following dimensions: (i) productivity enhancement; (ii) production cost savings; or (iii) agricultural and post-production profitability.

b. Comprehensive technical assistance to train farmers on appropriate use of technologies and sustainable use of water and soil resources.

### 2. Sub-component 1.2: Fishery

2.19 This subcomponent aims to increase the adoption of sustainable fishery practices that will improve fishers' food security through improved productivity while ensuring the sustainability of marine resources on which the fishing industry depends. For this purpose, the project will finance the following activities:

a. Capacity building of fishers' associations to improve the management of common resources.

b. Adoption of best fishing practices and improved techniques through the implementation of matching grants to finance equipment such as boats, engines, fishing and security gears, coolers, and post-production equipment.

**B. Component 2. Improve access to markets (Estimated HA-J0002: US$30,000,000).**

**1. Sub-component 2.1: Rehabilitation of rural roads**

2.18 This subcomponent aims to improve road accessibility and consequently decrease transportation costs, production losses and increase farmers' and fishers' access to markets through the rehabilitation of rural roads located in Component 1 areas. The rehabilitation works that will be carried out are based on interventions that do not require complex engineering and can be carried out almost entirely with labor-based work with a community-based approach that has provided successful results in the current fragile context of Haiti. Thus, in addition to strengthening market access, this sub-component will also strengthen access to food for the local communities involved by employing manual labor from local communities.

**2. Sub-component 2.2: Fishery infrastructures**

2.19 The program will finance: (i) investment in climate-resilient public infrastructure, including municipal docks, landing sites, processing, and marketing facilities, etc.; and (ii) technical assistance to local government and fisher's associations to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of fishing facilities.

**C. Other Costs (Estimated HA-J0002: US$5,000,000; HA-G1050: US$727,583)**

2.20 Social and environmental impacts' mitigation activities, monitoring and evaluation, program administration, audits.

## III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

3.1 **Lessons learned.** The operation will incorporate lessons learned from several operations supporting agricultural/fisheries productivity, resilience to climate change and enhancing access to markets in Haiti and the Latin America and Caribbean. Based on these lessons learned, the design will focus on:

a. **Sustainable agricultural**. The technological packages for agroforestry should be continued and enhanced, as they offer an opportunity to combine perennial crops such as coffee, cocoa, and fruit trees with shorter cycle crops such as beans and malanga. These systems contribute to sustainably reforest some mountainous areas of the country, reduce erosion, and have strong positive externalities on the environment, while allowing farmers to obtain short- and long-term benefits from these plots. As learned through previous operations, in the context of PITAG, the Results Matrix includes indicators to measure both technology adoption and food security. Technology adoption is measured in terms of number and share of farmers adopting agricultural technologies. For food security,

the ELCSA scale will allow to measure food security levels among incentive recipients and non-recipients, broken down by gender and age category. Food security outcomes in terms of ELCSA scores are being tracked and compared over time through a baseline survey (2021) and an endline survey (2 years later). On the other hand, preliminary technology adoption data is already being collected through PITAG's monitoring activities. Final technology adoption rates will be calculated based on effective technology implementation, to be measured at the end of PITAG's implementation period.

b. **Fisheries**. The midterm evaluation of the operation HA-L1096 and the ongoing specific evaluation of its matching grant mechanism demonstrated that the latter was well understood by fishers and merchant's associations, who were able to acquire boats, engines, coolers and solar freezers, and that it had the potential to improve incomes by increasing catches. A number of recommendations were made to improve the mechanism: (i) tailor the type of material and equipment distributed as part of this mechanism as well as the co-financing rate (relative shares financed by the project and by the associations) based on a more thorough assessments of the needs and financial capabilities of each fishers and merchants association; (ii) encourage the exchange and sharing of fishers' experiences with respect to the use and the management of material and equipment (including FADs), through technical discussions, field visits and the training of less experienced fishers by more experienced ones; (iii) consider the maintenance of material, equipment and FADs as a key element to ensure the sustainability of the project's results. Regarding the Ministry's supervisory capacity, the evaluations recommend that the activities be concentrated in a limited number of communes. Finally, regarding fisheries infrastructure, the evaluation recommends anticipating and adapting the procurement processes by favoring quality and technical feasibility over financial considerations alone.

c. **Execution efficiency.** To guarantee the efficiency of the program, specific attention will be given to the project's result and impact indicators to ensure they are realistic and achievable. Therefore, robust impact assessment methodologies are systematically adopted in operations conducted with the MARNDR. These allow to obtain the most appropriate baseline and measure the effects of the activities, mostly through randomized control trials (RCT).

d. **Rural infrastructure**. One of the key lessons learned in the execution of all transport operations executed by the Bank in Haiti since 2012 is the need to take all necessary measures (financial and institutional) to guarantee the maintenance of newly rehabilitated roads. Also, it is key to have several levels of supervision to ensure effective oversight and that the works are performed according to the plans. The World Bank is currently executing two operations that include rural road rehabilitation works, both with UNOPS. Recent exchanges with the WB team illustrate the good execution of these projects, which are very similar to the proposed operation. Based on these past and ongoing experiences, UNOPS has established a work dynamic that encourages the hiring of local

subcontractors and the training of local populations in road maintenance and other material production activities, such as a steel reinforcement material production center. In addition, according to our WB partners, UNOPS has successfully developed a comprehensive approach to gender that has allowed the inclusion of a large percentage of women in activities that are not necessarily limited to administrative tasks as this is the case in many other projects in the sector.

e. **Technical assistance.** For each proposed technology, appropriate technical assistance will be offered to beneficiaries, but also to the MARNDR, to facilitate the adoption, maintenance, and replication of the proposed techniques beyond the life of the project.

f. **Identification of beneficiaries.** Beneficiaries (farmers and fishermen associations) will be identified during the design through the existing mechanisms of ongoing operations. These operations have developed transparent selection criteria as well as systematic monitoring systems during implementation. In the case of farmers, the expected beneficiaries of the agricultural sub-component will be farmers who have a plot of at least 0.25 ha on which the technical package will be applied. It is assumed that with a quarter of a hectare, the farmer will be able to carry out all the agricultural operations, including those that will not be covered by the technical packages. This minimum area also allows to contain transaction costs (i.e. the management of incentives), which would be too high for smaller plots. For the fisheries sub-component, the selection of the associations will be based on scores attributed based on the different criteria, specifically years of existence (to rule out associations established too recently), formal registration and other organizational and operational characteristics (i.e. accounting systems, governance and services delivered to members).

g. **Climate change.** Climate change will be considered, and adaptation measures will be integrated to ensure the sustainability of investments.

h. **Gender and diversity.** The role of women in each sub-sector will be analyzed to ensure their active participation in the project.

3.2 **Executing mechanism.** The executing agency will be the MARNDR, which has been in charge of the execution of most Bank-financed operations in the sector for the past thirty years, and currently manages an active portfolio totaling approximately US$140 million. The program will be executed through the PITAG Executing Unit for sub-component 1.1, the Fisheries Executing Unit for sub-components 1.2 and 2.2 and through the Direction of Rural Infrastructure (DIA) for sub-component 2.1. Regarding this sub-component, the MARNDR will be in charge of the fiduciary management of the contracts as well as the technical supervision and validation. The Ministry will be technically supported by the MTPTC for the execution of the works, through the departmental directions. A memorandum of understanding detailing these modalities has already been shared with the MTPTC and should be signed between the two institutions. The existing execution mechanism will be improved by: (i) the already ongoing implementation of a series of facilitating measures (I&D, 2018b), based on the

conclusions of a recent comprehensive analysis of all the internal and external constraints affecting the execution of MARNDR/IDB portfolio (I&D, 2018a), and thus likely to similarly affect the execution of this operation; and (ii) the adoption of readiness measures allowing the rapid start-up of activities such as: (i) identifying mechanisms from the design phase of the operation that favor the launch of procurement processes during the design phase; (ii) favoring the continuity of existing activities and competitive processes already underway with existing operations (4359/GR-HA and 3492/GR-HA); (iii) mobilize and rely on teams in place at the Ministry but also in departmental directorates at the local level, which are less affected by possible operational bottlenecks in the capital; and (iv) identifying implementation and contracting modalities adapted to a rapid start-up of activities, particularly for the infrastructure component. Indeed, for the rehabilitation of rural roads several execution scenarios are being studied during the design phase. In particular: (i) competitive bidding among NGOs and/or firms; (ii) "hybrid" strategy, with: 30% being executed by UNOPS from the start of the operation, and 30% by the private sector via a tender. Depending on the performance of UNOPS and the selected firm, the remaining 40% could be allocated to either to one or both of them; and (iii) 100% executed by UNOPS. The analysis criteria are based on: (i) the capacity to manage multiple labor-based works over several territories involving numerous local communities; (ii) the capacity to mobilize and execute in a fragile context (natural disasters and socio-political context); (iii) the experience and similar expertise in Haiti; and (iv) the capacity to train and integrate women and youth in the selection of workers.

## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

4.1 The operation has been classified as Category “B”, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) as the expected environmental and social negative impacts and risks associated with the scopes of works will be localized and temporary, and effective mitigation measures will be put in place. A detailed Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) on the potential impacts and risks (DRA) will be prepared and will include mitigation measures as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). More details can be found in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS) presented in Annex III.

4.2 A fiduciary risk assessment will be undertaken before POD approval in order to determine the fiduciary risk level and define the corresponding modalities for the fiduciary management of the project once the execution mechanism is determined. No retroactive financing is anticipated.

## V. OTHER ISSUES

5.1 **Risks.** According to the preliminary risk assessment (Annex II) the project execution environment is presented as high risk. Indeed, the country is highly threatened by the impacts of climate change and located on the Atlantic hurricanes routes which leads to a strong risk of occurrence of destructive climate events. With climate change affecting long-term water availability, the climatic aptitude of some territories and certain crops associated with the sustainable practices could

be altered. The instability of the overall socio-political context is also considered as a destabilizing factor for the project. Concerning the project itself, the main risks lie in the infrastructure during the construction phase (notably in relation to the technical weaknesses of the partners and potential failures in terms of supervision) and maintenance. These different risks will be detailed and considered in the design of the project. Mitigation measures will be taken, to decrease the potential impacts on the procurement processes and implementation of the activities that are evaluated as medium-high in the risk matrix. Readiness measures will be adopted to allow the rapid start-up of activities by identifying key procurement processes during the design phase and capitalizing on the lessons learned on the previous projects. The various contractors involved in these projects and the previous procurement and supervision processes will be assessed in order to promote efficient implementation of activities.

## VI. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

6.1 The distribution of the Proposal for Operation Development (POD) to the Quality and Risk Review (QRR) is expected on July 15, 2021; the approval of the Draft Loan Proposal (DLP) by the Operations Policy Committee (OPC) is expected on August 6, 2021; and final approval by the Board of Executive Directors is expected on September 15, 2021.

6.2 To support the preparation of this operation, the Project Team estimates the need for US$120,000 from the Bank’s administrative budget; and US$75,000 from Technical Cooperation HA-T1247.

CONFIDENTIAL

[1] The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.

# Safeguard Policy Filter & Safeguard Screening Form Report

## Operation Information

| Operation Name | |
|---|---|
| Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach | |
| Operation Number | HA-J0002; HA-G1050 |

## Operation Details

| Environmental and Social Impact Categorization | Disaster Risk Rating |
|---|---|
| B | Moderate |
| Country Department | Country |
| CID | HA |
| Executing Agency | Borrower |
| HA-MARNDR | MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES |
| Organizational Unit | IDB Sector/Subsector |
| CSD/RND | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT |
| Type of Operation | Original IDB Amount |
| GRF | $78,300,000.00 |
| ESG Primary Team Member | Team Leader |
| SARAH OCWIEJA MANGONES | GERAUD ALBARET |
| Toolkit Completion Date | Author |
| 2021-04-05 | Troch, Serge-Henri L.M. |

Applicable Policies / Directives

OP-102: Access to Information Policy
- Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments [5] Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration [6]
- Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation

OP-703: Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy
- B.4 Other Risk Factors
- B.4 Other Risk Factors (Institutional Capacity)
- B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements
- B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restauration Plan [1])
- B.6 Consultation (including consultation with affected women, indigenous persons, and/or minority groups)
- B.9 Natural Habitats
- B.9 Invasive Species
- B.10 Hazardous Materials
- B.11 Pollution Prevention & Abatement

OP-704: Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy
- A.2 Analysis and, if necessary, management of Type 2 risk [2] scenario
- A.2 Contingency planning in case of emergencies (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)

OP-761: Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development

Safeguard Policy Filter &
Safeguard Screening Form Report

- Consultation and effective participation of women and men
- Gender equality risk [4] analysis

## Operation Classification Summary

| Overriden E&S Category | Overriden E&S Category Justification |
|---|---|
| | |
| Comments | |
| | |

| Overriden Disaster Risk | Overriden Disaster Risk Justification |
|---|---|
| | |
| Comments | |
| | |

## Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

**Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

The operation has environmental and/or social impacts and the borrower will conduct a process of environmental and social assessment and establish and maintain an environmental and social management system appropriate to the nature and scale of the operation and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social risks and impacts.

The operation has environmental and/or social impacts and the borrower will need to prepare environmental and social assessments and establish and maintain an environmental and social management system appropriate to the nature and scale of the project and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social risks and impacts

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues. The client will need to prepare an institutional capacity plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

The operation will implement a grievance mechanism accessible to all stakeholders.

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for all stakeholders

**Labor and Working Conditions**

The executing agency or other relevant entity (in relation to the operation) has a commitment/capacity to comply with applicable ILO requirements (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, work accommodations, migrant workers' rights, collective bargaining and rights of association) and national employment in relation to working conditions and employment.

The executing agency or other relevant entity has limited commitment/capacity to comply with applicable ILO requirements and national employment in relation to working conditions and employment. The client will need to prepare a plan to ensure they comply with applicable ILO requirements and national employment in relation to working conditions and employment

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns.

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and organizations, where they exist).

**Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**

The operation will have negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides, and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The operation will have minor to moderate negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous material. The client will need to prepare a hazardous materials management plan

The operation will generate solid waste.

The operation will generate minor to moderate quantities of solid waste. The client will need to prepare a waste management plan

The operation will have emissions or discharges (i.e. air contaminants, noise, effluents) that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions.

The operation will have minor to moderate emissions or discharges that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions. The client will need to prepare an emissions management plan

**Community Health, Safety, and Security**

The operation will increase community risk from disease (e.g. from water borne diseases or as a result of an influx of temporary or permanent labor)

The operation will increase minorly or moderately community risk from disease. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

Security forces will be used and there will be potential impacts to the community due to inadequate in selection and management of security staff based on international standards (e.g. Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights).

Security forces will be used and there will be potential minor to moderate impacts to the community due to inadequate in selection and management of security staff based on international standards. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety (including security forces) plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

Construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and workers.

Construction activities are likely to lead to minor or moderate impacts that will affect local communities and workers. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan to ensure those impacts are adequately managed

# Safeguard Policy Filter & Safeguard Screening Form Report

The operation will mobilize personnel foreign to project zones and the borrower does not have a code of conduct or internal practices/rules which will negatively affect local communities.

The operation will mobilize personnel foreign to project zones and the borrower does not have a code of conduct or internal practices/rules which will negatively affect local communities in a minor to moderate way. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan which includes a code of conduct or internal practices/rules to ensure those risks are adequately managed

**Resettlement and Livelihoods**

The operation has the potential to cause economic displacement (economic loss or impact on livelihoods)

The operation has the potential to cause minor to moderate economic displacement. The client will need to prepare a livelihood restoration plan, according to the level of impacts, and carry out specific consultations with affected people

**Biodiversity**

The operation has the potential to convert or degrade non-critical natural habitat leading to impacts on species composition, ecological function or ecosystem services value (see https://IADB-ESG.maps.arcgis.com to help screen for potential biodiversity risks).

The operation has the potential to convert or degrade minorly or moderately non-critical natural habitat leading to impacts on species composition, ecological function or ecosystem services value. The client will need to prepare a biodiversity action plan to ensure such impacts are adequately managed/mitigated

The operation has the potential to introduce invasive species (accidentally or not).

The operation has the minor to moderate potential to introduce invasive species. The client will need to find alternative solutions to ensure that no invasive species are introduced

**Gender Equality**

The operation has the potential to have unequal requirements and/or access to project opportunities and derived benefits.

The operation has moderate to minor potential to have unequal requirements and/or access to project opportunities and derived benefits. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

Men or women are at risk of being disproportionally affected due to the operations.

Men or women have minor to moderate risk of being disproportionally affected due to the operations. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

There is increased gender-based violence risks because of the operation.

There is minor to moderate increased gender-based violence risks because of the operation. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

**Stakeholder Engagement**

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If Indigenous Peoples have the potential to be affected, the operation will carry out a socio-culturally appropriate consultation process during preparation and implementation

The operation will not carry out a socio-culturally appropriate consultation process during preparation and implementation. The client will need to prepare a socio-culturally appropriate engagement plan to ensure adequate consultations are done

**Access to information**

Environmental and/or social assessment is required, and the Bank will need to ensure that those are made available to the public in time and substance.

Environmental and/or social assessment(s) is(are) required. The Bank will ensure that those are made available to the public in time and substance

**Disaster Risk (Type 1)**

A natural hazard[1](including climate change influence) is likely to occur in the operation area with impacts to the operation, communities and/or the environment (see https://IADB-ESG.maps.arcgis.com and https://idbg.sharepoint.com/sites/ESGCompassUAT/Shared%20Documents/criticality_charts_ENG.pdf to help screen for potential disaster risks).

A natural hazard is likely to occur in the operation area with moderate impacts to the operation. The project is located in an area prone to Riverine flooding, Earthquakes, Drought, Hurricane wind, Storm surge, Heatwaves, Sea level rise, Tsunami. A DRA/DRMP may need to be prepared, depending on the complexity of the project. For details see the DRM policy guidelines

**Gender and Diversity (Mainstreaming)**

The operation will offer opportunities for women.

The operation will offer opportunities for women. Please ensure GDI is involved in the preparation and execution of the operation

[1] *Natural hazards include volcanic activity, coastal flooding from storm surge, droughts, hurricanes, inland flooding, landslides, sea-level rise, earthquakes, glacier retreats.*

| Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS) | |
|---|---|
| **Operation Name** | Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach |
| **Operation Number** | HA-J0002; HA-G1050 |
| **Prepared by** | Sarah Ocwieja Mangones |
| **Operation Details** | |
| **IDB Sector** | RND |
| **Type of Operation** | GRF |
| **Environmental and Social Classification** | B |
| **Disaster Risk Rating** | Moderate |
| **Borrower** | MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES |
| **Executing Agency** | HA-MARNDR (Ministere de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Developpement Rural) |
| **IDB Loan US$ (and total project cost)** | $60,000,000.00 |
| **Applicable Policies/Directives** | OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17); OP-704; OP-761; OP-102 |

**Operation Description**

The objectives of the program are to support and increase agricultural & fisheries productivity and connectivity to markets in food insecure departments. The beneficiaries will be small-scale farmers and fishermen in the North and Northeast departments of Haiti (see Appendix 1).

There are two components to this operation.

**Component 1** will focus on the support to farmers and fishermen to help with productivity.
Sub-component 1.1 will address the agricultural sector and will finance innovative, profitable and sustainable agricultural technologies that aim to improve long term profitability and generate positive environmental externalities. This includes small irrigation equipment, solar pumps, greenhouses, harvest and post-harvest equipment. A technical assistance will also be provided to the beneficiaries to ensure maintenance and sustainability.
Sub-component 1.2 will address the fishery section and will help ensure sustainability of marine resources by financing activities with fisher's associations and improving best fishing practices and techniques by the implementation of a matching grant mechanism for equipment (boats, motors, fishing and security gears, coolers and transformation facilities). A technical assistance will also be provided to the beneficiaries to ensure maintenance and sustainability.

**Component 2** will focus on the improvement of rural infrastructures and connectivity to markets.
Sub-component 2.1 will finance the rehabilitation of rural roads (180-200 km).
Sub-component 2.2 will finance investment in new public infrastructure including municipal docks, landing sites, processing and marketing facilities and their equipment and technical assistance to ensure operation and maintenance of the fishing facilities.
Sub-component 2.3 addresses the private sector and aims to support the link between farmers, fishermen and Micro and Small (SMEs) agro-enterprises and entrepreneurs to promote access to new markets.

**Key Potential ESHS[1] Risks and Impacts**

The operation is designed as a specific loan with the location of the activities taking place in the North and Northeast departments of Haiti. Specific sites for the rural roads (rehabilitation), new market construction and new coastline infrastructure are being finalized and will be analyzed in the environmental and social assessment.

[1] Environment, Social, Health and Safety.

There are several types of minor infrastructure activities planned for component 2 such as the rehabilitation of rural roads, construction of infrastructure along the coastline, construction of markets and fishery processing facilities.

Given the scale of the operation and the focus on the two northern departments and the continuation of works that have been under implementation for other operations (HA-L1096 and HA-L1107) the operation has been classified as Category B.

Below the possible impacts for the different phases of the operation are discussed.

Construction Phase

For these types of intervention, potential impacts include: erosion and sedimentation from stockpiled material, erosion and sedimentation from disturbed areas, slope failures adjacent to construction sites in steep terrains and potential slope failures in curt slopes. Potential traffic interruption, dust and air quality damage from minimum to moderate use of construction equipment mostly diesel and gasoline powered; impacts on water and soil due to oil and hazardous material spills, and the potential for excavation activities to expose and mobilize previously contaminated soils; temporary noise impacts due to construction heavy equipment. Additional environmental risks associated with contaminated material (especially when working on coastal infrastructure, irrigation and drainage canal systems) as well as exposure to contaminate soil and water when working in trenches, for both the drainage canal and the rehabilitation of rural roads.

Other potential risks are during construction phase include introduction of spaces of stagnant water that might act as incubators for vector-borne diseases such as cholera, malaria, dengue, and/or Zika. This risk would be easily managed by staging construction to ensure trenches are not left exposed and grading final slopes to ensure positive drainage and avoid sumps where water may collect.

In addition, health and safety impacts at work and in the community might occur if not managed properly. Occupational health and safety issues of construction workers and community members could be caused by, accidents on the construction site (such as injuries from using tools) increased vehicular traffic, such as trucks being used to deliver construction materials and to haul construction debris away from the sites.

Social risks related with the operation may cause impacts during construction phase, including: (1) hinder or restricted access to facilities, markets, boat disembark points, local informal health clinics, schools, emergency response personnel, and other important community facilities, (2) temporary arrival of external workers (mainly male), (3) possible temporary livelihood impact due to the use of land for the new construction of markets or fishery processing facilities (this will be clarified as part of the ESA).

Operation Phase

Environmental impacts might occur during the operation phase, related to processing and use of the fishery processes facilities and the waste that would be produced. This waste will need to be managed to reduce contaminate and attraction of rodents and insects to the area.

Social impacts or risks during the operation include possible conflicts over water and water usage as with the increased pumping or usage of water from the river or aquifer neighboring farmers could attribute reduce access to water is a result of the operation and the installation of small scale pumps and irrigation systems.

Additional social impacts could be a result of improper use of equipment or accidents occurring during equipment use, it will be important to ensure proper training regarding equipment use.

Disaster Risk

The sub-projects are located in an area that is highly exposed to natural hazards like hurricanes, tropical storms, droughts, earthquakes and associated tsunamis, but due to small scale of the individual sub-projects the

operation is classified as a Disaster Risk Moderate for Type 1. In addition, there is moderate risk to exacerbate hazard risk to human life,
property, the environment due to the small scale of the infrastructure components. It will be important to include emergency response planning as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

During construction phase, hurricanes, tropical storms and earthquakes could significantly impact construction and result in damaging construction works and facilities (for instance, construction equipment, buildings) and worsen impacts to the environmental (e.g. increasing risk of erosion, sedimentation and landslides because of construction activities).

**Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management**

Previous Environmental and Social Analysis (ESAs) and ESMPs have been completed for the following operations: HA-L1096 and HA-L1107. There are no new types of activities in this operation compared to those operations and some of the work areas are the same (for HA-L1107) while others are different (HA-L1096). To ensure the identification of impacts for this operation are clear the previous ESAs and ESMPs will be referenced and built off of to create a new ESA and ESMP for this operation, including field gathering of information to fulfill any potential gap of information. These studies and operations are listed in Appendix 2. Impacts and risks and mitigation measures will be discussed for each type of activity. It will also be necessary to ensure meaningful consultations for each type of interventions in the different locations.

| ESHS Documents | Current stage of development - Gap filling needed | Estimated resources needed to finalize | Estimated timeline to finalize and consult (as applicable) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) | Previous ESA's (for HA-L1132, HA-L1096, HA-L1107, HA-L1095) have been developed for similar operations, these will be the base for the ESA for the scope of this operation. | Entity in charge: MARNDR<br>Consultants: TBD<br>Source: 30-50k | Execution: 2 month<br>Intended start: Early March 2021<br>Consultation: April 2021 |
| Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) | Previous ESMP's have been developed for similar operations, these will be the base for the scope of this operation. | Entity in charge: consultants TBD<br>Source: included with ESA | Execution: 2 month<br>Intended start: Early March 2021<br>Consultation: April 2021 |
| Consultation Plan for ESA and ESMP | The consultations will be done virtually and in person for each type of intervention in the different locations. The consultation process will be well documented and disclosed. | Entity in charge: MARNDR<br>Consultants TBD<br>Source: 20 –30k | Execution: 1 month<br>Intended start: April 2021 |

**Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters**

None

**Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies**

Please see the compliance table below

**Additional Appendices**

Appendix 1: Maps
Appendix 2: Previous studies

**Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies**

| Policies / Directives | Policy / Directive Applicable? | Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive | Actions required during Preparation & Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy** | | | |
| B.2 Country Laws and Regulations | Yes | The operation will comply with the legislation and regulation established by the Framework Law of MARNDR The ESA will be in compliance with requirements from the *Bureau Nationale d'Evaluation d'Impact Environnementale* (BNEE). | During the due diligence of the operation, it will be verified that the sub-projects will comply with the relevant Country Laws and Regulations. |
| B.3 Screening and Classification | Yes | The operation has been classified as Category B. | No further actions. |
| B.4 Other Risk Factors (Security) | Yes | The ongoing security situation in Haiti creates a risk for implementation and supervision. | Create plan to use drones and other options for supervision and ensure project implementation team does not take unnecessary risk. |
| B.4 Other Risk Factors (Institutional Capacity) | Yes | There are weak environmental and social legal framework in Haiti, specially the quality of public sector administration and governance. | Ensure contractual conditions are included to help ensure implementation of the ESMP. |
| B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements | Yes | The operation will have an ESA and ESMP for the operation (considering the different type of sub-projects). | The ESAs and ESMPs are under development will be disclosed prior to the analysis mission. Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the different ESHS assessments. |
| B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restauration Plan) | TBD | At this time, it is unlikely that Livelihood restauration plans will be needed but this will be finalized as part of the ESA and when the final list of sub-projects is completed. This is particularly important regarding the market and fishery processing facilities. | Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the different ESHS assessments. The ESA/ESMP will discuss the appropriate management measures for each location and activity in relation to the impacts and risks. |
| B.6 Consultation | Yes | Given that the operation has been classified as Category "B", a socio-culturally sensitive and gender sensitive consultation will be completed with all | Consultations will take part virtually and in person as the situation in Haiti allows. Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the consultation. The |

| Policies / Directives | Policy / Directive Applicable? | Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive | Actions required during Preparation & Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | affected parties during the project preparation period.<br>A stakeholder participation plan and a grievance redress mechanism will be included as part of the ESMP. | consultations will be well documented and disclosed. |
| B.7 Supervision and Compliance | Yes | Continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with the ESA and ESMP during the extent of the loan contract. Supervision arrangements for MARNDR to be included in the ESMP and in the loan contract. | Environmental and social and health and safety requirements will be included in the loan contract. A budget must be secured to monitor environmental and social activities. |
| B.8 Transboundary Impacts | No | Not applicable. | No action is required. |
| B.9 Natural Habitats | No | The operation is being designed to not included sub-projects in protected areas or key biodiversity areas, this will be confirmed as part of the ESA. | Completion of the ESA. There should be a positive impact on the marine life as this program would allow fisherman to increase their distance from the shore (where young fish and coral are located). |
| B.9 Invasive Species | No | The operation is not expected to introduce invasive species. | Mitigation measures to help reduce introduction of invasive species will be included in the ESMP. |
| B.9 Cultural Sites | No | No cultural sites are expected to be affected by the operation. | A chance find procedure will be included as part of the ESMP |
| B.10 Hazardous Materials | Yes | During construction works, hazardous materials will be generated and used, for which mitigation measures will be designed and put in place. | The borrower will include provisions for hazardous materials in the ESMP: handling of hazardous materials, wastewater and solid and hazardous waste. |
| B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement | Yes | The Project will involve compliance with effluents discharge during construction, as well as with other standards during operations. | The ESMP for both construction and operations must contain procedures to ensure compliance with effluents discharge during construction, as well as with potable water standards during operations.<br>In addition, the borrower must include specific provision for the management of Diseases Transmitted by Vectors will be included in the ESMP. |

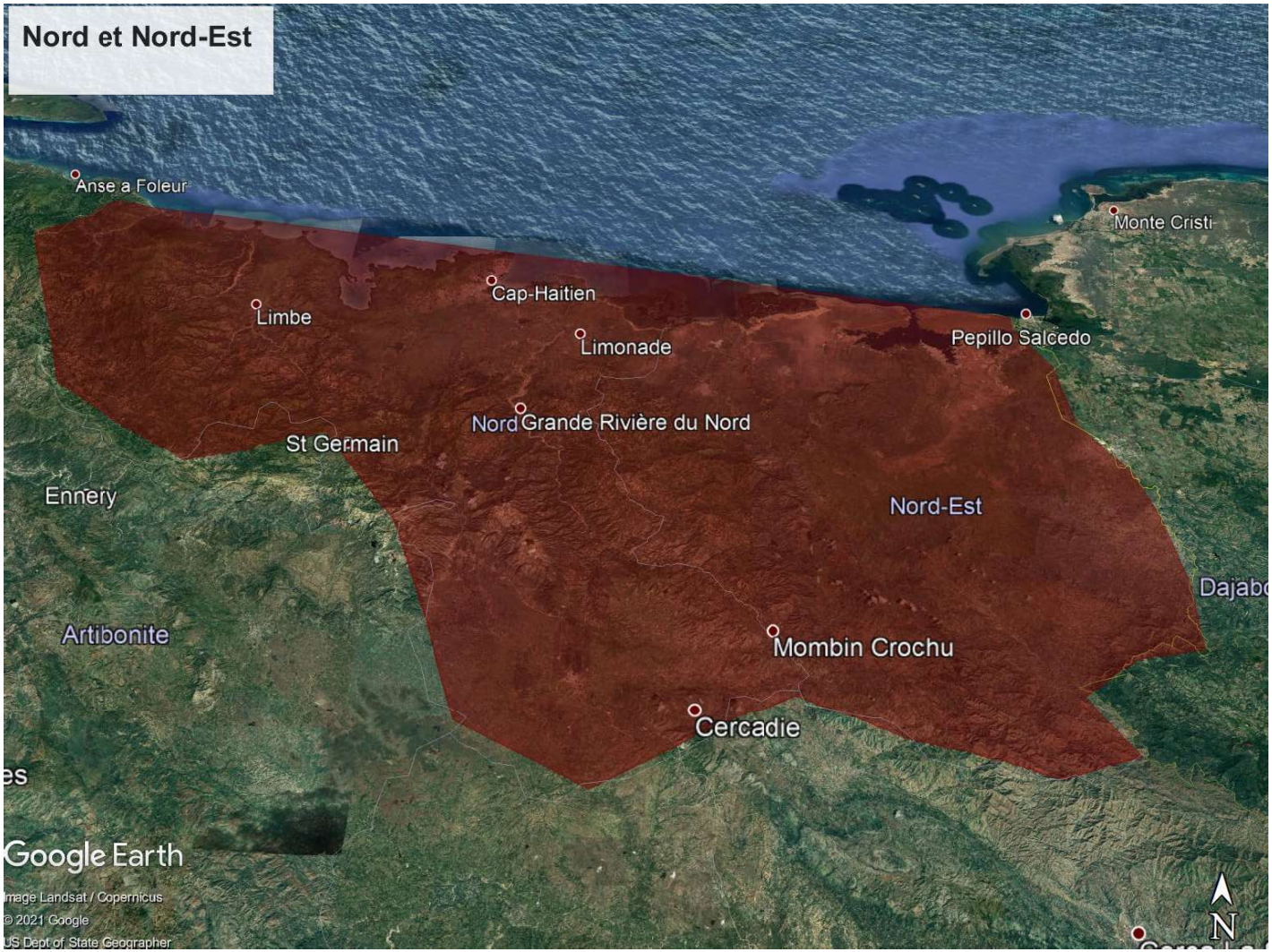
| Policies / Directives | Policy / Directive Applicable? | Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive | Actions required during Preparation & Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.12 Projects Under Construction | No | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments | No | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans | No | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| B.15 Co-financing Operations | No | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| B.16 In-Country Systems | No | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| B.17 Procurement | Yes | Environmental and social criteria to be incorporated in the procurement process for goods and services related to activities and projects financed by the Bank may be included in the legal documents for the Project. | The ESHS requirements will be included in the procurement process with contractors. |
| **OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy** | | | |
| A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario | Yes | The operation will finance infrastructures that include coastal works (i.e. docks). | The disaster risk assessments completed during the previous studies will need to be updated. |
| A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan) | Yes | Given the potential of risk of natural hazards it will be important to include an emergency response plan as part of the ESMP | The ESA for the projects will include emergency response plan and Community health and safety. |
| **OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** | | | |
| Resettlement Minimization | No | Resettlement is not expected for this operation | No action is required. |
| Resettlement Plan Consultations | No | Resettlement is not expected for this operation | No action is required. |
| Impoverishment Risk Analysis | No | Resettlement is not expected for this operation | No action is required. |
| Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement | No | Resettlement is not expected for this operation | No action is required. |

| Policies / Directives | Policy / Directive Applicable? | Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive | Actions required during Preparation & Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement | | This will be determined as part of the ESA. | Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the consultation. |
| Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities) | | Not applicable | No action is required. |
| **OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples** | | | |
| Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan and/or Framework Requirement | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Discrimination Issues | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Transborder Impacts | No | Not applicable | No action required |
| Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples | | Not applicable | No action required |
| **OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development** | | | |
| Consultation and effective participation of women and men | Yes | The consultation should be designed and carried out by MARNDR with measures to ensure women's views and perceptions are fully integrated in the final project design. | Mitigation measures and recommendations to include women participation and ensure their views and recommendations can be integrated in the final design of the operation, as much as possible, Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the consultation. |

| Policies / Directives | Policy / Directive Applicable? | Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive | Actions required during Preparation & Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| Application of safeguard and risk[2] analysis | Yes | Potential impacts might occur during the construction phase of the project due to influx of male workers in the project areas for the selected interventions. | During the preparation of the environmental and social analysis of the sample it will be confirmed the positive and negative effects in gender. |
| **OP-102 Access to Information Policy** | | | |
| Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration | Yes | Please refer to the Protocol for ESHS Documentation and Information Disclosure for more details on the disclosure timing of the different Environmental and Social Assessments. | Please refer to the section on Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management for more details on timing for the consultation. These documents will be disclosed on the IDB and MARNDR websites. |
| Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation | Yes | During the implementation of the operation, the relevant documentation, including the further needed ESAs must be disclosed in the project operation and in the website of MARNDR. | The borrower should ensure that evaluations and documents are included and made available to the public during program execution. |

[2] Risks may include: (i) unequal access to project benefits/compensation measures; (ii) men or women disproportionally affected due to gender factors; (iii) non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women; (iv) increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases; and (v) disregard of women's ownership rights.

