

Document of
The World Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective July 31, 2011)

Currency Unit = Gourdes (HTG)

HTG 40.48 = US\$1

US\$ 0.625 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

October 1 September 30

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AOP | Annual Operating Plans |
| BAC | Agriculture Communal Office (<i>Bureau Agricole Communale</i>) |
| CAS | Country Assistance Strategy |
| CDD | Community Driven Development |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CNSA | National Food Security Commission (<i>Commission Nationale de Securite Alimentaire</i>) |
| CNIGS | National Geospatial Information Center (<i>Spatiale</i>) |
| DA | Designated Account |
| DAAF | Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affaires |
| DASP | Departmental Agricultural Service Platform |
| DDA | Departemental Agriculture Directorate (<i>Direction Départementale d'Agriculture</i>) |
| DEEDS | Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment Rural Supply Chain Development Project (<i>Projet de Développement de Filières Rurales</i>) |
| DEFI | |
| DRF | Research and Training Directorate (<i>Direction de Recherche et Formation</i>) |
| DG | Direction General |
| DSE | Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation (<i>Direction de Suivi et Evaluation</i>) |
| DSNCRP | Poverty Reduction National Strategy Document |
| EA | Environmental Analysis |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FM | Financial Management |
| GAFFSP | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GSB | Animal Health Committee (<i>Groupe Sante Betes</i>) |
| GSP | Plant Health Committee (<i>Groupe Sante Plantes</i>) |
| HH | Household |
| IADB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agriculture and Development |
| IFR | