



Proposal for Producer Organization Submissions
*Promotion of Resilient Agroforestry in Grand'Anse: Scaling up and
professionalizing small-scale initiatives to build back better*

Submission Date: 8 September 2021

GAFSP Call for Proposals: Producer Organization Proposal

Section 1: Basic Data

a. Project Name	Promotion of Resilient Agroforestry in Grand'Anse- scaling up and professionalizing current small-scale initiatives	
b. Country and Region	Haiti, Latin America	
c. Producer Organization (PO)	Name: Rezo Oganizasyon Pwodiktè/Pwodiktris Grandans (Réseaux des Organisations de Producteurs et Productrices de la Grand'Anse - ROPAGA)	
	Address: 102, Gébeau (à hotel côté Vertigo) Jérémie Haïti	
	Registration	Ministry of Social Affairs, renewed August 4, 2021 Tax exempt number 12007005165
	PO website or link to annual report	N/A
	Primary Activities of PO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural production, specifically fruit, honey, vegetables and staple crops; ● Livestock production ● Microfinance, especially the financing of Solidarity mutuals, women's farmer and entrepreneur groups, and mini enterprises ● Marketing and transportation of agricultural products ● Food Safety ● Environmental Protection ● Gender equity
Type of target farmers	Small farmers and those involved in small-scale agro-processing of agricultural products, and Agroforestry. They are members and non-members of ROPAGA.	
d. PO Mission Statement	ROPAGA's mission is to: Bring together agricultural producer organizations of Grand'Anse while helping them to strengthen themselves for a sustainable and equitable development of the agricultural sector; Help to promote agricultural products, allowing producers to obtain more yields, and defending the rights and interests of small farmers.	
e. PO Focal Person (for this project)	Name: Jean Pierre Luders Telusma Title: General Coordinator Email: Telusmapierreluders@gmail.com; Cc. Ropaga2013@yahoo.fr	
f. SE Focal Person	Name: Petra Bonometti Title: Head of Resilience and DRR Email: petra.bonometti@wfp.org	

g. Total GAFSP Grant Funding Requested	Amount Requested: US 2,999,703.79
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h. Estimated project start and end date 04/22 – 04/25

Preferred Supervising Entity (Select only one)

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- World Bank (WB)

X World Food Programme (WFP)

j. Has the PO previously received a GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative grant?

Yes, please complete *Annex 4*

No

Section 2. Project Description (weighting 35%) (suggested 6-8 pages)

2.1 Project Development Objective

The overall objective of the project is to increase food security and resilience of small-scale farmers in a sustainable manner in the Grand'Anse Department, mainly in the municipalities of Jérémie, Beaumont, and Roseaux, through the adoption of climate resilient production, promotion of agroforestry, access to markets, and capacity building of farmers' organizations.

2.2. Description of the proposed project

The project will reinforce the Producer Organization (PO) ROPAGA, as a leading organization in the Grand'Anse department to increase and sustain farmers' income while protecting the environment, in a post COVID, post-earthquake, and climate change context. The project intends to promote the local green economy and build back better after the COVID-19 crisis, through the promotion of inclusive, climate resilient production, agroforestry, and product transformation in the targeted areas. The project will scale up ROPAGA's current efforts by supporting farmers in two communes (Jérémie and Roseaux) of the Grand'Anse department to increase their incomes and build their resilience to climate shocks, through local production and marketing of productive and drought- and flood-resilient varieties of fruit and tubers. It will provide them with training on agroecology, including agroforestry techniques, improved livestock management, and beekeeping. The project will link producers to local private sector entities (agriculture cooperatives, processing mini-plants, supermarkets, etc.) to improve access to markets and transformation opportunities for their products. It will develop a line of agricultural credit that will allow farmers to make productive investments and provide sustainable revenue sources for the PO's future self-sufficiency. ROPAGA's Agroforestry and Resilience project, in partnership with ActionAid and the World Food Programme (WFP), will target current barriers faced by farmers in a cohesive program designed to take advantage of both the localized knowledge and community reach of local organizations and the economies of scale and opportunities of access to well-established organizations like ROPAGA and ActionAid. This project will enable ROPAGA to build on and scale-up its current efforts in two of the communes most affected by the August 2021 earthquake. The project will target 10,000 small farmers. It will have four main components, each of which addresses a critical barrier or inefficiency in the area's agriculture sector:

Component 1: Improving Food Security and Resilience to Climate Shocks through agroforestry and proven agriculture practices

This first component will address issues of deforestation, food insecurity and vulnerability to climate shocks through agroforestry and diversification of livelihoods.

In particular:

- 120,000 trees will be simultaneously economically productive and carbon-capturing, including species such as mango, avocado, pineapple, coconut, cassava, moringa, papaya, citrus, breadfruit, etc. In particular, the project will support the existing nursery of ROPAGA, distribute 40,000 trees to farmers at no cost, and train them on planting and caring for those trees. Thereby economic opportunities will be created for the farmers.
- 1,200 farmers will receive information about improving productivity of annual crops that can be grown as companion plantings in these orchards to provide short-term income while the agroforestry crops are maturing and will receive appropriate seeds as well.
- The project will reinforce beekeeping initiatives carried out by ROPAGA by financing diversified orchards, in order to diversify their sources of income in a more sustainable fashion.

- The most vulnerable farmers will receive support to raise small animals such as goats and pigs.
- 800 women will be supported based on the proven model named “Jaden pre-Kay” or “Near Home Garden” to cultivate their own gardens of vegetable crops to provide them with short-term incomes, as well as to improve their households’ nutrition status. Furthermore, women will strengthen their knowledge and ability to implement agroecological approaches such as decreasing soil erosion, improving soil organic matter, and sustainable water management techniques.
- 200 young people will be trained in grafting techniques. To sustain this activity, this component will collaborate with the University of Jérémie for research and farmer training.

Component 2: Improving Access to Markets and Transformation Opportunities

The Grand’Anse department is dominated by agroforestry systems which occupy nearly half of the total available space (44.6%)¹. These modes of occupation are not confined specifically to one area but are scattered all over Grand’Anse. Their importance is a peculiarity of Grand’Anse. As a result, the department is suitable for growing fruits and other crops. However, a major issue faced by farmers is the lack of marketing opportunities for their produce. The lack of reliable and affordable transportation and packaging options leaves producers with few options to convert their production into income, or to transform it into shelf-stable products that will not spoil.

ROPAGA and other local organizations have helped producers, especially women entrepreneur groups, to address this issue by supporting the creation of small processing units. However, some of them were damaged by Hurricane Matthew and the recent earthquake.

Capitalizing on lessons learned, this project will promote local products value chains through:

- Providing more sustainable solutions by providing technical assistance packages associated with grants to entrepreneurs or Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to invest in small-scale processing and packaging equipment to process fruits, roots, grains, flour, castor oil, and dried fruits that will add value and increase shelf life.
- Supporting ROPAGA to complete and launch its central processing center and build on its transportation service to facilitate transportation of produce and value-added products from each commune to large markets. The majority of processing efforts will be managed by women.
- Supporting producers to collect and analyze data on local Grand’Anse market specificities (such as market demand, consumer behavior, prices, packaging, points of sale, market niches, etc.) for food products made in order to identify the most profitable income generating activities. The findings along with ActionAid’s toolkit on “Gender Sensitive Access to Markets”, which helps smallholder producers to understand value chains and market opportunities, will be translated (in Creole) into simple/manageable information for producer groups.
- Supporting the creation of brand and marketing strategies for their products. In collaboration with ActionAid, ROPAGA will promote local agricultural products by raising awareness on their nutritive value and participating in trade fairs both at local and national level.
- Training ROPAGA’s farmers in improved techniques for processing and preserving their own produce for their own family’s consumption, reducing spoilage and increasing food security. A special focus will be put on women and children.

¹ GARDEL, 2005: Rapport final

- Capitalizing/innovating existing community transportation for agriculture products to ensure continuity after the project.

Component 3: Improving Access to Agricultural Finance and Agriculture-related ventures

There are no appropriate financing products for agriculture in Haiti, including in the Grand'Anse department. ROPAGA has had great success in organizing community-based savings and loan groups through the Konsèy Nasyonal Finansman Popilè (KNFP) model of Solidarity mutual (MUSO), with a nearly 100% repayment rate on its current small loans. There is also no insurance product available for agriculture in the Grand'Anse department. This project will scale up these efforts to ensure that communities targeted by the project are able to establish and manage one of these community finance groups. Approximately 2,700 people in 90 groups will be targeted, through:

- Reinforcing finance groups to allow members to make productive investments in sustainable livelihood their productivity and resilience.
- Developing a line of credit to enable ten entrepreneurs or CBOs to invest in food processing and packaging. These loans will have reasonable interest rates and repayment terms. The repayments from these loans will establish a credit fund within ROPAGA that will be used after the project ends to continue to make loans and productive investments in agricultural activities in the department.
- Supporting the development of annual business plan competitions, providing a seed capital grant to women- and youth-owned ventures in the agricultural sector, on the basis of competition among business plans. This competition will target established small businesses as well as start-ups in order to bring innovations and new technologies in the agriculture and food security sector. The average grant awarded will be approximately \$10,000.
- As part of the access to finance strategy, ROPAGA and its affiliated organizations will be supported in designing proposals and submitting them to call for proposals launched by donor-funded programs such as IDB, the World Bank, WFP or the UN agencies. Furthermore, technical assistance will be provided to young and women farmers affiliated to ROPAGA to participate in business plan competitions organized at national level such as Digicel Entrepreneurs.
- With the support of WFP, synergies will be sought with ROPAGA in the roll-out of a micro-insurance program. WFP will directly support the financial product development and seek to include ROPAGA's producers in the development of a pilot project and its potential scale-up, including related risk management activities, through additional funding.

Component 4: Institutional strengthening of ROPAGA as a leading organization in sustainable agriculture development in the Grand'Anse department.

After 15 years of experience characterized by notable success stories, ROPAGA has the potential to become a champion in the Haitian Agriculture sector. However, to achieve this goal, its capacity has to be revamped, especially to become financially sustainable and management savvy. Thus, in addition to the three main components described above, the project will include institutional strengthening activities for ROPAGA and its network of producer organizations, to ensure that those involved in the project are well-positioned at the end of the project to be self-financing and able to continue to carry out their activities using revenue generated autonomously and sustainably. Key activities to be financed by this component are a modern farmer monitoring system that will allow ROPAGA to register each farmer's cultivated surface, crops cultivated, yields, quantity sold, and the status of his/her trees. ActionAid will help ROPAGA to develop a strategic plan and a business plan, including the creation of a strategy to become financially self-reliant using revenue generated by ROPAGA's business lines. The goal will be the ability to pay a core permanent

staff of three persons who will support the implementation of the strategic plan beyond the life of the project. The component will also finance study tours and learning exchanges (at the country level or abroad) for ROPAGA and its members so that they can learn from best practices in agriculture, food security and resilience as well as to establish strategic partnerships.

2.3. Target population and the targeting strategy for the project

The project will target 10,000 farmers (primarily smallholder producers, especially women and youth) in the municipalities of Jérémie and Roseaux in the Grand'Anse department, representing around 5% of the total 192,436 inhabitants of this area. At least 40% of the direct beneficiaries will be women and 30% youth.

The majority of the population of these two communes lives primarily on agriculture. According to the results of the general agricultural census, there are more than 16,000 farms each cultivating an average of 1 hectare of useful agricultural area. As indicated above, food security is an issue in the department. As of June 2021, based on the IPC classification, from a scale of 1 (minimal) to 5 (Famine), the food security bracket is 2 (stressed) to 3 (Crisis)². 6% is the overall acute malnutrition rate revealed by the SMART nutritional survey developed in 2020, compared to 4% according to EMMUS VI (2016-2017). Severe acute malnutrition stands at 2.1%, slightly exceeding the emergency threshold of 2% set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Global acute malnutrition, which includes the rates of severe and moderate acute malnutrition, is on the rise in Grand'Anse (5%).

Each component of the project will have a different targeting strategy, with the goal of serving in some way all agricultural producers in the two municipalities by the end of the project. Many of the targeted groups are already members of ROPAGA. The participation of some non-members such as small suppliers of agricultural inputs and owners of food processing facilities are critical to achieve the expected results in a sustainable fashion. ROPAGA aims to target vulnerable populations as its primary beneficiaries, including the very poor, widows, female heads of household, and those who have suffered the greatest losses from the August 2021 earthquake and tropical storm Grace. It will also leverage its activities by partnering with other organizations operating in the agriculture sector, especially ActionAid and the World Food Programme, and creating synergies with other projects developed by WFP in the geographical area (Social Protection and School Feeding programmes).

Component 1 will mainly target farmers (members and non-members of ROPAGA) who have access to parcels of land and are interested in planting and tending to agroforestry and climate-resilient cash crops. They will be selected according to the following criteria: i) they express their interest by signing a request form; ii) they accept to pay a fee for the service proposed by the project; iii) they were affected by Hurricanes Matthew and/or Grace; iv) they were affected by the August Earthquake, v) they have lived in the Grand'Anse department for the last three years.

Component 2 will improve marketing opportunities for all producers, who are or who become members of ROPAGA, and participating CBOs (estimated 5,000 producers). More than 70% of the direct beneficiaries will be women.

Component 3 will target community-level organizations to establish savings and loan groups in project zones, serving a targeted 2,700 members. ROPAGA will follow its current processes for setting up these organizations, targeting primarily agri-business women. The loans provided through Component 3 will also target established farmer cooperatives and entrepreneurs who have already launched businesses to transform agricultural products and are looking to scale up or professionalize their ventures.

² <https://fews.net/central-america-and-caribbean/haiti/food-security-outlook/june-2021>

Component 4 will address institutional strengthening of ROPAGA as a leading organization in sustainable agriculture development in the Grand'Anse department. The beneficiaries of this component will be the members of ROPAGA and its six affiliated partner organizations, totaling about 35,000 people of whom more than two thirds are women, who will benefit from improved services. Partner organizations will be selected based on their current needs, as well as their seniority as members of ROPAGA. Priority will be given to women's groups in order to empower vulnerable women.

2.4 Major obstacles to smallholder and related small business development in the food and agriculture sectors in the project area.

The department of Grand'Anse is one of the poorest regions in Haiti: 79.6% of the inhabitants live below the poverty line.³ Located in the path of hurricanes and prone to deforestation, the department is exposed to the risks of drought, flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. Disaster preparedness, response capacity and level of resilience are still too low today, despite the frequent crises. The World Food Programme identified 578,000 food insecure people in the affected areas (South, Nippes, and Grand'Anse).⁴ To add to this food insecurity, food prices in Grand'Anse are the highest in the country. The socio-political crisis, the blocking of roads, the long distance of the Grand'Anse department from Port-au-Prince, the Covid-19 crisis and the ensuing runaway inflation have had a great impact on the availability of food, both local and imported. Grand'Anse desperately needs a revival of agriculture-related small businesses and a strengthening of its value chains - linking producers to sellers - in order to build the resilience of vulnerable populations, adapt their agriculture in the face of climate change, and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks.

Major obstacles to smallholders and related small business development in the food and agriculture sectors in the project area are:

- (i) **Inadequate access to financing for smallholder agriculture.** Currently there are no commercially available financial products adapted to agricultural production (interest rates are too high and loan terms are too short for most agricultural pursuits), making it nearly impossible for small farmers to use this supply of financing. A very small number of institutions are involved in the financing of agricultural activities; traditionally, agriculture is considered a high-risk sector. As a result, ROPAGA has been testing alternative community financing options, but they need to be strengthened.
- (ii) **Weak resilience in the face of shocks related to climate change, natural disasters, and a changing business environment.** When disasters occur, farmers often lose an entire season of crops, livestock perish, and seeds become scarce. Long periods of drought caused by climate change have become increasingly common. To address this issue ROPAGA has been promoting plant propagation, reforestation, establishment of orchards and beekeeping. ROPAGA has already planted around 30 diversified orchards in communal sections combining climate change resilient crops such as cashew and mango trees with pineapple, banana, and yellow yam plantings. In order to scale up these initiatives through the proposed Agroforestry and Resilience Project, the organization would like to introduce more climate change resilient crops in a way that further strengthens farmers' resilience. There is also a strong need to define appropriate strategies to address the volatile business environment in the department. In the last three years, insecurity and roadblocks have paralyzed Grand'Anse farmers' access to Port-au-Prince, which is the biggest market for agricultural products. The increase in inflation

³ ECVMAS étude sur les conditions des ménages après le séisme, 2012

⁴WFP Haiti: Emergency Situation Report #1, 19 August 2021

during this period from 12.4% to 23% contributed to decreasing ROPAGA and its farmers' income.⁵

- (iii) **Inadequate food security and access to markets.** There is a wide variety of nutritious agricultural production in the Grand'Anse department that could meet the nutritional needs of the population including breadfruit, corn, yams, bananas, beans, cassava, and all types of fruits (pineapples, oranges, papayas, etc). However, poor transport conditions between the production area and the markets and a lack of processing facilities result in many perishable products being wasted or sold for low prices. There is also a need to stimulate the demand of local products through branding and marketing communication since many consumers are not aware of the nutritional value of some agricultural products promoted by ROPAGA.
- (iv) **Inadequate productivity.** Farmers in the Grand'Anse department have been registering low yields for their crops due to lack of agricultural mechanization, inappropriate tools used for agriculture, inappropriate production techniques, and low-quality seeds used. The farmers expressed the need to receive extension services related to field cultivation techniques, cultivation techniques in arboriculture, advice on livestock, as well as choice of crops and varieties.⁶

These constraints were present before the Covid-19 pandemic, but have been exacerbated with national shutdowns, the closing of ports, disruptions in the value chains for inputs, and restrictions on domestic and international travel. The Grand'Anse department was among the most affected by this crisis, due to its distance from Port-au-Prince, where the greatest demand for agricultural products is concentrated.

The project, building on WFP's experience and expertise, will scale up ROPAGA's and ActionAid's responses to these top barriers, by (i) facilitating access to technical assistance and access to credit both at the small household-level and at the business-level scale, (ii) improving access to food transformation opportunities, and (iii) emphasizing the planting of trees that mitigate climate change and natural disaster risks, while at the same time providing sustainable income to improve the standard of living of farmers and ensure food security.

2.5 Linkages between POs and private sector actors.

The commercial banking sector's agriculturally focused products in Haiti are still extremely underdeveloped and inaccessible to small farmers and entrepreneurs. Therefore, this project will attempt to fill the gaps left by commercial banks by reinforcing existing small-scale community savings and loan groups based on the Village Saving Loan Associations (VSLA) introduced by CARE in the Grand'Anse department and Konsèy Nasyonal Finansman Popilè (KNFP)'s solidarity group model named MUSO, and by issuing loans specifically for processing equipment to entrepreneurs and CBOs. In time, as producers become more productive and resilient to climate shocks, and processors prove that their businesses are profitable, commercial banks may begin to take more risks and start providing agricultural loans to small producers and agricultural businesses. Additionally, to improve access to finance, the project is planning to organize business plan competitions targeting youth and women businesses in collaboration with the chambers of commerce of the Grand'Anse department, private banks, and private universities as non-financial private sector entities, especially to create opportunities for graduate students to innovate in business.

The project has a strong private sector focus, despite bypassing the commercial finance sector. Component 2 will facilitate improved access to markets through activities specifically implemented with the private sector – attracting entrepreneurs who hope to start enterprises that will transform raw produce into higher-value products and establishing links between producers of inputs such as seeds, organic fertilizers,

⁵ <https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/indicateur/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?locations=HT>

⁶ MARNDR, June 2015. Integrated Census.

packaging materials and equipment, and the cooperatives and businesses that will purchase crops from farmers and process them. The project will develop relationships between these processors and local grocery stores, supermarkets in larger cities such as Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince, and other larger cooperatives and companies that serve the export markets. The project is committed to purchasing all supplies and inputs locally, whenever possible, to promote local economic development and support local private sector businesses. The Agriculture Direction of the Department of Grand'Anse was given a facility for processing fruits as part of a past FAO project, but this is yet to be operationalized. This lack of sustainability on the part of government-managed initiatives is one of the main reasons why this project has chosen to work with private sector entrepreneurs and CBOs instead, believing that people whose livelihoods depend on functioning equipment are more likely to make use of and maintain the processing equipment financed by the project. The project's collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment will take the form of building on and scaling-up government-implemented activities where there is a logical synergy. The project will also participate in sector activities led by these ministries in order to search for complementarity and synergy.

2.6 Expected results of this project and how they will be measured at output, outcome, and impact levels.¹⁵

See also the Results Monitoring Matrix in Annex 2, Table E.

The **impact** that this project will measure is the increase in household income for beneficiaries. This will be measured through baseline and end line evaluation surveys and is estimated to be \$500 per beneficiary household.

Outcomes will be measured through a baseline and end line survey and will include:

1. Increase in food security, as measured through the number of meals consumed per day among beneficiaries. The project is estimated to increase the meal consumption among beneficiaries from one meal per day to two meals per day.
2. Volume of produce transported to markets with project support will increase from 5 tons/year to 20 tons over the life of the project.
3. Volume of produce transformed or preserved with project support will increase from 10 tons to 35 tons over the life of the project.
4. Revenue generated by ROPAGA's delivery of services. This will double, from approximately \$2,000/year to \$4,000/year.

The **Outputs** that will result from this project will be measured through quarterly project reports and will include:

1. 120,000 trees planted
2. 2,000 farmers trained in agro-ecological techniques
3. 200 households receiving livestock
4. 200 households receiving veterinary support for their livestock
5. 300 people receiving bee-keeping training and supplies
6. 800 women participating in gardening trainings
7. 1 brand will be established for ROPAGA products
8. 600 women will be trained on home food preservation
9. 130 savings/loan groups will be supported
10. 3,900 members of savings/loan groups will be supported
11. 20 entrepreneurs will receive loans for post-harvest processing equipment
12. 20 entrepreneurs will receive grants through the Business Plan Competition

13. 1 farmer tracking system will be developed

2.7 Evidence that the proposed approach and activities will successfully address the issues identified

This project is a scaling up of the most successful activities that ROPAGA has been implementing since its inception in 2005 with the support of ActionAid in the Grand'Anse department, incorporating lessons learned and building on established relationships and efforts, especially with its organization members and ActionAid. In addition, ROPAGA, ActionAid and WFP have extensive experience in all four component areas.

Component 1: Improving Food Security and Resilience to Shocks - ROPAGA hopes to scale up its successful tree sapling production efforts, to increase the number of saplings produced per year and thereby serving more farmers and increasing the number of acres of tree cover in the department. To date, more than 500 producers have established orchards on their properties with assistance from ROPAGA, and this project will scale up this effort to reach thousands of landowners, helping to "re-green" the Grand'Anse department. The project will also capitalize on the honeybee initiative carried out by ROPAGA, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other smallholder groups, which has positioned ROPAGA as a leader in honeybee promotion, both as a sustainable income stream and environmental protection strategy in the Grand'Anse department.

Component 2: Improving Access to Markets - Lessons learned from past interventions and current interventions of ActionAid and ROPAGA, such as the processing of corn and breadfruit in food security and value chain reinforcement suggest that access to markets can be improved for farmers by using a broad set of strategies that fill gaps in the value chains. Capitalizing on its experience, ROPAGA will also provide support for food processing, creating brands for local products and promoting them.

Component 3: Access to Finance - ROPAGA has a proven success record with improving access to agricultural finance by building microfinance, especially among women, through solidarity finance groups (VSLA, and MUSO). Since 2009, ROPAGA has managed a revolving credit program of over USD 60,000 (6,000,000 gourdes) which began with USD 14,200 (1,000,000 gourdes) from a donor-financed project and has served over 200 people per year. This is a success story rarely achieved in terms of providing access to finance in Haiti. Consequently, this project hopes to strengthen access to finance through similar business models by leveraging financing from GAFSP to put in place a mechanism that will continue to provide agricultural investment opportunities for years to come.

2.8 Component 4: Institutional Capacity Building - Finally, the project is planning to provide capacity building to ROPAGA as a leading framers organization in the Grand'Anse department. The organization will be empowered so that it can continue the activities initiated by the project.

In summary, why GAFSP should provide grant funding to the proposed project

Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world - the incidence of poverty has reached nearly 60 percent of the population of Haiti,⁷ and the Grand'Anse department, despite having a huge potential for agriculture development, is one of the poorest regions of the country. It has been hit by devastating natural disasters including hurricanes, tropical storms, and earthquakes, made worse by decades of deforestation that has destroyed many of the natural ecosystems. Despite these frequent shocks, the region still has great potential for agricultural production, providing roots, coffee, cocoa, mangoes, citrus, and other fruits of the food supply to the Haitian population. The demand for agricultural products is increasing as the population grows. Imports of agricultural products and derivatives now represent more than a billion dollars. As Haiti's economy continues to grow, so will internal demand, providing excellent expanding domestic market

⁷ UNDP-ICPE, June 2021

opportunities for investors.⁸

If the people can establish climate-resilient agricultural practices and make relatively minor investments in processing facilities, the targeted affected communities will be better able to withstand future climate shocks, will be able to climb out of poverty, improve the nutrition and health of their children, and simultaneously protect the environment and their own productive assets. ROPAGA has established itself as one of the most well-respected producer organizations in the Grand'Anse department and after 15 years serving an ever-growing number of member CBOs and producers, is perfectly poised to launch a scaling up of its successful activities to reach even more producers all across the department of Grand'Anse. With the help of GAFSP funding, and in partnership with ActionAid and the World Food Programme, ROPAGA will be strengthened institutionally, technically, and administratively to carry out its business-oriented ventures, improve its access to finance and markets, and increase its member smallholder producers' resilience and profitability under a clear intervention logic.

The proposed activities have measurable outcomes, responding to clearly identified needs in the local context. They address medium- to long-term needs for a sustainable recovery of the agriculture and food sectors following the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the earthquake and tropical storm of August 2021. The project incorporates elements of all three *GAFSP priority cross-cutting themes* of promoting gender and the empowerment of women and girls, strengthening climate resilience, and improving nutritional outcomes. It is evidence-based, taking lessons learned from relevant past experiences into account, and demonstrates ROPAGA's implementation capacity and readiness. With GAFSP funding, ROPAGA will be one step closer to helping farmers in Roseaux and Jeremie transform subsistence farming into a productive and profitable activity where producers can reap the full benefits of the great potential of their land.

Section 3. Context for the Proposed Project (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)

3.1 Describe the state of the agriculture and food system in the project area, including any current and future pressures on the sector (e.g., climate risks). Describe any impacts and disruptions caused by COVID-19, particularly impacts in project activity areas and on the target populations.

The agricultural sector is one of the engines of the Haitian economy, representing more than one fifth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing a majority of rural residents.⁹ However, the national food supply is characterized by its inadequacy in the face of demand. The agricultural sector provides only about 45% of the country's food consumption products, with the rest being imported.¹⁰ Agriculture is characterized by a lack of productivity in the sector due, among other things, to the degradation of ecosystems, and a lack of transformational investment.¹¹ Despite the various interventions by actors in the area, the problems associated with the isolation of agricultural production areas, the comprehensive management of malnutrition, the resilience of vulnerable populations, and the adaptation of agriculture to climate change remain major challenges to be met to reduce the region's vulnerability to the shocks of periodic food and climate crises.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Grand'Anse department, with approximately 72% of its 452,878 inhabitants working in this sector. The economy is based on the cultivation of yams, beans, corn, cassava, peanuts, and the promising sectors of sea fishing and castor oil. Coffee and vegetable crops are grown in high altitude areas but on a small scale. In 2016, six years after the devastating earthquake,

⁸ <https://www.cfihaiti.com/index.php/en/business-sectors/agribusiness>

⁹ BRH, avril 2020. <https://www.brh.ht/wp-content/uploads/pibsecteur.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/haiti/fao-en-haiti/le-pays-en-un-coup-doeil/en>. 30 juin 2020

¹¹ [1] PNUD. Bilan commun de pays

Hurricane Matthew struck the departments of the South and Grand'Anse and caused severe damage in the country equivalent to 32 percent of the GDP.¹² In particular, it caused immense damage in the agriculture sector. Many resources were destroyed, undermining past investments and efforts for economic and infrastructural recovery. The recent earthquake that occurred on August 14, 2021, and the tropical storm that followed only a few days later damaged the agriculture in the region further. According to the early damage assessment made by the Ministry of Agriculture, some plantations and agriculture infrastructure, such as micro-irrigation systems and processing facilities, were destroyed.

Agricultural production has languished in the face of these recurrent natural disasters, extreme weather events (e.g., droughts), and farmers' limited access to information, modern technology and practices. Limited access to capital, environmental degradation, weak public or private agricultural extension services, and poor access to markets limit the potential for farmers to improve production and sales of food and cash crops.¹³

Additionally, women often have no access to land or credit to develop their activities or invest in new equipment. Women in Haiti face additional barriers in the labor market where they are less likely to be employed and earn significantly less than men. They often have no access to land or credit to develop their activities or invest in new equipment such as food processing tools. In Grand'Anse, women only own 20% of the registered farms and women and girls continue to be affected by severe inequality¹⁴. In addition, women are very affected by the scarcity of staple foods, because this complicates their role as suppliers of their households.¹⁵

In the department of Grand'Anse, farmer groups were particularly affected by COVID-19. Their activities were paralyzed at the beginning of the pandemic because market activities were slow. The ROPAGA and its affiliated organizations could not meet as usual. They had to meet in a small group of less than 15 persons and only six months into the pandemic, the demand for some local products (ginger, citrus, etc.) increased again.

The COVID response was coordinated by the local authorities under the leadership of the Representative of the Ministry of Health. Social distance measures imposed by the Central Government were promoted. To support its entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19, ROPAGA did not take interest on loans granted to them. It also extended pay back periods, facilitating the activities of its members. This relieved struggling members and allowed them to continue producing.

To improve the state of the agriculture sector, some actors have provided support. Some examples include the following: The European Commission financed an emergency assistance project in food security, education and shelter for vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Matthew in Grand 'Anse implemented by CARE and funded by ECHO. The GAFSP project aims to complement the actions related to food security and livelihoods of the aforementioned project. In addition, the action will allow synergy with the Urbayiti project implemented by CARE, which has the goal to help increase the resilience of the city of Jérémie and its inhabitants. Further, FAO is implementing a project to combat desertification. Good practices concerning agroecology and farmers' groups on seed management will be taken up in particular by this action. The Swiss Cooperation is supporting several value chains through the PAGAI project. ActionAid is implementing the project "ASARANGA : Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire, au Renforcement Agricole et à l'Amélioration

¹² Post-disaster needs assessment for Cyclone Matthew, Republic of Haiti, MPCE, 2017, p.55

¹³ USAID, January 2020. Fact sheet

¹⁴ ActionAid, 2020

¹⁵ <https://www.ceci.ca/en/projects/climate-adaptation-and-economic-development-of-haitis-agricultural-sectors-aveti>

Nutritionnelle dans la Grand'Anse" in the communes of Roseaux et Jérémie. The objective of the project is to contribute to increasing the food and nutritional security of vulnerable groups affected by the passage of Hurricane Matthew in the municipalities of Jérémie and Roseaux.

3.2 How the proposed project will address medium- to long-term COVID-19 response and recovery of the agriculture and food sectors in a changing climate and support the principle of 'building back better'¹⁶

Despite a relatively low number of Covid-19 cases and deaths in Grand'Anse, as compared to Port-au-Prince or other countries, producers in Grand'Anse have felt the effects of the global pandemic through disruptions to the value chains that they work in. Agriculture production ground to a halt at the beginning of the pandemic due to social distance measures imposed by the government and the fear among farmers that they would not be able to access markets for anything that was produced. Consequently, there was a sharp decrease in production, and therefore a loss of an entire year's potential income. Those who did produce and harvest in 2020 faced commercialization problems, and many had to sell at greatly reduced prices, sometimes even at a loss.

Lessons learned from past disasters in Haiti indicate that there is often a shortage in agriculture inputs, especially seeds, after disasters. Since the supply of seeds is limited after disasters, the price usually rockets. That has weakened the resilience of farmers. To address this issue, ROPAGA is planning to create a modern seed bank with the support of ActionAid. The pandemic highlighted the risks associated with producing crops that have limited shelf life, as a disruption in transportation or exports, or a national shut-down right at harvest time can mean the spoilage of an entire year's crop. Therefore, ROPAGA is helping its members and communities build back better by focusing on ways to transform perishable products into shelf-stable products that can be stored and transported more easily, adding flexibility to a sector that is traditionally very seasonally-driven with a small window for marketing. If producers in the area have access to facilities to process their crops into shelf-stable products, future shutdowns due to natural disasters, political unrest or health crises will have less of an impact on the livelihoods and food security of these producers and their families. Planting climate-resistant trees such as coconuts, that can help buffer communities from tropical storms and hurricanes, will help these communities endure future storms, which are likely to become more frequent and more devastating as climate change accelerates. Encouraging savings at a household level through small-scale finance programs will help households save, literally, for a rainy day, enabling them to bounce back from unexpected shocks, restart their agricultural activities, and build back better after every setback.

3.3 Linkages between the proposed project activities and the strategic priorities that are relevant for the involved PO(s)

This project brings together all of ROPAGA's strategic priorities and builds on the activities that have been most successful over the past 15 years, growing out of three "roots" that underpin all of ROPAGA's activities: Sustainable Development, Democratic Participation, and Participative Local and Regional Development. ROPAGA's approach of working through local community-based organizations ensures that all its activities are decentralized and involve participation of the beneficiaries from the beginning to the end. The organization is dedicated to the empowerment of women and requires a minimum level of participation of women in all its activities, implementing many activities specifically with and for women. Finally, ROPAGA's devotion to the idea of sustainability and self-sufficiency guides the management of the revolving credit facility that will continue to operate after the project ends, generating revenue for ROPAGA to continue to serve its members and to make additional investments in productive endeavors. ROPAGA also collects membership dues that will enable the organization to continue to function even in the absence of donor

support.

ActionAid Haiti, which is supporting ROPAGA in the design and implementation of the project, is committed to promoting an approach which prioritizes the protection and promotion of human rights generally, women's rights more specifically, and the environment for a feminist, just green transition:

- Feminist: in addressing the glaring power imbalances of gender and other forms of discrimination such as class, race, and sexual orientation.
- Just: in ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Green: in providing a path to a sustainable balance of our current needs with those of future generations and other forms of life around us.

3.4 How the proposed project activities are aligned with national priorities (the country's agriculture and food security strategies, national COVID-19 Response Plan, or other approved development plans) and linkages to government programs

The project is aligned with the government's agriculture strategy both at national and local level.

In 2020, faced with Covid-19, the government took numerous measures to contain the spread of the virus in order to mitigate the risks that compromise the country's security and sustainable development objectives. With the support of international partners, the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) have also undertaken socio-economic impact studies of Covid-19.¹⁶ To address the short-term impact of the pandemic, the MPCE and the MEF produced a note on the post-Covid-19 economic recovery plan, the PREPOC 2020-2022, which serves as a framework for the 2020-2021 budget. PREPOC has five priority pillars: i) Economic diversification and acceleration of growth focused on agriculture, industry, tourism and digitalization; ii) Development of basic infrastructure and energy services; iii) Support for SMEs and job creation; iv) Development of human capital and social inclusion; v) Building resilience to natural shocks.

The proposed project activities align with national priorities, such as the country's agriculture and food security strategies, the national COVID-19 Response Plan, and all the PREPOC pillars as per below:

- i) Economic diversification and acceleration of growth focused on agriculture, industry, tourism and digitalization: The current project will promote diversification of farmer sources of income through support to market-driven value chains. The marketing of existing products will be improved through access to market support as well as the introduction of new marketable products.
- ii) Development of basic infrastructure and energy services: The project will improve transport of agricultural products as well as their transformation.
- iii) Support for SMEs and job creation: The project will encourage existing SME and new ventures associated with agriculture value chains.
- iv) Development of human capital and social inclusion: Financial inclusion will be encouraged through community finance (VSLA and MUSO). Human capital managing farmer organizations will be developed to take the lead of the agriculture sector in the Grand'Anse department.
- v) Building resilience to natural shocks: The project will promote agroforestry and seed conservation as strategies to improve farmer resilience to natural shocks.

¹⁶ UNDP June 2021. INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION:HAITI

In line with the national strategy, at departmental level, the Ministry of Agriculture has identified the following priorities, all of which will be addressed by the project: (i) Support to farmers for access to inputs by developing the capacity of producers / groups to generate inputs, improved seeds, seedlings; (ii) Promoting access to credit through solidarity mutuals, and improved capacity to seek more financing; (iii) Strengthening producers' technical production capacity (iv) Improving food security and nutrition; (v) Addressing climate change by different means; and (vi) Empowering women and Youth.

Section 4. Cross-cutting Themes (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)

4.1 The proposed project addresses all three of the GAFSP priority crosscutting themes

- ✓ Gender and empowerment of women and girls
- ✓ Climate resilience
- ✓ Improved nutritional outcomes

4.2 How the project will address the identified thematic focus area(s)

Gender and empowerment of women and girls – see section 4.3 below.

Climate resilience – ROPAGA and ActionAid understand well that any agriculture project that is planned in the Grand'Anse department must take climate shocks into account and must prioritize building resilience to these shocks in all activities. To mitigate the impacts of climate change, smallholder farmers will need to adapt their agricultural practices. Agroecology systems, including agroforestry practices, help smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change. Agroecology is a system of agriculture based on native conditions of soil, water, local seeds, and local expertise of smallholder farmers. It aims to identify the major risks and challenges local communities face and aims to implement site-specific adaptation strategies to increase the resilience of smallholder production systems, including through women's leadership. Agroecology has multiple additional benefits: an improved hydrological cycle; improved soil fertility; rehabilitated degraded lands; increased incomes; increased biodiversity; and increased mitigation and adaptation to climate change by acting as a carbon sink, reducing CO2 emissions by between 48 and 60%, and by reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers. To this end, the project will prioritize the propagation and planting of other agroforestry trees, which will help prevent soil erosion, capture carbon, and provide some stability of a guaranteed harvest that is much less weather-dependent and less susceptible to flooding or drought than annual crops. The transformation of produce into shelf-stable products provides significant flexibility in transportation and marketing of agricultural products, so that a natural disaster or political uprising, which could prevent transportation of crops, will be less likely to result in the loss of an entire crop's income.

Improved nutritional outcomes – Nutritional outcomes for children are directly related to household poverty levels and are significantly affected by unexpected crises such as natural disasters. The best way to ensure proper nutrition for children is to increase household income and make that income less vulnerable to shocks. This project will build household resilience through planting of high value tree crops, developing transformation and marketing opportunities for those crops and helping families participate in savings and credit groups to help them weather any shocks that may come. A family that can weather the shock of a storm or other crises will be more able to ensure that its children receive adequate food. In addition to generally building resilience and raising household incomes, this project will also help families learn how to safely and effectively preserve the produce that they grow, so that the nutrients in those crops are available to children year-round rather than only seasonally. Based on successful past experiences, the project will also promote women-led home gardens as a strategy to increase the consumption of high nutritive value foods for 800 households. This will be coupled with awareness raising and training for women in

collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The project will also seek for synergy and complementarity with WFP projects to improve the nutrition status of households.

Moreover, synergies will be developed with WFP interventions in nutrition and school feeding, in the targeted areas, contributing to decrease malnutrition rates

4.3 How the participation and role of women smallholder producers will be increased in POs and smallholder producer groups as a result of the proposed project

In 2020, WFP conducted a gender in value chain analysis to understand key roles and responsibilities, causes of social inequalities and exclusion across its agricultural value chain, specifically under the small holder farmers and home-grown school feeding program, and to identify key opportunities for women to equitably participate and benefit in advancing their inclusive and sustainable development. The key findings and recommendations are applicable to the context of the Grand'Anse department. The study noted that the women's involvement in productive value chain activities contributed to their attained economic empowerment, as well as reduced gender inequalities at the household and community level. As such, women had a new profound status at the household level, whereby increasing their involvement in decision-making processes as well as their access and control over resources contributed to improved gender dynamics, decreasing tensions with the husband/ spouse, and reducing their risks and exposures to gender-based violence.

The various project activities will indeed contribute to ensuring smallholder women producers' equitable participation and benefit, given that gender dynamics at the household and community level has been taken into consideration throughout the design and will continue to be taken into consideration across the implementation and monitoring phases.

Further to this, to increase the participation and role of women smallholder producers, the project will support the development of a strategy based on the following:

- Minimum quotas can be put in place to ensure women's equitable participation during trainings and workshops, which are organized under the project activities. Women of diverse groups will be consulted regarding the timing and locality of the activities to ensure that their domestic and unpaid roles are taken into consideration.
- Diverse women and men will be consulted throughout the design, implementation, and monitoring processes of the project, particularly with a focus of women's voices from the most marginalized groups.
- Awareness raising activities amongst men and women of diverse groups will be rolled out at the community level to challenge traditional socio-cultural gender norms and structures.
- Women-owned businesses and women-managed CBOs will be given first consideration in the evaluation of business plan proposals for grant funding and post-harvest processing loans, coupled with the support that they require (trainings, credit etc.).
- Women will be represented in leadership roles such as within the project management team, in the project governance, as well as at the community level as field staffs and within community committees and will remain active in all fieldwork and community engagement activities.
- ROPAGA will collect, analyze, and report sex-disaggregated data for all relevant project indicators and, if a gender bias is observed, will determine how to implement the project in a more gender-

transformative way so more women can benefit.

- The project will give particular recognition to women's achievement as a way to encourage them to keep participating in agriculture activities.

These measures will contribute to increasing the participation and role of women smallholder producers. Other measures will be identified during project implementation and taken to promote women participation.

Section 5. Project Implementation, Sustainability and Budget (weighting 25%) (suggested 5-6 pages)

5.1 Risks to achieving the proposed project's objectives and potential negative externalities or spillovers that could result from the proposed project activities and targeting

The project has identified eight risks and three potential negative externalities:

Risks	Negative Externalities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Climate and Natural Disaster Risks ● Theft and Violent Crime Risks ● Political Risks ● Social Risks ● Health Risks ● Monetary Risks ● Lack of local staff capacity in Grand'Anse ● Fraud and Corruption Risks ● Completion/Results Risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Externalities ● Social Externalities ● Gender Externalities

A detailed assessment, including descriptions and mitigations of all of these risks can be found under Annex 3, Tables F and G.

5.2 Specific design measures that will be incorporated to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the project activities and outcomes

Sustainability is the greatest challenge in a country like Haiti that is extremely resource-poor and susceptible to frequent natural disasters. Taking lessons from ROPAGA's past fifteen years of experience in the sector, from ActionAid's 24 years in Haiti and nearly 50 years globally, as well as learning from other agriculture and reforestation projects implemented in Haiti over the past half-century, this project incorporates the following sustainability measures:

- The activities defined are relevant to the current situation, aligned with government priorities and they will be carried out in such a way that they are sustainable, by emphasizing community participation and ownership;
- The species of trees are selected so that people are incentivized to protect and care for them as they are potentially income-producing such as breadfruits, pineapple, cassava, mango, citrus, cacao, etc.;
- The project includes training on tree cultivation and orchard management techniques to ensure a high survival rate of planted trees;
- Establishment of a revolving loan facility is included under this project to issue future loans and pay for its management through loan repayments;
- The project works through and develops the capacities of existing and already-functioning community organizations, to ensure a continued presence in each community after the end of the project;

- The project will be evaluating loan applications and organizing business plan competition applicants with an eye toward ensuring that they are considering sustainability questions such as maintenance of the equipment and post-project operating costs;
- The project will prioritize the provision of equity investment to small agri-businesses that have high growth and scale potential;
- Partners will ensure that financial autonomy is developed for ROPAGA by diversifying income streams to be able to continue the activities after project execution keep its executives;
- The project aims to reinforce ROPAGA's organizational capacity to allow the PO to operate more profitably and help farmers increase their income in a more sustainable way;
- Proposed activities will yield results that remain in the affected communities (processing facilities, pluri-annual fruit trees cultivated in diversified orchards, improved transportation, appropriate financing instruments, link to the markets, etc.).

ROPAGA has experience in all the proposed project activities, and in the implementation of sustainable approaches – and will continue to nurture them and scale them up with the support of ActionAid.

5.3 Parties involved or consulted in the development of the Proposal

This proposal was developed with the involvement of a wide range of actors in the agriculture sector of Grand'Anse, including:

- ROPAGA leadership
- ROPAGA members
- Women's organizations that work with ROPAGA
- The Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Grand'Anse (DDA-GA)
- The Division of the Ministry of Environment in Grand'Anse (DDE-GA)
- Representative of UNDP in Grand'Anse
- Leadership of ActionAid – Haiti
- Haitian Agriculture Consultants
- Civil society leaders in the Grand'Anse department
- Private sector groups in the Grand'Anse department including input vendors and food processors
- WFP Country Office and HQ teams

Both ActionAid and ROPAGA are already working actively in Grand'Anse, implementing projects that have informed this proposal and will serve as the foundation for the proposed project. In addition to the knowledge gained through regular project monitoring, community reviews, testimonies of current beneficiaries and good working relationships with the stakeholders listed above, a field visit organized by ActionAid drilled down into the specific plans for this project with ROPAGA. The field visit was carried out in the Grand'Anse department from August 20 to August 22, 2021 and involved representatives of the consulting firm InterConsultants (IC), ROPAGA, and ActionAid. Luders Jean-Pierre Télisma, general coordinator of ROPAGA, coordinated the meetings with ROPAGA and farmers' groups, and visits to agriculture facilities established by ROPAGA's partners and other potential partners. These consultations helped bring together learning from past projects, national and local priorities, and new ideas into a cohesive project design and laid the groundwork for continuing to engage with these stakeholders during project implementation. In all cases, the stakeholders who were consulted are eager to be involved in implementation, either through exchange of information, or coordination with ongoing activities.

5.4 PO's structure, including membership, and services offered by the PO.

ROPAGA has become one of the most prestigious networks of peasant organizations in the Grand'Anse department since its formation on November 19, 2005. For its first year of operations, it received technical

and organizational support from the Rural Research and Support Group-GRAMIR, a Haitian NGO that had previously worked separately with many different partner organizations. In 2005, ROPAGA was created by bringing together 64 grassroots organizations spread over 2 municipalities (Jérémie, Roseaux). In its early days, ROPAGA managed programs together with GRAMIR so that it gradually acquired institutional capacity to lead local development in the Grand'Anse department. At the end of 2006, ROPAGA collaborated with GRAMIR and ROPANIP Network of Producers' Organizations of Nippes through a local development program that the three institutions co-managed for 4 years (2007-2010). Gradually, ROPAGA gained its independence and today it operates independently with the support of several partners including ActionAid. The organization has 72 grassroots organizations spread across the municipalities of Jérémie, Roseaux, Marfranc. ROPAGA has 4,611 active individual members, including 2,142 women (46%).

The organization is managed by a seven-member Executive Committee that comprises one regional coordinator, a general secretary, a treasurer, a training manager, an organization manager, a communication manager, and a company manager. The organization has a technical arm with ten paid employees, composed of one accounting secretary, two agriculture technicians, two technical advisers, and five field agents. For its financial management, it has its own administrative and financial procedures manual. Its accounting is done through Quick books software which is used to prepare reports. External audits are done on a yearly basis for each program. Internal control is performed through a hierarchy of authority that involves the general coordinator, the executive staff, and the General Assembly / Congress organized every year. The organization performs inventory of its goods regularly.

Elections are held every four years and there has been regular rotation of managers during the lifespan of the organization. The last election occurred on December 29, 2018. To ensure financial sustainability, ROPAGA has several business lines: i) Solidarity funds: Currently the organization provides credit to 40 VSLAs and MUSOs. Each MUSO has 25 members on average and the VSLA has 30 members; it also provides credit to agricultural traders through solidarity groups of 10 people; ii) nurseries to produce and sell seedlings of trees. ROPAGA has the largest nursery in the department, after the germplasm center managed by the Ministry of environment. The nursery has the capacity of 40,000 seedlings (fruit and forest trees). It is a benchmark in the department for seedlings. One of ROPAGA's strengths is in reforestation, especially through fruit production; iii) transport services from farms to markets. That facilitates the marketing of agricultural products; iv) Agricultural transformation. ROPAGA processes and sells processed products: breadfruit, cocoa, ginger, banana, guava, grapefruit, orange, apricot, corn, etc.; v) Fruit growing, including grafting, layering, and cuttings services. These services are open to everyone, but members find the services at lower prices.

Each of its 72 groups pay a membership fee of 2,500 Haitian gourdes for registration and an annual fee of 10 Haitian gourdes per individual member. Revenue from membership fees and services totaled approximately \$5,500 in 2020. This revenue is used to cover the most critical costs, namely human resources. ROPAGA has its own office in Jeremie. According to its last financial statements, its assets are estimated to be \$200,000 for the last fiscal year. These assets are composed mainly of a farm with the tree nursery, the office, and land for crop production; five motorcycles; and, a truck for transportation.

5.5 Proposed project implementation arrangements

ROPAGA, as the Lead PO, will be responsible for managing and implementing the project according to the proposed strategy. As local organization and also lead of the project, ROPAGA is in charge of making direct interface with local authorities, public institutions including the Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture. ROPAGA will liaise with communities and overall lead project activities and reporting.

ActionAid, as an implementing partner, will implement components and activities that align strategically

with its expertise and also play a coordination role supporting ROPAGA in operationalizing the project, managing funds and reporting. ActionAid will play a vital role in monitoring fulfilling accountabilities to communities and stakeholders involved in the project collaboratively with ROPAGA for both accountability and learning purposes. ActionAid will also work on ensuring that all SHEA/safeguarding measures apply throughout the cycle of the project.

The World Food Programme (WFP) as the Supervising body will be in charge of the overall management of the project providing technical and administrative support. It will provide guidance for operationalizing, monitoring & evaluation and reporting. It will be responsible for funding management according to its procedures. In line with its existing strategy of working with ActionAid and local partners, the WFP will work with both AAH and ROPAGA on the technical aspects of the project, however funding will be channeled directly through ActionAid to ROPAGA because the WFP does not have direct previous collaboration with ROPAGA and because ROPAGA has not managed projects of this size due to funding limitations. Working closely with ROPAGA managing the funding, ActionAid will identify areas to support/strengthen ROPAGA administratively.

More information is provided in the budget table in Annex 1.

5.6 Proposed financial and implementation arrangements between the SE and the PO

Funds will be transferred to the PO (ROPAGA) through an implementing partner (IP) (AAH) who will be contracted by WFP through a Field Level Agreement (FLA) where funds/costs will be stipulated. This scheme will ensure reduction of operational risk and leverage empowerment and sustainability of local actors, thanks to a close follow-up and accompaniment of the PO by AAH. The funds will be broken down as per the different Capacity Strengthening and Implementation Costs to be incurred by the partner, and a purchase order (PODA) will be created in favor of the implementing partner for their Capacity Strengthening and implementation costs. Disbursement of funds and internal controls to be applied will be in line with WFP Rules and Regulations. The SE shall make payments to the PO in the currency specified in the approved budget. Payments to the IP will be contingent upon receipt and approval of financial and progress reports as laid out in the FLA. The advance shall not exceed the projected operational costs of the PO for the forthcoming three months, provided that in no case shall the advance exceed USD 100,000. The SE shall pay an advance within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the request. Further, approval of advance requests by the SE will be subject to submission of activity concept notes and detailed budgets that meet the due diligence criteria within the WFP Rules and Regulations. Disbursements for subsequent activities will be dependent on the submission of the statement of expenditures, accompanying receipts and deliverables for any previous payments. At the close of the project the PO shall refund to the SE any advance payment unspent or not spent in accordance with the Agreement to allow for refund to the Trustee. Financial reports will be shared by WFP to the donor as per donor requirements through the Annual Country Reports.

WFP will supervise the IP with technical support from the country and field office. The IP will attend weekly coordination meetings, share weekly, monthly and quarterly reports as per templates for tracking both qualitative and quantitative project indicators. Additionally, project sites and activities will be monitored through WFP field monitors and site visits from program staff.

Audits: The PO may be subject to an internal or external audit by auditors of WFP or by other authorized and qualified agents of WFP for any issue in connection with the Project. Such audit shall be conducted in accordance with the auditing procedures of WFP as provided in the Financial Regulations, Rules and Directives. The PO shall provide WFP unimpeded access to all documentation relating to activities implemented under this Agreement for inspection and audit purposes. Further, the PO shall ensure that all

records are retained for a period of five (5) years following the termination of this Agreement.

Programme Implementation: Project implementation shall be done in line with the GAFSP implementation guidelines with the SE responsible for providing overall oversight support to the PO being an executing entity. Further, the SE will also be responsible for the project assurance which will include: oversight on project activity completion in line with approved activity plan and oversight on project reporting; leveraging synergies among other interventions in the targeted areas. The PO, supported by AAH, will be accountable to the SE for managing the project which includes M&E of the project interventions, achievement of project outcomes and effective utilization of project resources. Project implementation in WFP in its capacity as SE will utilize both its central bureau in the country and the sub-offices in Sud and Grande-Anse departments to provide complementary oversight support.

5.7 Present the overall project budget using the *Tables A, B and C in Annex 1.*

See Annex 1

5.8 PO's readiness:

ROPAGA's previous experiences include:

1. Le Programme de Développement Local PDL (2011-2014) - \$600,000 USD
2. Le Programme de Renforcement des Acquis (2015-2016) - \$235,000 USD
3. Various projects and collaboration with Centre d'Etude et de Coopération Internationale (CECI) 2016-2020
4. Several collaborations with La Coopération Suisse including through the Réseaux de la Grand'Anse Collective, PRAGA (Projet Relèvement Agricole Grand'Anse 2016-2017), a post-disaster project, and PAGAI (Programme de Développement Agricole 2018).