**Appendix 1: Maps**




Map #1: Project area (North and North-East Departments of Haiti) (a map showing the exaction location areas and protected areas will be developed as part of the ESA)

**Appendix 2: Previous Studies**

ESIA and ESMP for HA-L1132 (rural roads) https://www.iadb.org/projects/document/EZSHARE-2090343666-11?project=HA-L1132

ESA and ESMP for HA-L1096 (fishery projects) EZSHARE-1442921544-10

ESA and ESMP for HA-L1107 (PITAG, small scale farmer interventions) https://www.iadb.org/projects/document/EZSHARE-2090343666-11?project=HA-L1132

ESA and ESMP for HA-L1095 (Sustainable Coastal Tourism Program) https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-1548725164-14

## INDEX FOR COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

| Topic | | Description | | Estimated Dates | References and Electronic Links |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Component 1: Support to farmer's and fishermen's productivity | Sub-component 1.1: Agriculture | Design of technical packages | Proposal of sustainable technical packages and farmers' equipment, Bellande, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Farmer Field Schools and Farmer Business Schools, FAO, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Seed subsector review, FAO, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Nutrition mainstreaming study, FAO, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Etudes pompes solaires, Bérut, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Rapport préliminaire ressources eau, Adermus, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | Design of technical packages | July 2021 | |
| | | Manual of procedures (TA) | Operational Manual HA-L1107, 2017 | Completed | link |
| | | Identification of beneficiaries | MARNDR Farmers' Register (HA-L1107) | Completed | |
| | | | Identification of beneficiaries | July 2021 | |
| | Sub-component 1.2: Fishery | Identification of beneficiaries | Diagnostic et proposition d'investissements, Macias et al., 2014 | Completed | link |
| | | | Micro-étude pêche Sud, Grand'Anse | Completed | link |
| | | | Rapport enquête sur le profil des association, ICIESA, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | National fishery census, USAI, Phase 1 & 2 & 3 | Completed | link |
| | | | Prospective analysis Fisheries Information System, IRD | Completed | link |
| | | | Présentation Association Nationale Pêcheurs, Marceus, 2015 | Completed | link |
| | | | Identification of beneficiaries | July 2021 | |
| | | Matching grant | Evaluation of HA-L1096 matching grant mechanism, 2020 | July 2021 | |
| | | | HA-L1096 Matching Grant Mechanism Manual of procedures | Completed | |
| | | | Matching grant mechanism updated Manual of procedures | July 2021 | |
| | | | Design of technical packages | July 2021 | |
| | | Fishing gear evaluation | FAD fisheries, Vallès, 2015 | Completed | link |
| | | | Feasibility study fishing sector, PN3B, 2018 | Completed | link |
| | | | Concept of fishing system and application in Haiti, IRD | Completed | link |
| | | | Evaluation of Fishing gears, in the N, NE, S, GA and SE departments | Completed | link |
| | | Other | Procurement / contract / market analysis of HA-L1096 | July 2021 | |
| | | | Deep-sea pelagic resources, IRD | Completed | link |
| | | | Fisheries Action Plan, PN3B-USAID | Completed | link |
| | | | Mariculture feasibility study, PN3B | Completed | link |
| | | | Management plan, PN3B | Completed | link |
| Component 2. Improve access to markets | Sub-component 2.1: Agriculture infrastructures and b. Sub-component 2.2: | Rural Roads | Rural roads prioritization and designs for maintenance works, UNOPS, 2019 | Completed | link |
| | | | Update of 2019 design by UNOPS | July 2021 | |
| | | Public Market design | Marketing fishery products, PN3B | Completed | link |
| | | | We architect Design HA-L1096 and adaptation to HA-J0002 sites | July 2021 | |

| Topic | | Description | | Estimated Dates | References and Electronic Links |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fishery infrastructures | Other | Health safety fishing products, IRD | Completed | link |
| | | | Sustainability DCP fishing, IRD | Completed | link |
| | Sub-component 2.3: rural entrepreneurs | Support to private agents (MSMEs, agro-enterprises, associations, cooperatives) | Analysis of the fisheries value-chain in the N and NE, 2018 | Completed | link |
| | | | July 2021 | May 2021 | |
| General | | CBA + M&E plan | CBA HA-J0002 | July 2021 | |
| | | | CBA HA-L1096, De Agueda, 2015 | Completed | link |
| | | | CBA HA-L1107, De Agueda, 2017 | Completed | link |
| | | | CBA HA-L1132, Gachot, 2019 | Completed | link |
| | | | Situation de référence pour le suivi-évaluation HA-L1107, SupAgro, 2020 | Completed | link |
| | | | M&E Plan HA-J0002 | July 2021 | |
| | | | M&E Plan HA-L1096 | Completed | link |
| | | | M&E Plan HA-L1107 | Completed | link |
| | | | M&E Plan HA-L1132 | Completed | link |
| | | Institutional analysis PACI | Institutional analysis HA-L1132, I&D, 2019 | Completed | link |
| | | ESG + CC (Envir / Social) + consultations | Environmental analysis and social management report | July 2021 | |
| | | | Environmental analysis HA-L1107, 2017 | Completed | link |
| | | | Environmental and social management report HA-L1096, 2015 | Completed | link |
| | | | Environmental and social management report HA-L1107, 2017 | Completed | link |
| | | | Environmental and social management report HA-L1132, 2019 | Completed | link |
| | | | Environmental safeguards HA-L1107, 2017 | Completed | link |
| | | | Environmental safeguards HA-L1132, 2019 | Completed | link |
| | | PEP / POA / PPM / risk | Execution modalities and POA/PEP/PPM/MOP | July 2021 | |
| | | Gender | Gender Study | July 2021 | |
| | | | Gender Plan HA-L1132, Legovini, 2019 | Completed | link |

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[1] The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.