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Call for Proposals

Guidelines and Proposal Template for Country Submissions

Call Launch Date: 20 May 2021
Submission Deadline: 8 September 2021

GAFSP Call for Proposals: Country Proposal Template[1]

Please review the "GAFSP Call for Proposals: Guidelines for Country Submissions" prior to completing this template[2]. All questions in the Template should be answered and the total length of the completed Proposal should not exceed 20 pages in length (excluding annexes and any supporting documents). Submissions should be in English and should include all documents specified in Table 2 of the Guidelines. Where relevant, include hyperlinks to additional supporting documentation and reference the relevant page numbers. Monetary values should be expressed in US$ or US$ equivalent, specifying the exchange rate used (including the date of the exchange rate), and rounded to the nearest '000.

Section 1: Basic Data

a. Project Name	Inclusive Blue Economy Project
b. Submitting Country/ies	Republic of Haiti
c. Ministry/ies responsible for implementation	Ministry of Economy and Finance
d. Primary Country Contact(s) *(Name, Title, Organization, Email)* *(Names and contact information for proposal preparation team members should be included in Annex 5)*	Mr Patrick Boisvert, Minister, Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Haiti boisvertmp@gmail.com
e. Total GAFSP Grant Funding Requested *(refer to Annex 1 – Project Budget Table)*	Amount Requested: US$ 10 million Minimum Amount Needed: US$ 10 million
f. Estimated project start and end date (mm/yy – mm/yy): 01/22 – 12/27	
g. Preferred Supervising Entity **Supervising Entities for Investments and Technical Assistance (Select only one)** ☐African Development Bank (AfDB) ☐Asian Development Bank (ADB) ☒International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ☐Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) ☐World Bank (WB) **Supervising Entities for Technical Assistance only (optional[3])**	

[1] To obtain an editable Word version of this template, contact the GAFSP Coordination Unit at gafsp-info@gafspfund.org
[2] A different template is available on the GAFSP website for POs applying under this Call for Proposals [https://www.gafspfund.org/guidelines-2021-CfP]
[3] Each Proposal must be supported by one investment Supervising Entity (AfDB, ADB, IFAD, IDB, or WB). In addition, a country may choose to engage a separate Supervising Entity for Technical Assistance activities only (FAO or WFP).

☐Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) ☐World Food Programme (WFP) ***If more than one Supervising Entity is selected***, provide the anticipated cost share between them. [xx] % of the grant will be implemented through the [name of investment Supervising Entity] [xx] % of the grant will be implemented through the [name of Technical Assistance Supervising Entity]
h. Has/ve the country/ies previously received a GAFSP grant? ☒Yes, please complete *Annex 4* ☐No

Section 2: Project Description (weighting 30%) (suggested 5-7 pages)

2.1 Project Development Objective (max. 2 sentences)

The goal of the project is to reduce poverty and strengthen the climate resilience of rural coastal communities in the North and North-East departments of Haiti. The development objective is to diversify livelihoods, improve nutrition, and promote the conservation of coastal natural resources in order to provide sustainable incomes and improve the nutrition of rural women, men and youth in the AP3B communities and neighbouring areas.

2.2. Provide a clear description of the proposed project, including a brief description of the rationale and approach, and more detailed descriptions of the project components and activities, geographic focus, and target population. Indicate how the proposed project activities are intended to address the sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery of the country's agriculture and food systems in a changing climate. In the case of two Supervising Entities, indicate which Supervising Entity will be responsible for each component/activity.

The COVID-19 pandemic hit Haiti in March 2020, afflicting a country already plagued by political instability, social unrest, exacerbated inequalities, low agricultural productivity and high dependency on food imports. Increase in prices, armed gang violence, mobility restrictions linked to COVID-19, and the effects of tropical storms (Laura in 2020 and Elsa in 2021) further deteriorated food security in Haiti in 2020 and 2021.

Containment measures (reduced access to inputs, limited transportation of agricultural products to urban centres, disrupted markets) pushed by the Government to restrain COVID-19 aggravated food security and decreased household incomes.

The project will target Haiti's North-East Department and part of the North Department and, more specifically, the AP3B and its surrounding areas. The AP3B's (Aire Protégée des 3 Baies) perimeter is approximately 170 km and it covers over 75,000 hectares. The AP3B's estimated population is 50,000 people, and its rural coastal communities, as those throughout the rest of Haiti, are among the poorest and most vulnerable; 40 per cent of the population is trapped in extreme poverty and malnutrition, with limited access to basic social services and strong exposure to the harmful effects

of climate change. The rate of malnutrition is high, and the region is classified as phase 3 (acute food and livelihood crisis) on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification's five-phase scale. Gender inequalities are persistent and there are few employment opportunities for youth.
Haiti's north-eastern department has always been one of the poorest regions in the country and the incidence of malnutrition is high. A number of groups are at high risk of being left behind, including women and young people. Gender inequalities are widespread and employment opportunities for rural youth are limited. Many threats to coastal and marine ecosystems exist that threaten their long-term ecological integrity. These include: (i) climate change; (ii) harmful fishing and agricultural practices; (iii) cutting of mangroves; (iv) unregulated community development and growth; (v) poor living conditions; (vi) weak local governance regime (little or no law enforcement, and little coordination exists between various communities and levels of government). In addition, Haiti has a long history of fragility. Governance, insecurity and crime as well as low economic and human development are identified as the main drivers of fragility in the country.

The project will be implemented over a period of six years, from 2022 to 2027. The Inclusive Blue Economy (I-BE) project aims to improve the livelihoods, climate resilience and food security and nutrition of rural coastal communities through the conservation and sustainable use of the protected area's natural resources. It will do so by making the conservation of natural resources a sustainable source of income and a viable alternative to forced migration and destructive exploitation of natural resources, particularly through promoting sustainable and resilient value chains and increasing capacities for producing diverse and nutritious food. This objective will be achieved by working on two main fronts or technical components: (i) strengthening governance and (ii) supporting sustainable economic growth through sectors and activities linked to natural resources, while improving human well-being and social equity and preserving the environment. An interrelated component on project management will also be in place.
Firstly, the governance and management issues of the protected area will be addressed to increase participation, coordination and adaptive capacity. Local communities will be empowered to co-manage coastal resources and participate in related decision-making processes. Coordination between communities, different levels of government and other stakeholders involved in activities having an impact on the protected area will be strengthened. The management plan for the existing protected area will be updated in a participatory manner. Particular emphasis will then be placed on raising awareness and understanding the content of the plan. The dissemination of regulatory information at the protected area level and its monitoring will be the responsibility of a community brigade. Institutional support will be provided to ANAP to strengthen its capacity to carry out, support and monitor the implementation of the AP3B initiatives.
Secondly, component 2 will develop ways of sharing the benefits of sustainable conservation at the local level by supporting local economic development and the development of alternative livelihoods. The economic activities supported by the project (value chains) will be in balance with the long-term capacity of local ecosystems to support these activities and to remain resilient and healthy. In addition, in collaboration with the Haitian Government, a number of lines of action and solutions will be established to discourage harmful practices and restore degraded areas.
The project will anticipate and fully integrate the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems - impacts both already observed and anticipated. Realizing the full potential of the blue economy also requires the effective inclusion and active participation of all groups in society, especially women, youth, local communities and marginalized groups, the project will support their

economic and social empowerment and tackle the causes of malnutrition (for example, through nutrition education and supporting the creation of home gardens).
The activities supported will result in: (i) social and economic benefits for present and future generations; and (ii) the restoration, protection and maintenance of the diversity, productivity, resilience, essential functions and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems. This will help reduce poverty and strengthen the climate resilience of rural coastal communities in northern Haiti.

2.3. Elaborate on the target population(s) and the targeting strategy for the project? Be specific in identifying the target population(s) and include expected percentage/number of each group (e.g., women, youth, children, minorities, or other marginalized groups). Why has this population group been selected as the target for this project (include data/evidence to support your argument/level of food insecurity or other need of the target population)? How will the direct beneficiaries be selected?

Intervention area. The northeast of Haiti has always been one of the poorest regions of the country, with more than 40% of the population living in extreme poverty, and a high incidence of malnutrition. The Northeast region is classified in phase 3 "acute food and livelihood crisis" of the IPC on a scale of 5. Some important data on malnutrition for the Northeast: stunting in the child (21%); wasting in children (1.5%); anemia in children (65.9%); anemia in women (41.3%); food quality (10.4% of children receiving the minimum acceptable diet). Youth unemployment is high and discriminatory gender norms are prevalent. Haiti is the nation most threatened by the effects of climate change, according to several indices. The low-lying coastal plains of north-eastern Haiti, including AP3B, will be particularly vulnerable.

Target groups. The project will target the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population in the project area. The project is expected to reach 40,000 beneficiaries, including 50% women and 40% youth. The following four groups will be specifically targeted: (i) families of artisanal fishermen or small producers engaged in ecologically unsustainable agricultural, livestock or fishing practices and the organisations they are involved in; (ii) extremely poor and malnourished households who have the potential to benefit from better access to assets and to income-generating opportunities; (iii) rural women; and (iv) rural youth.
Families of artisanal fishermen or small producers. The practices of artisanal fishermen can be grouped into two different types: (i) collection of intertidal species such as crustaceans, crabs, clams, oysters, mussels including the use of fish traps; and (ii) coastal fishing carried out using boats and fishing gear to catch demersal and pelagic fish. Fishermen target a wide range of resources that are mainly found on the continental shelf (conch, lobster, reef and demersal fish and small coastal pelagics). Fishing practices are often not environmentally friendly with unsustainable fishing methods and overfishing poses a huge threat to the protected area. The most often marginalized artisanal fishermen still live in the greatest precariousness. Warming, ocean acidification and destruction of corals and mangroves are reducing crustacean and fish populations.
Agricultural productivity is severely constrained by a number of factors. Small producers generally do not have access to appropriate technologies and the main factors of production, especially irrigation water and water conservation methods. Post-harvest losses are considerable and often result from a lack of storage and processing facilities. In addition, the state of road infrastructure is poor and small farmers and poor rural households have extremely limited access to credit for

productive activities. Smallholder farming practices contribute to negative environmental effects, including soil erosion and nutrient depletion, as well as disruption of water regimes and the flow of essential nutrients downstream. Families are often involved in fishing and farming activities at the same time.
Pastoralists face water and forage shortages and are very sensitive to annual droughts.
Extremely poor households vulnerable to malnutrition. Extremely poor households are those who use AP3B resources in unsustainable ways to meet subsistence needs, for example by cutting down mangroves and trees for charcoal. They also face a higher incidence of malnutrition. They are estimated to represent 40% of the total population. Households headed by women are often included.
Rural women. Women are often placed below men in terms of rights, resources and opportunities; their gender-specific responsibilities as primary caretakers of children and the household translate into day-to-day, often unpaid responsibilities, such as collecting firewood or preparing food for household members. They are often not included in policy making and decisions on natural resource management. The process of marketing fishery products is dominated by women. Few of them, however, own fishing equipment. They also actively participate in the salt harvest. Almost half of Haitian households are headed by women.
Rural youth. Young people (between 18 and 35 years old), and in particular those who live in rural areas, are still socially and economically excluded in the country. They are especially vulnerable in the face of challenges such as poverty, lack of access to services, decent employment opportunities and decision-making positions. The protected area and the blue economy offer the possibility of introducing innovations that could be attractive to young people, such as ecotourism, beekeeping, mariculture and renewable energy technologies.

Targeting strategy. The following measures and methods will be taken in order to reach the target groups.
Geographic targeting: The project will target the AP3B, but also the neighboring rural communities whose inhabitants are involved in activities that create a risk for the sustainable management of the natural resources of the protected area. The AP3B extends over the administrative boundaries of five municipalities (Limonade, Caracol, Terrier Rouge, Fort Liberté and Ferrier). The bordering areas that will be targeted for activities essential to the sustainable management of the natural resources of the protected area include Trou du Nord and its watershed, as well as the Terrier Rouge watershed. As mentioned in the description of the intervention area, the incidences of poverty and malnutrition are among the highest in the country.
Facilitation measures: The project will aim to create and maintain a comprehensive and operational environment favourable to poverty targeting, for example by supporting policy dialogue in favour of the poor and vulnerable groups, awareness raising and capacity building. First, I-BE will support a reflection at the national level on the potential of blue economy projects in terms of economic, social and environmental benefits. Particular attention will be paid to the important role that women, youth, artisanal fishermen, pastoralists and smallholders play or can play. The project will aim to advocate for pro-poor approaches, gender equality, and youth empowerment. Second, the project will aim to inform and communicate the objectives of the project as widely as possible using radio and displays. Awareness of the sustainable management of AP3B's natural resources at the local level and nutrition education will be essential. Sensitization on the management plan of the protected area and its implementation will be done, among other things, through community meetings, posters and radio messages. It will ensure that communication, popularization materials and knowledge sets are not

sexist (especially with regard to language, literacy level and themes). Ultimately, the project will aim to sensitize and train officials (at the local level and frontline staff), service providers, UTE staff and implementing partners in pro-poor and social development, empowerment of women and youth. I-BE will strengthen the capacity of ANAP and other institutions to support inclusive blue economy initiatives. Local organizations, such as associations of farmers and fishermen, will also be sensitized to gender issues and the inclusion of young people and the poorest.

Empowerment and capacity building measures: Targeted capacity building and self-confidence measures will be applied to empower those who traditionally have few means of expression and power, and to encourage them to participate more actively in planning and decision-making. At the household level, I-BE will promote resource use planning, livelihood strategies and benefit sharing at the household level and reducing the workload of women through the use of energy efficient technologies, work-saving (especially with regard to water collection, energy efficient stoves and processing equipment) and workload sharing. At the community level, local communities and target groups will be empowered to co-manage coastal resources and participate in related decision-making processes. Local organizations, such as associations of farmers and fishermen, will also be strengthened. The project will ensure that training is delivered with a gender perspective (for example, choosing an appropriate place, time and duration; forming couples rather than one spouse; ensuring that language and literacy levels match participants' abilities). Clear conflict resolution mechanisms will be put in place.

Self-targeting measures: The services provided by the project will respond specifically to the priorities, strengths and working capacity of the target groups, while being less attractive to the better-off. Income-generating activities will be designed with the participation of the target groups themselves, taking into account their needs and livelihood difficulties, and which they deem relevant and within their reach.

Direct targeting: Women and young people will be directly targeted (see strategies below). Given the specific challenges they face, extremely poor households will be targeted, inter alia, for nutrition and income-generating activities. They will be identified through participatory classification exercises by wealth. Targeting will be implemented at the level of producer, women's and youth organizations, working with them on targeting criteria; these will be defined upstream and applied during members' meetings. The following criteria will be proposed, but they will have to be refined and amended by the organizations: age, gender, health, dependent children, children's schooling, type of house (in order to define a level of poverty), developed economic activity, access to services, etc.

2.4 What supply and market failures will be addressed through the proposed project activities? Highlight if these supply and market failures have been exacerbated by COVID 19 circumstances. How will the proposed activities “crowd in” rather than “crowd-out” the private sector? Draw upon any analyses of the investment environment that has been conducted (include hyperlinks to any relevant reports). Provide examples of actions taken by the government to respond to these analyses as they relate to the proposed project. Indicate if any further analysis of the private sector investment environment in the country or target project area will be undertaken as part of the project preparation and/or implementation?

The productivity of people living in the AP3B and its neighbouring areas and the environmental sustainability of their farming and fishing activities is hampered by several market failures. These include: (i) lack of access to information and / or information and asymmetric knowledge on the

efficient and sustainable use of technologies; (ii) inefficient input and output markets with limited scope of markets for rural technology providers; (iii) liquidity constraints and insufficient access to credit; (iv) risk aversion, with most producers investing in new technologies only when they can confirm their benefits through the experience of other farmers; (v) social exclusion of certain groups, such as women and young people. These supply and market failures have been exacerbated by the circumstances of COVID 19, especially trade has been impacted at the height of the pandemic. A large proportion of the population lives on small-scale personal daily activities in the informal sector. As a result, the closure of markets during the containment period, forcing traders to stay home, made it impossible to transport goods to the cities. With the availabilitý of food reduced, this sector of activity found itself in great food and economic difficulty with the period of confinement forced by the COVID-19.

More specifically, fishing practices are often not environmentally friendly with unsustainable fishing methods and overfishing poses a huge threat to the protected area. The most often marginalized artisanal fishermen still live in the greatest precariousness. Warming, ocean acidification and destruction of corals and mangroves are reducing crustacean and fish populations. Agricultural productivity is severely constrained by a number of factors. Small producers generally do not have access to appropriate technologies and the main factors of production, especially irrigation water and water conservation methods. Post-harvest losses are considerable and often result from a lack of storage and processing facilities. In addition, the state of road infrastructure is poor and small farmers and poor rural households have extremely limited access to credit for productive activities. Smallholder farming practices contribute to negative environmental effects, including soil erosion and nutrient depletion, as well as disruption of water regimes and the flow of essential nutrients downstream. Pastoralists face water, forage shortages, and are very sensitive to annual droughts. In addition, women are often placed below men in terms of rights, resources and opportunities; their gender-specific responsibilities as primary caretakers of children and the household translate into day-to-day, often unpaid responsibilities, such as collecting firewood or preparing food for household members. The protected area and the blue economy offer the possibility of introducing innovations that could be attractive to young people, such as ecotourism, beekeeping, mariculture and renewable energy technologies.

During the preparation of the AP3B management plan, income-generating activities were identified which are both remunerative and environmentally friendly. Partnerships will be entered into with private sector operators for the implementation of certain activities (i.e. co-financing, capacity building, support around income-generating activities, support in resource management). These operators must be well established in the region while having developed strong skills in the field.The increase of production within the protected area will allow the development of trade with actors of the private sector around the selected inclusive and resilient value chains: rice, salt, honey. Smallholder producers and artisanal fisherfolk will thus be able to invest and improve their processing units. Agreements will be found with certain actors (CLE, Industrial Park, etc.) to facilitate trade. Their organisations (producers' organisations, cooperatives, SMEs,…) will be strengthened to increase production, productivity and marketability (by adding value through processing and linking them to markets and to private actors upstream and downstream the value chain). As such, the project's activities will lead to increased investments by the private sector, particularly by smallholder producers and their organisations along the value chain. At the start of

the activities, the IBE project will undertake additional studies to foster further private sector investments.
Nevertheless, given that the project focuses on the poorest populations, climate adaptation and public goods conservation (ecosystem, climate mitigation), contributions from public investments are key.

2.5 Does the project enable any private sector solutions or opportunities to address identified market failures and/or does it have any intention to promote private investments? If yes, how? (e.g., by professionalizing farmers' organizations and increasing their access to commercial markets, financing market infrastructure, introducing technologies and new markets, improving market information systems, etc.). If not, why not? (e.g., focus on policy initiatives, research or institution strengthening as a public good). If the private sector is not actively engaged in the proposed project, how does the Proposal ensure that markets are not distorted or that disincentives to private sector engagement are not created?

The project will address the identified market failures and promote private investment by creating enabling conditions to facilitate investments by private actors in selected value chains in the project area, in particular by smallholder producers and their organizations. The project will provide them with the means to invest in the targeted value chains.
For example, by promoting component 1 (Governance and sustainable management of natural resources), the project aims at strengthening the AP3B's local management committee, assessing its difficulties in being operational and considering a new structure, including the involvement of private sector actors in the decision-making process. This will also allow for the development of community-based private partnerships.
With regard to component 2, this component aims to finance and support actions that will improve and diversify the livelihoods of community members. By promoting the engagement and development of alternative income-generating activities (IGA), the project will reduce local producers' dependence on unsustainable traditional farming methods and allow an increase in local productivity and income. Smallholder producers' organizations will receive support to professionalize, their access to commercial markets will increase and new and sustainable technologies and markets will be introduced. In synthesis, project-triggered processes will help to create an enabling environment for private investments and may open the possibility for an increased private investment in selected value chains as identified in the AP3B management plan (e.g. artisanal fisheries, small livestock, bee-keeping, salt production, rice production etc.), including by other actors (both upstream and downstream).

2.6 Describe results and how they will be measured at output, outcome, and impact levels.[4] Follow the guidance in *Annex 2* and provide a Results Monitoring Matrix in *Annex 2, Table E*.

The project aims to achieve that 80% of the target group report an increase in the income of at least 20%. The Minimum Dietary Diversity Women (MDDW) indicator will be used to measure the progress of women aged 15 to 49 years in diversifying their diet. Project target is that at least 20%

[4] Refer to the GAFSP M&E Plan for guidance on M&E requirements for GAFSP grants once approved.

of women in the project area will declare a minimum dietary diversity (MDDW), i.e., in consuming at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups.
All end-of-project targets were calculated based on the experience of MAF, IFAD and WFP in implementing similar projects in Lao PDR. In line with GAFSP M&E requirements, progress on project level indicators will be measured through a baseline survey, mid-term review, final evaluation, and an impact evaluation.
The project's M&E system will capture outreach of project beneficiaries and disaggregate all data by gender, age, ethnic group, and geographic area. Where required, the M&E system will disaggregate data by climate resilience and climate-smart agriculture. In accordance with the project's bottom-up approach, the project will promote the use of data collection to ensure results-based, adaptive management at various levels as well as active involvement of beneficiaries. For instance, review of gender empowerment, food security and nutrition-related data will be discussed within communities who will be able to learn from each other. Analysis of such data will also provide crucial information for nutrition committees and project units to adjust activities. Beneficiaries will have a direct channel for feedback and grievance.
The proposed project's M&E system will be established and managed by the UTE/MEF, with the technical support from MARNDR and MDE/ANAP. The M&E system will be under the responsibility of the M&E specialist who will be responsible for data collection and analysis. S/he will ensure the project is measured on three levels of indicators i.e. on outputs, outcomes and impacts. The M&E system should be an effective tool providing the necessary information in a timely manner and generating useful data for the implementation of the Project. It is expected to ensure: (i) the collection, consolidation and quality control of data; (ii) data analysis; (ii) report production; (iii) monitoring of on-site activities; and (iv) informing stakeholders on the progress of the Project.

2.7 What evidence is there that the proposed approach and activities will successfully address the issues identified? How does this proposed project relate to other interventions, and what lessons have been incorporated into the project design? Indicate if this is a scaling up of a prior intervention, and provide hyperlinks to relevant documents (e.g., evaluations and/or studies). If associated projects are former or ongoing GAFSP-funded projects, complete *Annex 4*.

The lessons learned were drawn from evaluations and various follow-ups of projects recently conducted by IFAD in Haiti (PPI, PITAG), but also from exchanges with other technical and financial partners.
The project builds on lessons learned from various IFAD-supported projects working in coastal communities (as identified by our independent evaluation office https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714182/40953337/ES_Aquaticresources_finalreport_edited_formatted_)

- IFAD's interventions on aquatic resources should better address and integrate social development issues, including the inclusion of the poorest households, gender equality, inclusion of young people, aspects related to decent work, rights and obligations of beneficiaries and other stakeholders defined in legal terms; all to ensure the long-term sustainability of income and resources.
- IFAD's interventions on aquatic resources should more coherently address and integrate the environmental sustainability of the resource base and the need to strengthen the climate

change resilience of its target population. In this regard, the introduction of alternative livelihoods for fishing communities has proven to be very successful.

- The impact on poverty and livelihoods has seen notable success when IFAD has made a long-term commitment to fisheries and aquaculture and has supported innovations, policy dialogue and institutional development, in addition direct work at the community level, taking into account the needs of the poorest segments of the population whose livelihoods depend on aquatic resources.
- IFAD should develop more partnerships with organizations that have specific technical expertise in the aquatic resources sector, to ensure that their technical knowledge can be used effectively.

The joint efforts of the Government of Haiti (GoH) and IFAD to reduce poverty and promote rural development have generated many lessons:

- Partnership is essential in a fragile context such as Haiti's, collaboration with other IFIs and development partners ensures sustainability and effectiveness (e.g., IFAD and IDB collaboration for PITAG but also with IDB in the future fisheries project in the North East. Partnerships should also be initiated with private development actors and key sectors that have acquired skills and actions in the region.
- Contracts based on results must be entered into from the start of the project with operators in charge of carrying out the activities; these operators must have good experience and knowledge of the intervention areas.
- Links must be developed with local authorities, mainly for the management of natural resources and, in the case of this project, for the governance of the protected area.
- Given the fragile context, the duration of the projects should be 6 to 7 years, in order to allow the realization of all project activities.
- The recruitment of an operator to support fiduciary management of the project as well as the coordination activities allows to reinforce local skills for a better efficiency in the implementation of a project and thus to obtain a positive impact in the reinforcement of skills, management, but also in the efficiency for the implementation of the project, as well as long-term sustainability. Thus, the possibility of having the MEF's UTE responsible for this aspect will be an advantage; the conditions for the involvement of this structure will have to be clear and allow for the strengthening of other state institutions.
- IFAD's proximity to the project monitoring is essential; regular meetings must be held - particularly intensive at the start of the project - and frequent alerts must be given if problems relating to management and implementation arise. The steering committee must be functional with regular and close follow-up of the recommendations of the supervision missions. The establishment of a regional steering committee can also ensure closer monitoring of interventions.
- The IFAD country office must be strengthened to ensure this monitoring as well as the implementation bodies, and departmental directorates and central ministries must integrate IFAD-financed projects into their monitoring-evaluation systems. The appointment of a resident Country Director for Haiti will indeed facilitate these processes.

The IDB, in the context of its fisheries project in southern Haiti, has learned the following lessons

a. Work at the level of associations rather than individuals;

b. Co-funding by fishermen is possible and makes it possible to move away from the logic of giving;
c. It is essential to analyse the needs of the fishermen in order to propose adapted equipment, especially the distribution of boats and engines must be carefully thought out;
d. Training is essential and should be in line with the equipment provided.

2.8 In summary, why should GAFSP provide grant funding to the proposed project? (max. 1 paragraph). Why are the proposed activities a priority for funding?

GAFSP's mission is to reduce poverty, fight hunger and empower farmers through long-term investments in agriculture, food and nutrition security that benefit and empower vulnerable smallholder farmers and their families. The Inclusive Blue Economy Project matches perfectly this mission, as it aims to reduce poverty and strengthen the climate resilience of rural coastal communities in the North and North-East departments of Haiti, one of the country's poorest regions, with more than 40% of the population living in extreme poverty and with high malnutrition rates. The GAFSP funding would provide key investments to (i) develop selected sustainable value chains within the AP3B; (ii) support community conservation and restoration activities; and (iii) finance nutrition improvement activities.

Section 3: Context and Policy Environment for the Proposed Project (weighting 25%) (suggested 4-5 pages)

3.1 Describe the state of the country's agriculture and food system, including any current and future pressures on the sector (e.g. climate risks). Describe any national impacts and disruptions caused by COVID-19 on the agriculture sector and food systems, and also particular impacts in project activity area(s) and on the target population(s). How has the COVID-19 response been coordinated at the country level and in the project area? Include specific COVID-19 context and data, where available, as relevant to the proposed project.

The agricultural sector plays an important role in the overall economy of the country. According to figures from the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH), in 2016, the "agriculture, forestry and fishing" sector represented 20.35% of the GDP. There are approximately one (1) million farmers in the country and the agricultural sector employs about 60% of the workforce, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR, 2010). Farms produce about 45% of the country's food consumption products and generally consist of several plots (2 or 3 on average) of small size (0.62 ha / plot on average). The majority of these plots are operated by their owners. Farms are characterized by poor access to the means of production and they are 90% dependent on rainfall, while 10% of the plots are in irrigated perimeters, which face water supply problems and the silting up of irrigation canals.
The fishing and aquaculture sector plays an important role in the Haitian economy. Artisanal fishing remains the main type of sea fishing in Haiti. The consumption of protein of animal origin is estimated at 15.55 kg / inhabitant / year, below the target value considered at the global level for the consumption of protein of animal origin (23 kg / inhabitant / year). The consumption of fishery products (estimated at 4.8 kg of fish / inhabitant / year) is also below the average for other countries in the Caribbean region.

The agricultural sector continues to suffer from the adverse effects of the "country lock" and COVID-19 on farmer performance. Such consequences on the agricultural sector have significantly negative repercussions on the food securitý of Haitian households, the most vulnerable in particular. The closure of markets during the containment period, forcing traders to stay at home, made it impossible to transport goods to the cities. With the availabilitý of food reduced, this sector of activity found itself in great food and economic difficultý with the period of confinement forced by the COVID-19.

The National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) carried out a rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on food security, livelihoods and agricultural production (SAMEPA, 2020). The results showed that COVID-19 worsened a severe food crisis that is already affecting 40% of the population (IPC Analysis, Oct 2019). Households have suffered several shocks with negative impacts on the evolution of livelihoods. The main shocks are: (i) the increase in the prices of basic food products, (ii) the increase in the prices of agricultural inputs, (iii) the loss of income or reduction of wages, and (iv) the decline in remittances from the diaspora to families in the region. Nationally, during the first months after screening for the disease in the country, the spread was slowed by testing and treating patients, encouraging containment and turnover of staff within institutions as much as possible, and by cancelling gatherings such as schools, churches and public markets. To financially support certain vulnerable families, certain partners and international donors, at the request of the Haitian State, have sought to redirect part of the funds available to them for the acquisition and distribution of essential personal protective equipment (PPE), support medical staff and distribute cash to certain vulnerable families.

The livestock sector, particularly pig farming, is currently exposed to the risk of reintroducing African Swine Fever (ASF), which is already detected in 11 of the 32 provinces of the Dominican Republic. According to MARNDR officials, no ASF case has yet been detected in Haiti, but the risk of reintroduction via the neighbouring Dominican Republic remains relatively high and calls for appropriate preventive measures.

3.2 How will the proposed project 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[5]? What lessons have been learned from the pandemic over the past year and how will the project improve resilience to future disruptions? If available, provide hyperlinks to relevant research or studies used in your analysis. Provide concrete examples of actions that the country has taken to date to address the impact of COVID-19 and lessons from that experience. Then highlight how the project will build on that to address specific medium- to long-term issues highlighted by the pandemic to 'build back better', limiting environmental degradation, promoting climate resilience and social wellbeing, and ensuring future preparedness.

COVID-19 has affected agricultural activities mainly through the inaccessibility of seeds and the scarcity of labour[6]. Other factors such as weak demand and restrictions on the functioning of

[5] Deriving from its origins in disaster recovery, the term 'build back better' in the context of the present COVID-19 pandemic and recovery encompasses attention to economic recovery while addressing today's global environmental threats: https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/building-back-better-a-sustainable-resilient-recovery-after-covid-19-52b869f5/

[6] http://www.cnsahaiti.org/samepa-2020-rapport-finale/

markets have also affected the agricultural sector. Among the priority needs identified by the CNSA are: access to inputs, including seeds, fertilizers and phytosanitary products, access to credit, rehabilitation of existing hydro-agricultural infrastructure, access to water through the construction of cisterns, the drilling of wells, construction of hill reservoirs, support for soil preparation.
The I-BE project's support to smallholder resilience vis-à-vis the effects of COVID-19 is based on the results of the CNSA survey and consultations conducted by the project formulation team. The project will implement an integrated strategy aimed at limiting environmental degradation, promoting climate resilience and social wellbeing, and ensuring future preparedness. Overall, the project will support the transition to sustainable and resilient production practices and local food systems, with improved and diversified livelihoods and nutrition of families, conservation and restoration of the coastal ecosystems, and improved territorial management/governance, ensuring increased resilience and future preparedness in the face of climate risks and socioeconomic shocks.

3.3 Beyond COVID-19, provide additional national, regional and/or local context for the proposed project. Does the project build on or complement other government, regional organization, or development partner interventions? Has the country been impacted by other shocks in the past year (e.g., hurricanes, locusts, etc.)?

In addition to the impact of COVID-19 presented above, the I-BE project investments are exposed to other major risks. As highlighted above, African Swine Plague (ASF) has been identified in the Dominican Republic and the risk of reintroduction of this dreadful disease in Haiti is very high. As of early August 2021, ASF had already spread to 11 of the 32 provinces of the Dominican Republic and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has alerted Latin American countries and the Caribbean to take preventive action.
Diseases (white mealybug, anthracnose and bean rust etc.) and predators seem to have mainly affected cereal crops, with nearly 86% of focus groups conducted by CNSA reporting moderate or severe impacts. Cereal crops were particularly affected in the Northeast, all producers in this area reported moderate or severe disease or predator attacks on the crops. About 81% of producers also said that pulses and tubers had been particularly affected, especially in the North and Northeast.
The problem of socio-political instability constitutes a major risk for the implementation of the I-BE project. On the night of July 6 to 7, 2021, the President of the Republic, Mr. Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated in his private residence in a suburb of the capital. Since then, the country has already had two (2) ministerial cabinets without a President to ensure the transition. Security conditions remain very precarious in several communes of the country and a viable agreement is still being sought among political stakeholders to return the country as soon as possible to a constitutional path through a transparent electoral process.
Haiti is particularly vulnerable to hurricanes, storms and earthquakes. On 14 August 2021, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck the country. More than 2,000 people were killed, while more than 12,000 have been injured, as reported by the Haitian Civil Protection. At least 52,000 houses have been destroyed and more than 77,000 damaged. A few days after the earthquake, Tropical Storm Grace hit Haiti and complicated relief efforts.

3.4. Is the proposed project aligned with the country's agriculture and food security strategies, the national COVID-19 Response Plan, or other approved development plans?

Provide hyperlinks to relevant strategies and development plans (indicate relevant page numbers), or other supporting background information.

The project is in line with major national priorities, including the Agricultural Development Policy (PDA 2010-2025)[7], and the Haiti Strategic Development Plan (PSDH 2013-2030)[8]. Haiti's nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement contain a number of priorities to which this project will contribute, including (i) integrated coastal zone management, (ii) increasing food security, in particular through development of the blue economy and (iii) information, education and awareness. The project is also in line with the national priorities defined in the National Action Plan for the Environment and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Haiti, in particular the priorities (1) Conservation of biological diversity, (2) Education , identification and monitoring of elements of biodiversity and (3) Sustainable use of elements of biological biodiversity. The National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA 2016-2021)[9] is structured around three axes of intervention: i) agricultural infrastructure and the development of watersheds; ii) the development of plant, animal and fishing production, including a set of direct support for increasing production in these sectors; iii) agricultural services, creating a favorable environment for investment, and institutional strengthening, for better governance and greater efficiency of public investments in the sector. All three axes will be developed by this project.
The project design documents were presented to the relevant ministries (MARNDR and MDE), discussed and the recommendations taken into account during the finalization of the documents. The social, environmental and climate assessment was also endorsed by the Haitian government. Work was also done by the Government in September 2020 to coordinate the interventions of the various donors according to the needs identified by the government. Thus, an inventory of the support provided by certain technical and financial partners to the Haitian government in the context of measures to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in Haiti was compiled and IFAD relied on this document.
Today, there are few coordination documents regarding interventions to mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic. It is true that unfortunately Haiti is again subject to a new natural disaster with the earthquake of August 14, 2021, which particularly affected the regions of the Grand Sud in Haiti (department of Nippes, South and Grand'Anse), another emergency for the country.
The design of this I-BE project is the result of a specific request from the Government of Haiti for IFAD to support and meet the challenges encountered in the management of the AP3B area. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of government institutions to promote investments in the blue economy and the inclusive and sustainable development of protected areas. From the start of the design, public bodies (ANAP / MDE, MARNDR, UTE / MEF) and civil society organizations (CLES, FoProBiM, producers' organizations) had been involved in the various iterations and missions.
The project will contribute to the following SDGs: 1, No poverty; 2, Zero hunger; 5 Gender equality; and 13, Climate action. It is also aligned with key IFAD corporate and national strategies

[7] https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Haiti_NationalAgriculturePolicyinFrench.pdf
[8] https://www.undp.org/content/dam/haiti/docs/Gouvernance%20d%C3%A9mocratique%20et%20etat%20de%20droit/UNDP_HT_PLAN%20STRAT%C3%89GIQUE%20de%20developpement%20Haiti_tome1.pdf
[9] https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/7.%20HAITI_Investment%20Plan_1.pdf

and priorities. These include IFAD's Strategic Framework[10], IFADs approach in Small Island Developing States, IFAD strategy for engagement in countries with fragile situations and IFAD's mainstreaming themes (gender, youth, nutrition and climate).
I-BE will contribute to the three strategic objectives of IFAD's Country strategic opportunities programme for Haiti[11]: (i) Promote climate-smart agriculture (promoting environmental sustainability of the resource base and strengthening the climate change resilience of the target group); (ii) Promote productive initiatives (introducing remunerative and resilient alternative livelihoods); (iii) Invest in human capital development (supporting capacity-building of rural institutions at the community level and emphasizing equal participation of women, men and youth).

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

It is expected that all projects will address some, or all, of the cross-cutting themes to a certain degree. However, a cross-cutting theme should only be selected below if it is a significant additional focus of the proposed project with specific activities that address these themes directly.

4.1 Does the proposed project address any of the GAFSP priority cross-cutting themes? (The proposal will be evaluated against the themes selected. Select only themes that the project addresses directly, and for which it will measure and report on impacts/outcomes in the project monitoring framework such as the logframe or Results Framework.)

☒Gender and empowerment of women and girls

☒Climate resilience

☒Improved nutritional outcomes

4.2 Describe how the project will address the identified thematic focus area(s). Be specific (go beyond the use of buzz words like "nutrition sensitive agriculture" or "climate resilient varieties") on how the project activities will address the thematic focus areas in the country/local context. Identify specific issues (include supporting data) related to the selected themes that the project will address, and what target outcomes related to the theme are expected to be achieved.

Climate

The I-BE project includes strategic interventions in the areas of capacity building, governance, management of protected areas and its natural resources, empowerment of women, youth and vulnerable groups, development of Income-generating Activities (IGAs) and food security.
In terms of capacity building and governance, the project will assess the functioning of existing local support structures and the synergy of action of local governments and the private sector in order to ensure the sustainability of their operations. For the management of natural resources, the project will finance the updating of the AP3B management plan as part of a participatory process under the responsibility of ANAP in partnership with FoProBiM. An environmental service dynamic will be evaluated with fishermen's associations and operationalized through the signing of six (6) agreements with 6 pre-identified fishermen's associations.

[10] Contributing to its three strategic objectives: (i) Increase poor rural people's productive capacities; (ii) Increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation; and (iii) Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities.
[11] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/109/docs/EB-2013-109-R-18.pdf?attach=1

Particular emphasis will be placed on the surveillance of the protected area, thanks to the strengthening of the brigade. It is proposed that this be 7 brigadiers at the level of each municipality (1 head of post, 2 teams of 2 brigadiers and 1 officer on post for rotations), so 42 in total. They will be equipped (uniform, GPS, bag, one motorcycle per municipality) and will be responsible for informing, advising and alerting. The project will encourage IGAs that respect the environment and biodiversity, which have been identified in the AP3B management plan. These may include businesses related to fisheries (eg cage culture, mariculture and fish processing), beekeeping, sustainable ecotourism and other relevant businesses. A relatively broad set of activities is planned to reduce the pressure on natural resources. For fishing, it is planned to support 6 fishermen's associations with about 50 fishermen per association, so 300 in total. Strengthen breeders' associations and train around 1,000 members, build 3 wells and sow 100 hectares of forage grasses.
As part of the program, it is proposed to develop a Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP), with a company specializing in rice for years, CLES. The partnership would focus on seed production and training in production techniques. Two hundred (200) rice producers will be supported in seed production and training
As part of the conservation activities, energy forests will be established for making charcoal. These energy forests will be located in the watersheds of the protected area. Two technical choices, woodlots and Creole gardens, will be offered, depending on the demands and situations of the producers. In total, it is proposed that 533 hectares be developed in woodlots and Creole gardens. Ravines will also be built at the level of the adjacent watersheds. This work will be carried out with the watershed management committees which will manage the developments. Contracts (for environmental services) will be made for the development of 200 gullies in total, or 2,000 people in total.

Gender

The project aims to support gender equality and women’s empowerment. Its gender-specific objective is to increase its impact on gender equality and empower women in AP3B and its surroundings by transforming social and cultural norms regarding gender roles. This objective will be achieved through three strategic paths:
Promote economic empowerment (access to assets and creation of new income opportunities through financing of income-generating activities; economic activities in which women are heavily involved - such as fish processing, rice marketing, beekeeping - will be prioritized; literacy training);
Gender equality and women's empowerment (introduction of time- and labour-saving technologies; women's access to and control over assets - inputs, technologies and financing - and new income opportunities for women).
Enable women and men to have an equal voice and influence (women's needs and aspirations to be taken into account in the updated protected area management plan; ensure women's involvement in decision-making processes related to governance and management of the protected area; awareness campaigns to increase the number of women in producers' and fishers' associations; leadership training for women);
Achieving a more equitable balance of workloads and sharing of economic and social benefits (time and labour saving technologies will also be promoted, such as energy efficient stoves and

processing equipment; awareness raising and training for gender behaviour change; engaging men in household nutrition).
Special attention will be given to targeting young women and those coming from the poorest households.

Nutrition
The project also aims to improve the quality of the diets and nutrition of beneficiary families through different trajectories:
Availability of and access to nutritious food at the household level (diversified food production through IGAs - with a selection of nutrition-sensitive crops and commodities; production of nutrient-rich crops and nutritious food in home gardens; nutrient-preserving processing and preservation practices (of fish, agricultural products and honey); improved household income - to purchase nutritious food) ;
Nutrition and dietary diversification knowledge (integrating basic knowledge of nutrition, fortified and diversified diets, food safety practices, sanitation and hygiene practices into the provision of technical assistance to target groups; working with local schools - nutrition education and food gardens).

4.3 How are the proposed activities informed by and how do they respond to the country's policies and strategies related to the selected cross-cutting themes? Reference relevant climate, nutrition or gender commitments and strategies (include hyperlinks and page numbers for relevant documents). Specify what ministries and departments will play a key role in designing and implementing the project and elaborate on their roles in 5.4 (below).

The I-BE project supports the country in the implementation of Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH)[12] and the Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2013-2018[13]. In fact, the PSDH relies deeply on the modernization and revitalization of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing to increase food security and reduce pressure on the environment and natural resources. In the light of the PSDH, the I-BE project attaches great importance to the sustainable management of the environment. With regard to food security, the I-BE project intends to support the authorities in alleviating certain key factors of malnutrition, such as precarious socioeconomic conditions, lack of infrastructure, lack of dietary diversity and poor of agricultural production. It will contribute to the implementation of the national Gender Equality Policy - Empowerment of Women 2014-2034 (especially by promoting their economic empowerment and enabling them to have equal voice and influence, but also addressing gender-based violence) and the Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2013-2018 (especially by contributing to the prevention of malnutrition). Moreover, hthe project will contribute to meeting the governments commitments to the sustainable development goals, especially goal 2 (hunger, 5 (gender) and 13 (climate).

At the institutional level, the MARNDR and the MDE work in partnership with several national and international organizations on rural development, fisheries and the protection of protected areas, in particular: (i) the IDB, the World Bank, USAID and the French Development Agency

[12] https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en/plans/plan-strategique-de-developpement-dhaiti
[13] https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Haiti_Plan-Strategique-Nutrition-2013-2018.pdf

(AFD) on watershed management and the establishment of forest gardens; (ii) FAO, UNEP, IDB on the management of protected areas; iii) IDB and AECID on the issue of fisheries. Various NGOs have also developed activities around the management of protected areas and biodiversity (FoProBiM), livestock (Veterimed, Heifer), watershed management (AVSF, CECI), etc.
At the national level, these are the Ministry of the Environment, ANAP, the Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF), through the Directorate for the Promotion of Women's Rights and the Directorate for Consideration analysis by gender, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), through the Directorate of Public Hygiene (DHP), the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) which is the state body responsible for: "Defining the economic sector policy of the Haitian government in the fields of agriculture, livestock, renewable natural resources and rural development", the Interministerial Committee for the Development of Territory (CIAT). Amongst others, the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Women's Affaires will be represented in the project's steering committee.
At the regional level, the Departmental Agricultural Directorates organize sectoral tables every month bringing together development actors, projects, NGOs, farmer organizations around the sharing of information, strategy and planning.

4.4 Describe the role and involvement of women and girls in the project. How will the project respond to the needs of women and girls and contribute to the transformative agenda for women's empowerment? (complete this question even if the gender theme was not selected).

The project aims to integrate gender issues. Its gender-specific objective is to increase its impact on gender equality and strengthen the empowerment of women in the AP3B and its surroundings by transforming social and cultural norms regarding gender roles. This objective will be achieved through three strategic paths:

- Promote economic empowerment (access to assets and creation of new income opportunities through the financing of income-generating activities; economic activities in which women are strongly involved - such as fish processing, rice marketing, beekeeping - will be a priority; literacy);
- Enable women and men to have an equal voice and influence (needs and aspirations of women are taken into account in the updated management plan of the protected area; ensure the involvement of women in the processes decision-making related to the governance and management of the protected area; awareness campaigns to increase the number of women in associations of producers and fishermen; leadership training for women);
- Achieve a more equitable balance of workloads and the sharing of economic and social benefits (time and labour saving technologies will also be encouraged, such as energy efficient stoves and processing equipment; sensitization and training with a view to changing behaviour in terms of gender equality; engaging men in household nutrition).

Section 5: Project Implementation, Sustainability and Budget (weighting 25%) (suggested 4-5 pages)

5.1 What are the risks to achieving the proposed project's objectives and what are the potential negative externalities or spillovers that could result from the proposed project activities and targeting? How likely are they to occur, what impact would they have, and what mitigation measures are proposed? Include a detailed assessment under *Annex 3, Tables E and F*.

The risks have been identified and discuss with a wide range of stakeholders at national and subnational levels and be assessed in detail during design through "Integrated Project Risk Management plan" required by IFAD. They will also be regularly reviewed during project implementation along development of exit and sustainability plans early in project phase.

Considering the current situation in the country, the following are considered the main risks related to project design and implementation:

- Political and security risk. The country's socio-political instability constitutes a major risk for the implementation of the I-BE project. On the night of July 6 to 7, 2021, the President of the Republic, Mr. Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated in his private residence in a suburb of the capital. Since then, the country has already had two (2) ministerial cabinets without a President to ensure the transition. Security conditions remain very precarious in several communes of the country and no viable agreement has been found between the actors to return the country as soon as possible to the constitutional path through elections.
  This complex and fragile political scenario raises risks of violent unrest and fuels an already tense political climate, deteriorating the already weak security situation.
  Political instability can have a huge impact on the start of the project, which involves more than one government institution, in particular the MARNDR, the MDE and the MEF itself. Continuous dialogue with local authorities will be very important and the appointment of a resident country director will surely help.
- Complexity of institutional architecture for implementation. The institutional architecture may result complex if not properly supported and monitored, with various public institutions involved at different levels in project execution. To mitigate this risk, it would be important to (i) take stock of lessons learned from similar other projects, (ii) foster partnerships that can help overcome implementation difficulties and (iii) promote a continuous follow-up and in-country support (IFAD, as supervising entity, has just enhanced its country presence, appointing a resident country director).
- Climate risk. The country and the project area are inherently vulnerable to climate change, which is worsened by widespread environmental degradation and poor opportunities for populations to diversify their sources of income to manage risks resulting from climate impacts, such as poor harvests. The project objective to halt environmental degradation, including inland and coastal areas, will increase resilience to events such as stronger storms, floods and pest infestations. Specific adaptation measures, such as more salt tolerant mangrove species and water efficiency measures will be in place during implementation.
- Environmental and Social risk. Environmental and Social risk is high for the I-BE. The project area is located in a Marine Protected Area that is classified as a category VI protected area according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which anticipates the sustainable use of natural resources.
  Although the government has elaborated a management plan for the park, institutional and economic capacities to implement, control and enforce it are extremely weak. This has resulted in a number of poorly managed and unregulated uses of the park's natural resources by residents of the protected area and neighbouring areas, notably fishing with small-mesh nets, the capture of juvenile fish, the clearing of mangroves and forests for charcoal production (for sale in urban areas), the production of salt marshes in virgin areas,

the degradation of land due to unmanaged grazing, the extraction of coral for construction materials, and the use of imported pesticides. Therefore, the project aims to reduce pressures on natural resources and promote their more sustainable use.
The protected area also houses rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and the project includes plans to improve the management of economic activities and alternative livelihoods in order to reduce the pressure exerted by this natural heritage.
Because of these risks, the project will focus on the conservation of the protected area by reducing degradation factors. Activities will include the restoration of the mangrove and the conservation of biodiversity (coral reef), as well as the reduction of destructive factors, mainly as a result of the demand for charcoal.
Existing saltpans can remain in production, but a moratorium on the development of all new saltpans and clear boundaries of the areas where they are authorized will be applied.
Overfishing is a problem that will be resolved through the promotion of sustainable fishing practices and other livelihoods. Sustainable practices for land and soil use, efficient water use and integrated pest control will be introduced to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides.

5.2 What are specific design measures that will be incorporated to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the project outcomes? Provide specific examples of how the project will build in sustainability. For example, who will be responsible for maintenance and operations of equipment and facilities, what kind of fees will be collected, etc.? What capacities would need to be developed and how? Have recurrent costs been factored into assets and programs?

The key elements of the project's sustainability and exit strategy include strengthening the institutional capacities of ANAP, ensuring inclusive, dynamic and strong governance and a revised management plan understood and internalized by all users within the protected area. ANAP will play a key role after the project ends in ensuring that both conservation issues and livelihoods of people living the area are preserved. The project will work also in strengthening ANAP's role on this aspect.
Sustainability will be ensured at different levels:

- Social Sustainability: by strengthening the associative network and emphasizing the inclusion of women, young people and vulnerable groups. The strengthening and consolidation of organizations of fishermen, salt producers, beekeepers, livestock cooperatives with the training of members will promote the transfer of best practices. During training, women and young people will be given priority in order to allow a real transfer in the medium term. Young people and women will be trained to transmit the training.
- Environmental Sustainability: by introducing environmentally friendly farming and fishing practices, restoring degraded natural resources, ensuring close monitoring and surveillance and taking into account climatic risks. Men, women and young people living in the protected area will be incentivised to understand the importance of these practices, both environmental and economic. This understanding will guarantee the continuity of the implementation of these practices at the end of the project. The rights on the use of natural resources (fishery resources, trees, mangroves) in the project area and how they are applied

will be dealt with during the training. Monitoring will be done to analyze the improvement of the management of these natural resources.
- Economic and Financial Sustainability: by identifying profitable and innovative investments and solutions and promoting the engagement of the private sector with the development of community-based private partnerships.
- Ownership by communities and local governments: by emphasizing awareness, promoting participation and equitable sharing of economic benefits and improving coordination.
- Capacity building on the nutrition of target populations is crucial to ensure continuity of actions, promotion and scaling up of achievements and experiences. Nutritional progress coupled with efforts to empower women and gender equality will be an important factor in the transition and exit strategies of the project.

In the final design phase, the guidelines, steps and activities to be carried out by the project will be determined in accordance with an exit and sustainability action plan.

5.3 Who has been involved or consulted in the development of the Proposal? Specify who (e.g., which ministries and agencies, private sector entities, civil society, farmers' organizations, research organizations, public health and nutrition workers, women's groups), where, when and through which modality stakeholders were consulted or involved in developing the Proposal. State how these consultations changed or specifically affected the design or selection of the proposed project activities. How would stakeholders continue to be engaged and consulted during project preparation and implementation if the proposal is approved? Applicants are strongly encouraged to involve civil society during Proposal development and subsequent Project design and implementation.

A whole series of consultations were carried out during the formulation phase of the I-BE project. They started from the bibliographic research phase with some key partners, such as ANAP, TNC, UNDP (ABE Project), FAO, IDB, FoProBiM and UTE. During this stage, the formulation team was able to retrieve all the relevant documentation on the project area, the studies carried out or in progress and the vision of the State and partner institutions. Two (2) field missions were organized by IFAD during project formulation, respectively in January-February and May 2021. The people, groups of people and institutions met inlcude:

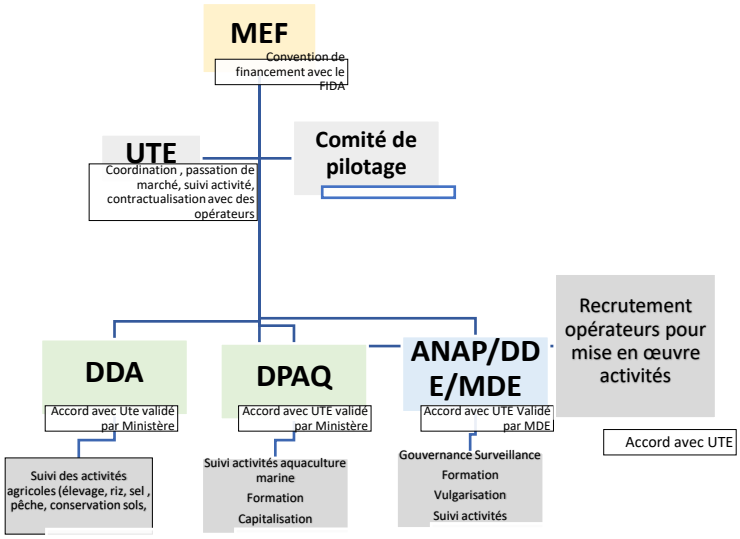
- The Technical Execution Unit (UTE) of the MEF and the Caracol Industrial Park (PIC);
- The Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (DPAQ) of MARNDR, DDA/NE (Agricultural local Directorate for North-east) and BACs (municipal agricultural office);
- ANAP / MDE, including the management of AP3B and DDE/NE (Environmental local Directorate for North-east);
- FoProBiM (NGO);
- The Collective for the Fight against Social Exclusion (CLES);
- Organizations, cooperatives and local committees: organization of women beekeepers, breeders' cooperatives, watershed management committee, vegetable producers, salt producers and fishermen;
- NGOs and project managers: Chemonics, PITAG.

Consultations with ministries and central departments took place via virtual meetings. The other stakeholders were met face-to-face, in the North and the North-East in particular.
These consultations enabled the formulation team to better apply the principle of the risk mitigation hierarchy in selecting and defining project investments. It made it possible to seek relevant synergies with other players in the field. Certain intervention strategies were also defined during these consultations, such as payments for ecological services and support to value chains.
In order to ensure the ownership of the project by the communities and to ensure the sustainability of the results produced during the implementation, a strong community engagement strategy is a key element of the project. Workshops with different focus groups to capture the needs and willingness of all population groups will be an integral part of territorial governance and sustainable resource management, as well as the sustainable community investments.
The project includes a wide range of measures to encourage stakeholder engagement. As part of the project design and following IFAD's social, environmental and climate assessment procedures (SECAP), a stakeholder engagement plan (PEPP) was developed. It identifies the stakeholders of the project, the means to ensure effective communication and consultation of the project with each group of stakeholders and indicators to monitor its implementation. All interventions supported by the project, including social and environmental safeguards, will be disclosed and publicly discussed to ensure that stakeholders' input is taken into account in the selection, design and implementation of sub-projects.
Numerous meetings have been held with women's associations in order to better understand their situations and to propose appropriate actions.

5.4 Describe the proposed project implementation arrangements, including technical and other partner ministries, and other partners (e.g., private sector, development partners, civil society organizations, farmers' organizations, research organizations) that will be involved in the implementation of the project and their roles. Will a separate Project Implementation Unit (PIU) be used to implement this project? If not, what is the implementation arrangement within the ministry? If a PIU will be used, does it exist already for another project or will it be newly created for this project? How will the project be implemented at the regional/local level?

The Ministry of Economy and Finance's (MEF) Technical Implementing Unit (UTE) will ensure the project's implementation and coordination. The UTE will have financial management autonomy and will be responsible and accountable to the MEF and IFAD, especially about the use of funds and the consistency of project outcomes with the financing agreements, and respect for relevant national regulations, as well as those of IFAD.
A steering committee will be established to oversee project activities. It will be chaired by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and will see the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR), the Ministry of Environment (MDE through the ANAP) as well as the participation of representatives of producers' organizations and cooperatives.
While the entire project coordination will be under the responsibility of the UTE/MEF, MDE/ANAP and MARNDR will be responsible to technically supervise activities, respectively under C1 and C2 components. The implementation of certain activities will also be subcontracted to technical field operators like NGOs or other development partners. Some of them have already

been identified like FoProBiM[14], VETERIMED, Heifer, CLES, Les Villages Apicoles Horizons S.A. (ViAHSA), among others. These field operators will be competitively selected though calls for proposals.
MEF's UTE will recruit PMU staff as soon as the project is approved by IFAD (December 2021) and the financing agreement declared effective (January 2022). The first months of implementation will be dedicated to the recruitment of the PMU staff and in parallel, as staff are recruited, to the recruitment of service providers.
The following organization chart shows the responsibilities and links between all the actors in the project.



5.5 How will the implementation of this activity be coordinated with other partners active in the same sector/geographic area(s) to maximize effectiveness, create synergies, and avoid duplication/overlap of activities?

During the design phase, which started at the end of 2020 with a first identification mission, IFAD has been in constant contact with major partners active in the same sector/geographic area, like IDB, AFD, WB or USAID. In addition, FAO and WFP have been consulted during the formulation of the project, identifying potential synergies in project implementation (e.g. provision of agricultural inputs, technical assistance on agriculture/livestock/fisheries).
Specifically with IDB and USAID, IFAD has already established some coordination in the area to avoid duplication/overlap of activities and maximize effectiveness. A new IDB project with a budget of US$ 75 million is currently being formulated, on the theme of food security to increase production and links with the markets of the Northeast and North departments. This project will start at the end of 2022. These activities include three components: i) the extension of PITAG

[14] https://www.foprobim.org/

methodology to the north-east area[15]; ii) rehabilitation of rural roads; and iii) a fishing component. In terms of fishing, the planned activities are the strengthening of fishermen's associations (self-diagnosis and reinforcement) and financing of infrastructure (market and landing stages). Synergies will thus be encouraged, for example with the IDB on artisanal fishing (with IFAD's I-BE providing technical assistance and soft inputs) and USAID on reforestation.

5.6 Present the overall project budget using the *Tables A, B and C in Annex 1*. Please respond in *Annex 1*. Do not include a table here.

[15] PITAG is an IDB/GAFSP/IFAD financed project on agricultural technology packages. It covers several areas in the country and

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 (US$ million)	Has this funding been secured (Yes/No)?
GAFSP grant amount requested	10 million	n/a
- Investment	10 million	n/a
- Technical Assistance		n/a
Government co-financing	2.64 million	Yes, in the form of tax exemptions and provision of some project equipment
Other Funding Sources *(SE, ODA, private sector, etc.)*		
• IFAD	14 million (grant funding)	Not yet, but IFAD intends to present the project for approval at its EB in December 2021
• Project beneficiaries	1.23 million	In-kind
Total Project Funding	27.87 million	

Table B: Detailed Budget for Investment Project

Components	**Activities**	**GAFSP Funding Amount Requested (US$)**	**Other Funding Sources Amount (US$)**
Component 1: *Territorial governance and sustainable management of natural resources*	Activity 1: *Strengthening and governance of the protected area*	434,000	1,222,000
	Activity 2: *Update and promotion of the management plan*	237,000	964,000
	Activity 3: *Surveillance of the Protected area*	163,000	441,000
	Activity 4: *Strengthening of ANAP in the protected area*	220,000	594,000
Component 2: *Sustainable*	Activity 1: *Development of*	4,123,000	5,600,000

community economic ecosystems	*alternative livelihoods*		
	Activity 2: *Community conservation / restoration activities*	2,638,000	3,789,000
	Activity 3: *Nutrition improvement activities*	2,165,000	1,173,000
Component 3: *Project management*	Activity 1: Project coordination and management activities	21,000	4,079,000
Add rows for additional components and activities as needed			
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS		10,000,000	17,862,000

Note: Do not include separate line items for contingencies. Instead, factor contingencies into component costs.

B.1 For the investment project, briefly discuss the impact on the proposed project design if full requested amount is not awarded. Would a reduced award mean working in fewer geographic areas, a reduction in the target population, scaled back activities, etc.?

The requested amount is US$ 10 million from GAFSP, and it is foreseen that IFAD will provide additional funding amounting to US$ 14 million, therefore the total amount available for investment is expected to reach US$ 24 million. IFAD will present the I-BE project to its December 2021 Executive board for approval.
A reduced amount from GAFSP will translate into a reduced investment for project beneficiaries, especially in relation to IGAs. The project will maintain the same number of beneficiaries and the same target area (i.e. the 5 municipalities within the AP3B).

B.2. C**larify the underlying assumptions for the proposed budget.** For example, indicative unit costs for major investments (including how derived), program coordination costs, additional budget notes, etc.

Component 1

- Develop and implement the gender, targeting and social inclusion strategy: USD 110,000
- Develop and implement the outreach and communication strategy: USD 110,000
- Support to ANAP to execute the environmental and social management plan of the protected area (including Equipment and material): USD 220,0000
- Set up community brigades for AP3B surveillance, including its training and equipment: 42 brigadiers (7 per each municipality) USD 605,000

Component 2

- Co-investment matching grants in selected value chains (artisanal fisheries, small livestock, salt production, bee-keeping and honey production, mariculture): USD 6,324,000
- Establish and manage 6 mangrove nurseries : USD 556,000
- Create 3 artificial coral gardens: USD 570,000
- Establish energy forests (533 hectares of land) for charcoal making and Creole gardens: USD 792,000
- Facilitate the equipment of households with improved stoves or stoves operating with propane gas. 10,000 women will be able to purchase improved stoves: USD 591,000
- Support for the creation of vegetable gardens in schools: USD 524,000

Table C: Detailed Budget for Technical Assistance Project (if applicable)

Components	**Activities**	**GAFSP Funding Amount Requested (US$)**	**Other Funding Sources Amount (US$)**
Component 1: [add name]	Activity 1: [add name]		
	Activity 2: [add name]		
	Activity 3: [add name]		
Component 2: [add name]	Activity 1: [add name]		
	Activity 2: [add name]		
	Activity 3: [add name]		
Component 3: [add name]	Activity 1: [add name]		
	Activity 2: [add name]		
	Activity 3: [add name]		
Add rows for additional components and activities as needed			
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS			

Note: Do not include separate line items for contingencies. Instead factor contingencies into component costs.

C.1 For a Technical Assistance project, briefly discuss the impact on the proposed project design if the full requested amount is not awarded. Would a reduced award mean working in fewer geographic areas, a reduction in the target population, scaled back activities, etc.?

>>

C.2. Clarify the underlying assumptions for the proposed budget. For example, indicative unit costs for training or workshops, program coordination costs, etc.
>>

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. 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 ► 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)	☒
2	Household income	☒
3	Crop yield (apply only to those projects with explicit productivity gain goals)	☐
#	**Tier 2 indicators for all GAFSP projects, *Mandatory Breakdowns*† (unit)** ► Indicator notes	
1	Number of beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change†† ► People receiving benefits from the project. ► Disaggregation for gender and those receiving Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)-specific support.	☒
2	Land area receiving improved production support, *percentage of these that are climate smart* (ha) ► Area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. ► Disaggregation for climate-smart interventions.	☐
3	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support ► Number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. ► Includes technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services. ► Using CSA approaches.	☒
4	Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) ► Relevant associations established or strengthened by project.	☒
5	Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding. ► Volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution	☐
6	Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries) ‡‡ ► Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	☐

7	Roads constructed or rehabilitated, percentage resilient to climate risks (km) ► All-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project. ► Percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.	☐
8	Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number) ► Includes markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.	☐
9	Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, *by food group* (tons) ► Tons of total produce processed sorted by 10 major FAO food groups.	☐
10	People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, *gender disaggregated* (number of people) ► Number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions.	☐
11	People receiving improved nutrition services and products, *gender disaggregated, age disaggregated* (number of people) ► Number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use-Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements. ► Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.).	☒
12	*Direct employment provided; gender disaggregated* (full-time equivalent) ► Number of direct employees in a client company. ► Part time jobs aggregated to full-time equivalent.	☐
13	Persons receiving capacity development, *gender disaggregated, organization type* (number of people) ► Agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided. ► Distinguishes between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.	☒
14	Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number) ► Measures "soft support" for institutional development provided through discrete deliverables. ► Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others.	☒

Note: The definitions for the Tier 2 indicators can be found on pgs. 24-27 of the GAFSP M&E Plan.