ActionAid has been working in collaboration with local organizations in Haiti for over 20 years, through organizational strengthening activities, agricultural development, food security, women's empowerment, fight for women's rights, awareness of children's rights and schooling, disaster preparedness and emergency response. It operates in 6 departments of the country: the West, the Center, the North, the North-East, Grand'Anse and the South-East, directly or through its historical partners, for the implementation of its regular program and projects. ActionAid has been working in Grand'Anse since 2007, in particular through its regular program with KPGA (Konbit Peyizan Grandans): community development around governance, women's rights and agriculture resilient to climate change. In the same areas, ActionAid and its partners responded to the Matthew emergency in 2016-2017 and to the August 14th, 2021 earthquake, in a multisectoral manner (distribution of food and hygiene kits, reconstruction, cash for seeds, cash for economic recovery, cash for work, training of women entrepreneurs, protection and rights of women).

Annex 1 – Project Budget Tables

Provide comprehensive budget information for the proposed project. All figures should be in US\$ and rounded to the nearest '000.

Table A: Summary of Overall Project Funding

Funding Source	Amount	Has this funding been secured? (Yes/No)?
GAFSP grant amount requested	\$ 2,999,703.79	n/a
PO co-financing ¹⁷		
Other Funding Sources (SE, ODA, international NGOs, etc.)		
Total Project Funding	\$ 2,999,703.79	

Table B: Detailed Project Budget (for each component indicate who will administer the funds and manage procurement – SE or PO)

Components	Activities	GAFSP Funding Requested		Other Funding Sources Amount (US\$)
		Amount Requested (US\$)	Fund management and procurement (SE or PO)	
Component 1: Improving Food Security and Resilience to Climate Shocks and Natural Disasters	Activity 1: Propagation and Planting of Agroforestry Trees	319,203.65	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 2: Livestock improvement	271,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 3: Cultivating Women's Gardens	294,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
Component 2: Improving access to markets for agricultural products	Activity 1: Establishing farm-to-market transportation	252,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	

	routes			
	Activity 2: Branding and Marketing Support	167,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 3: Developing small-scale transformation capacities	347,203.65	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
Component 3: Improving Access to Agricultural Finance	Activity 1: Expansion of MUSO/AVEC groups	257,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 2: Revolving Credit Fund for Post-Harvest Processing Equipment	464,203.65	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 3: Business Plan Competition	312,361.15	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
Component 4: Institutional Capacity Building	Activity 1: Development of self-reliance strategy	51,707.5	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 2: Investment in capital improvement	129,842.5	WFP, ROPAGA and ActionAid	
	Activity 3: Organizational capacity building for ROPAGA	132,375.94		
TOTAL BUDGET		\$2,999,703.79		

B.1. Clarify the underlying assumptions for the proposed budget: For example, indicative unit costs for major investments including how derived, training and workshops, program coordination costs, additional budget notes, etc.

It is important to note that both SE and POs have been included in the column Fund management and procurement, as WFP is the global fund manager, and ROPAGA/AAH are also in charge of the procurement of resources.

Investment amounts budgeted for key equipment to support this project have been arrived at by review of prices from major agro-equipment suppliers in country and the region. Most of these major agro-equipment suppliers have already existing agreements with partners, and these agreements were used to inform equipment budget

lines.

Close coordination and communication with partners have ensured an accurate estimation of the budget costs for implementing partners for this project which, will cover project activity implementation including but not limited to trainings, mobilizations, monitoring, and evaluation.

WFP's allocation for monitoring and evaluation is based on previous and existing projects and is used to ensure effective and timely data collection and analysis required for successful implementation and reporting.

B.2. Will the PO provide any financial or in-kind contribution to the project?

ROPAGA will provide in-kind contribution through its own office which is estimated at 700 USD per month.

Annex 2 – Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

Review *Table D* below for the list of GAFSP Tier 1 (impact) and Tier 2 (output and outcome) indicators and select the indicators that are relevant to the Proposal. The selected GAFSP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) indicators should be included in the Results Monitoring Matrix presented in *Table E* and should feed into the project Results Framework or Log Frame if the Proposal is approved.

Present a Proposal stage Results Monitoring Matrix in *Table E*. This should include indicators for the project as a whole and for all components, as well as indicative end-of-project target values. Refer to the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#) for requirements to be followed for any approved proposals. Refer to the list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators in *Table D* and include those selected in *Table E*. **Note that the GAFSP M&E Plan is currently undergoing revision and there may be changes to the current set of core indicators. Specifically, there may be new indicators to be used by PO-led projects to capture results around the institutional capacity of the POs and access to financial services provided by POs for its members. These changes (once finalized) will be communicated to successful recipients for incorporation into the final Results Monitoring Matrix in the SE project design document.**

Table D. GAFSP Tier 1 and Tier 2 Core Indicators

#	Tier 1 impact indicators for all GAFSP projects	Check if Yes
1	Food and nutrition security <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator and optional indicators are Food Consumption Score (FCS), Minimum Dietary Diversity-Woman (MDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity -Children (MDD-C)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Household income	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Crop yield (apply only to those projects with explicit productivity gain goals)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
#	Tier 2 indicators for all GAFSP projects, <i>Mandatory Breakdowns</i> [†] (unit) <input type="checkbox"/> Indicator notes	
1	Number of beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change ^{††} <input type="checkbox"/> People receiving benefits from the project. <input type="checkbox"/> Disaggregation for gender and those receiving Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)-specific support.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Land area receiving improved production support, <i>percentage of these that are climate smart</i> (ha) <input type="checkbox"/> Area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Disaggregation for climate-smart interventions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support <input type="checkbox"/> Number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Includes technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services. <input type="checkbox"/> Using CSA approaches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) <input type="checkbox"/> Relevant associations established or strengthened by project.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding. <input type="checkbox"/> Volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries) ^{††} <input type="checkbox"/> Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Roads constructed or rehabilitated, percentage resilient to climate risks (km) <input type="checkbox"/> All-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project. <input type="checkbox"/> Percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number) <input type="checkbox"/> Includes markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> (tons) <input type="checkbox"/> Tons of total produce processed sorted by 10 major FAO food groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>

10	<p>People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, <i>gender disaggregated</i> (number of people)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions.</p>	✓
11	<p>People receiving improved nutrition services and products, <i>gender disaggregated, age disaggregated</i> (number of people)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use-Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.).</p>	✓
12	<p><i>Direct employment provided; gender disaggregated</i> (full-time equivalent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of direct employees in a client company.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Part time jobs aggregated to full-time equivalent.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<p>Persons receiving capacity development, <i>gender disaggregated, organization type</i> (number of people)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Distinguishes between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.</p>	✓
14	<p>Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Measures “soft support” for institutional development provided through discrete deliverables.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table E. Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

Indicators ¹⁸	Unit of measurement	Baseline ¹⁹	End-of-project target	Data sources (Data collection instruments)
Project level indicators				
Increases in Household Income	USD/year	0	\$500	Baseline and Endline Evaluation surveys Triangulated with other statistics
Component level indicators ²⁰				
Component 1: Improving Food Security and Resilience to Climate Shocks and Natural Disasters				
Outcome Indicator 1: Increases in consumption	Meals/day	1	2	Baseline and Endline Evaluation surveys
Output Indicator 1: Number of trees planted	Trees	0	120,000	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 2: Number of farmers trained in agro-ecological techniques	Number (Male and Female)	0	2,000	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 3: Number of households receiving livestock	Number (Male and Female)	0	200	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 4: Number of households receiving veterinary support	Number	0	200	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 5: Number of people receiving bee-keeping training and supplies	Number (Male and Female)	0	300	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 6: Number of women participating in gardening trainings	Number	0	800	Project quarterly report
Component 2: Improving access to markets for agricultural products				
Outcome Indicator: Volume of produce transported to markets with project support	Tons	5	20	Project quarterly report
Outcome indicator: Volume of produce	Tons	10	35	Project quarterly report

transformed/preserved with project support				
Output Indicator 7: Brand established	Brand	0	1	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 8: Number of women trained on home food preservation	Number	0	600	Project quarterly report
Component 3: Improving Access to Agricultural Finance				
Output Indicator 9 Number of savings/loan groups supported by project	Number	40	130	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 10: Number of members of savings/loan groups supported by project	Number (Male and Female)	1200	3900	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 11: Number of entrepreneurs receiving loans for post-harvest processing equipment	Number (Male and Female)	0	20	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 12: Number of entrepreneurs receiving grants through Business Plan Competition	Number (Male and Female)	0	20	Project quarterly report
Component 4: Institutional Capacity Building				
- Outcome Indicator Revenue generated by ROPAGA's services	Dollars/year	\$2,190	\$4,000	Project quarterly report
Output Indicator 13: Farmer tracking system developed and functional	System	0	1	Project quarterly report

¹⁸ If any cross-cutting themes were selected in Section 3.1, this table must include some indicators that correspond to the selected

theme(s).

¹⁹ If this is unknown, write TBD (to be determined).

²⁰ Please identify indicators that can clearly represent the causal links in the results chain that bridge the gap between the current status and the objectives (desired high-level indicator). Ideally, under each component there is at least one outcome indicator and correspondent output indicator(s).

Annex 3 - Risks and Negative Externalities

F. Describe important potential risks to *achieving the project's development objective(s)* based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of proposed project activities and operations. Provide an assessment of the likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks, and proposed mitigation measures.