† Reporting on the indicator requires reporting all mandatory breakdowns for the indicator.

†† Climate-related language is included for indicators 1, 2, 3, and 7. In view of discussion and some concerns expressed by the GAFSP Steering Committee, it is noted that the experience of gathering such data at the SE/project level will be tracked and reviewed to assess the ease/feasibility of application and resulting "meaningfulness" of the data that are gathered. Please also see earlier footnote #6 on the use of the term 'climate-smart' in the GAFSP M&E Plan.

‡‡ GAFSP projects have not traditionally supported land-ownership reform, although both the TAC and most SE project preparation processes currently evaluate project readiness against a criterion that includes land access and land user rights, and they typically verify such aspects through their respective "safeguards" and appraisal policies. There was demand from SC members to see a standalone indicator, however, that can capture a focus on land use rights.

Table E: Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

Indicators[16]	Unit of measurement	Baseline[17]	End-of-project target	Data sources (Data collection instruments)
Project level indicators				
households declaring a change in the incidence of poverty in the intervention area	Percentage of households	0	50% of surveyed households	Baseline and end-line surveys

[16] If any cross-cutting themes were selected in Section 3.1, this table must include some indicators that correspond to the selected theme(s).

[17] If this is unknown, write TBD (to be determined).

households that have improved their climate resilience	Percentage of households	0	80% of surveyed households	Baseline and end-line surveys
Coverage of protected and strengthened ecosystems	(ha)	0	583	M&E system
households that report an increase in their income of at least 20%	Percentage of households	0	80% of surveyed households	Baseline and end-line surveys
Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)	Percentage of Persons	0	20%	Baseline and end-line surveys
Component level indicators[18]				
Component 1				
• Outcome Indicator 1 Households claiming to be able to influence the decision-making of local authorities and service providers supported by the project	Percentage of households	0	60% of surveyed households	Baseline and end-line surveys
• Output indicator 1 Number of multi-stakeholder operational platforms supported	Number of platforms	0	1	M&E system
• Output indicator 2 People sensitized on the management of the protected area	people	0	27000	M&E system
• Output indicator 3 Community surveillance brigadiers created and trained	people	0	42	M&E system
Component 2				
• Outcome Indicator 1 Households declaring the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient practices and technologies	Percentage of households	0	40	Baseline and end-line surveys
• Outcome Indicator 2 Households reporting the adoption of new / improved technologies, practices or inputs	Number of households	0	7000	Baseline and end-line surveys
• Output Indicator 1	people	0	9000	M&E system

[18] 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).

People trained in income-generating activities or business management				
• Output Indicator 2 Groups supported in the sustainable management of natural resources and climate-related risks	Groups/ associations	0	50	M&E system
• Output Indicator 3 Households receiving targeted support to improve their nutrition	Number of people	0	7000	M&E system
• Output Indicator 4 Rural producers with access to factors of production and / or technological packages	Number of people	0	6900	M&E system

(Add rows as needed)

Annex 3 - Risks and Negative Externalities

F. Describe important potential risks to *achieving the project's development objective(s).*
Provide an assessment of the likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks, and proposed mitigation measures. Add additional rows to the table for additional risks if needed.

Table F: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L, M, H)	Risk description	Proposed mitigation measures
Technical design[19]: Risk that technical design could affect the project from reaching its objectives	H	M	The institutional architecture may result complex is not properly supported and monitored, with various public institutions involved at different levels in project execution.	(i) take stock of lessons learned from similar other projects, (ii) foster partnerships that can help overcome implementation difficulties and (iii) promote a continuous follow-up and in-country support (IFAD, as supervising entity, has just enhanced its country presence, appointing a resident country director).
Institutional capacity for implementation[20]: Risk that there is insufficient capacity to implement the project	M	M	UTE/MEF, although a well-recognized public entity in managing internationally-financed projects, has never worked with IFAD	Constant training and follow-up on IFAD's procedures with regard to technical and fiduciary requirements, reporting needs and supervision modalities

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).

[19] 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.
[20] 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*, as well as an assessment of likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks and proposed mitigation measures. Add additional rows to the table for additional potential negative externalities if needed.

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[21]	M	H	Degradation of AP3B resources due to the strengthening or development of new activities incompatible with the restrictions imposed by the management plan	Monitor compliance with the AP3B zoning plan as well as the progress of activities in accordance with the prescriptions of the management plan.
	H	H	Acceleration of the degradation of resources at the closure of the project due to the demobilization of the community brigade	Ensure effective support for the monitoring of AP3B by the government through the public budget.
	H	H	Reduction of natural biodiversity within the mangrove population, as mangrove reforestation campaigns generally focus on two specific mangrove species Rhizophora mangle and Avicennia germinans	Try as far as possible to diversify mangrove regeneration with other endemic or native plant species in order to best reflect existing biodiversity.
	H	H	Alteration of wild corals by the project's harvest for coral farming	Limit withdrawals to the strict needs of the project. These samples must be taken by a specialist or a certified company.
	H	M	Increase in the use of pesticides in market gardens and, by extension, chemical pollution of soil and water	Develop and implement an integrated pest management plan adapted to the market garden species supported by the project.
	H	L	Accelerated degradation of soils unsuitable for cultivated crops	Set up through the project monitoring system a validation process for plots eligible for I-BE funding.
	H	M	Pollution of AP3B by solid waste resulting from IGAs undertaken by households	Promote IGAs that produce little non-biodegradable waste in parallel with the preparation and implementation of a waste management plan for the AP3B.

[21] This could include the potential effects on natural resources such as water sources, forests, and protected areas; potential effects on biodiversity; and where appropriate, potential impacts on the climate arising from unchecked anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and short-lived climate pollution (SLCPs).

Potential Negative Externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L,M,H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed mitigation measures
	H	H	Air pollution by the smell of poorly conditioned fish	Ensure the good conditioning of the fish
	H	M	Contamination of soil and water with chemicals	Define and include environmental mitigation measures in the contracts negotiated within the project and ensure proper supervision
	H	M	Speeding up the process of cutting trees for charcoal production	Sensitize stakeholders on the objectives of the project and the establishment of energy woodlots in particular and ensure adequate monitoring in the protected area.
Social[22]	M	M	Worker health and safety risks	Define and include social protection mitigation measures in the contracts negotiated within the project and ensure proper supervision
	M	M	Conflict over the non-recruitment of local labor	Establish a local workforce recruitment policy
	H	M	Alteration of the cultural and historical sites of the AP3B	Prepare and implement an AP3B cultural and historical heritage management plan, including an inventory and geolocation of all H&C heritage in order to avoid any intervention likely to alter them in accordance with the AP3B management plan.
Gender	H	H	Exclusion and discrimination against women	Promote the active participation of women / girls in the various project activities and set up a feedback mechanism for stakeholders and complaints management
Plaintes et rétroaction des parties prenantes	H	H	Lack of project accountability in terms of handling complaints and feedback from stakeholders	Develop and implement a mechanism for handling complaints and feedback from stakeholders
Participation et coordination des parties prenantes	H	H	Lack of stakeholder involvement in decision-making	Social exclusion and discrimination against women / girls, disabled, illiterate and other vulnerable groups
	H	H	Social exclusion and discrimination against	Promote active participation of vulnerable people and groups in the various project activities and

[22] This could include the potential effects on human health and safety; the nature, scale and duration of social effects such as the need for land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement; potential impacts on, equity, and indigenous peoples; and potential impacts on physical cultural resources.

Potential Negative Externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L,M,H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed mitigation measures
			vulnerable individuals and groups	set up a feedback mechanism for stakeholders and complaints management

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)

Provide details about each prior GAFSP grant the country has received (if applicable). Complete the information for each grant received and for each country in case of a multi-country proposal.

Project Name	TECHNOLOGIES TRANSFER TO SMALL FARMERS PROJECT (PTTA)
Country	Haiti
GAFSP Grant Amount and Amount Disbursed	Total Grant: US$ 25 million Amount Disbursed: US$ 25 million
Grant Approval Date	2011
Project Status	completed
Project Closing Date	31 december 2017
Project Implementation Update *(implementation progress, results, challenges, etc.)*	A completion report can be reviewed here https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/PCR%20PTTA%20-%20HA-L1059.pdf
Most recent/last Supervising Entity Implementation Rating for (i) achieving project objectives and (ii) implementation progress.	(i) DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS CLASSIFICATION: SATISFACTORY (ii) Partially satisfactory
Will the project proposed under this proposal build on or be linked to this prior GAFSP grant? If so, in what way?	No

Annex 5 - Proposal Preparation Team

List the names, titles, organizations, and emails 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 (above).

Name	Title	Organization	Email
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(Add lines as needed)