Table F: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L, M, H)	Risk description	Proposed mitigation measures
Institutional capacity for implementation²²: Risk that there is insufficient capacity to implement the project	L	M	Low capacity could result in delays in implementation or confusion.	Recruitment of skilled staff, revision of the salary package if requested to hire someone from out of the area, Training of staff, Support of experienced ROPAGA/ActionAid staff.
Climate and Natural Disaster Risk	M	H	The department is threatened on a recurring basis, causing agriculture loss, soil erosion, destruction of basic infrastructure and scarcity of seeds. Long periods of drought also result in loss of harvest. A natural disaster could disrupt project activities, destroy newly-planted areas, or refocus people's attention on disaster relief efforts instead of project activities.	Regular internal training on risk management and disaster preparedness, Regular link with the early warning system (municipal agricultural offices and CNSA technical secretariat (National Coordination of Food Security), Link with other stakeholders working on risk reduction in the area (disaster risk reduction activities, review of emergency plans with municipalities and civil protection actors), Participation in local and national humanitarian coordination if a disaster occurs.
Theft and Violent Crime Risk	M	M	Insecurity and violent crime have increased in the department over the past several years and are now spreading to rural areas. This could disrupt project operations if project equipment is stolen or vandalized, or if field workers feel unsafe traveling to different project areas.	Regular internal trainings on risk management, Daily monitoring of security issues and travel ban if necessary, Presence of team members in the field to improve risk mitigation in case of troubles (more reactivity, better local context knowledge), Activities adjournment and/or reorganization if necessary, Attention paid to securing valuable equipment and assets.
Political Risk	M	M	During the first two years of the project, there will be elections in the country.	Regular internal trainings on risk management, Daily monitoring of security issues and travel ban if necessary,

			Often, these elections are characterized by political passion and lack of tolerance. Frequently, some political groups set up roadblocks, freezing economic activities. Even national level disruptions and unrest in Port-au-Prince can paralyze agriculture activities in the Grand'Anse department.	Presence of Haitian team members in the field to improve risk mitigation in case of troubles (more reactivity, better local context knowledge), Activities adjournment and/or reorganization if necessary.
Social Risk	L	L	Conflicting agendas with other organizations already involved in the new extension municipalities, or a lack of knowledge about the new areas could lead to a community's resistance to change or other social obstacles.	Development of an extension strategy that includes establishing partnerships with other organizations already present as an entry strategy, with state representations at local level. Obtain feedback from the actors in the municipalities before intervening. Connection with clusters and sectoral tables in Grand'Anse. Presence of the team members in the field to improve beneficiaries' inclusion, participation and acceptance, information meetings. Previous successful projects in the area, with enthusiasm from participants and willingness to build on the previous projects. Experience and expertise of ActionAid in social project engineering. Radio and media opportunities across the region will raise awareness of the project across the local communities and wider country.
Health Risks	M	M	The Covid-19 pandemic has been unpredictable in its scope and effects in Haiti and the Grand'Anse department. It is impossible to know whether the pandemic is nearing its end or just beginning, or whether additional outbreaks of this or other viruses will cause additional shutdowns and disruptions. Weakening of traditional food systems due to decreased resilience caused by COVID-19 could lead to further food insecurity and malnutrition, Deterioration of livelihoods, or Endangering livelihoods through unsustainable survival strategies, which could all have negative	The project will follow all guidance from public health authorities to ensure that it is following appropriate health and safety measures in all activities. Ample flexibility has been built into the project to allow for shifts in schedules and adaptation to social-distancing requirements. Hand-washing stations will be available at all events and events will be held outdoors. On project management: Close monitoring with donors to reorganize project activities and maybe budget line reallocation if requested. Possible remote delivery of training modules. Delay or extension of the contract, depending on the on-going severity of the pandemic On food security: Reinforcement of seed multipliers to guarantee the local availability of seeds, Link with other projects or stakeholders working on reducing the risk of food insecurity in the area (contingency stock, review of

			impacts on the communities' ability to fully participate in project activities.	contingency plans with municipalities and civil protection actors), Presence of ActionAid at the regional sectoral table on food security, Monitoring of food insecurity and malnutrition indicators in collaboration with the actors concerned (CNSA, WFP, NGOs).
Monetary Risks			Agricultural prices could fluctuate due to national or international context, resulting in potential unavailability of products, delay in the procurement of seeds and materials, or reductions in the quantity planned. High inflation and depreciation of the local currency could lead to low motivation from field staff regarding the collapse of their purchasing power, and amounts budgeted in USD may not be able to respond to the quantity of items or services required by the project.	Close monitoring of prices and exchange rate fluctuations will be done by the staff, in connection with CNSA (National Coordination of Food Security) and DDA-GA (Regional Direction of Agriculture in Grand'Anse), dialogue with partners and donors to adapt the budget or activities.
Fraud and Corruption Risks	L	M	Errors, fraud, or irregularities in financial accounting would result in eroded trust with communities, partners and donors, and reduction of available funds for the project	Compliance with ROPAGA and ActionAid's financial management and monitoring manuals, policies and frameworks. Compliance with ActionAid Haiti internal control procedures. Zero tolerance policy to corruption and implementation of ActionAid's whistleblowing policy, including taking any necessary actions. Internal audits. Review of organizational audit findings and recommendations, implementation of any action points. Regular reviews of electronic transfer control systems and conduct regular financial reconciliations.
Completion/Results Risk	L	M	As a result of combinations of the above risk factors and other unforeseen complications in an extremely volatile and unpredictable setting, the implementation of the extension strategy may be delayed, making it impossible to scale out to all target areas during such a short project.	Extension to be done gradually, and flexibility will be built into the project with many potential activities able to occur simultaneously and independently of one another, so that delays in one area or problems in one sector do not derail the entire project.

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).

For Risk rating: L (low risk or impact), M (moderate risk or impact), or H (high risk or impact).

²¹ Indicative list of risks to assess: the technical complexity of the project; the extent to which project design is informed by analytical work; adequacy of number of components and subcomponents; past experience in designing and implementing similar operations; whether the design incorporates or relies on untested or unfamiliar technologies and processes; the extent to which project benefits dependent on external factors beyond the scope of the project.

²² Indicative list of risks to assess: the complexity of the institutional arrangements (at central and local levels) such as number of implementing entities involved; geographical spread of project intervention areas and remoteness of these areas; experience of proposed implementing agency with similar scaled projects with international organizations.

G. Describe important potential negative externalities or spillover effects *that could arise from the project implementation* based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of project activities and operations, as well as an assessment of likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks and proposed mitigation measures.

Table G: Evaluation of Negative Externalities

Potential Negative Externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L,M,H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed mitigation measures
Environmental ²³	L	L	Potential increases in emissions from project-related travel, transportation of produce and machinery. Introduction of non-sustainable packaging in product transformation activities.	Combine project-related travel with other required field visits so as to reduce the number of trips and the consumption of fuel. Encourage entrepreneurs to invest in low-emissions equipment by awarding extra points to grant and loan applications that use sustainable energy sources. Explore options for recyclable or otherwise more sustainable packaging for transformation activities.
Social ²⁴	M	M	Selection of some communities and exclusion of others could result in some ill will between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, or beneficiaries being the target of theft or harassment	The project will ensure that selection criteria of beneficiaries is clear and transparent, and that people have a way to file complaints against the project if bias is suspected.
Gender	L	M	Empowerment of women and increased income for women can sometimes result in increased risks relating to gender-based violence such as domestic violence, as men may feel disempowered	The project will include considerable public outreach about the benefits to all households when women are economically active and independently generating income. The project will ensure consultation of both the men and women of the targeted households, in alignment with the do no harm principle. The project will set up a mechanism to connect women with domestic abuse resources. AAI SHEA and Safeguarding Policy will be used as a review tool.

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).

For Risk rating: L (low risk or impact), M (moderate risk or impact), or H (high risk or impact).

Annex 4 - Prior GAFSP Grant(s)

Not Applicable

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Annex 5 - Proposal Preparation Team

List the names, titles, organizations and email addresses of the core members of the Proposal preparation team (including private consultants and Supervising Entity staff, if any, who directly contributed to completing the Proposal Template). Do not include individuals who participated in wider consultation meetings or workshops held as part of the preparation of the Proposal; their participation and influence in proposal development will have been described in 5.3.

Name	Title	Organization	Email
Angeline Annesteus	Acting Country Director	ActionAid	angeline.annesteus@actionaid.org
Alix Percinthe	Field Program Coordinator	ActionAid	alix.percinthe@actionaid.org
Eloïse Dougère	Head of Fundraising	ActionAid	eloisedougere@gmail.com / eloise.dougere@actionaid.org
Elizabeth Richard	Head of Child Sponsorship Program	ActionAid	elizabeth.richard@actionaid.org
Jempy Fils-Aimé	Consultant	InterConsultants	interconsultantsa@gmail.com
Cynthia Berning	Consultant	InterConsultants	cynthia.berning@gmail.com
Petra Bonometti	Head of Resilience and DRR	World Food Programme	petra.bonometti@wfp.org
Judy Phuong	Gender Specialist	World Food Programme	judy.phuong@wfp.org
Jean Pierre Luders Telusma	General Coordinator	ROPAGA	Telusmapierreluders@gmail.com /Ropaga2013@yahoo.fr
Wisly Jasmin,	Coordinator/Technical Advisor	ROPAGA	wislyj@gmail.com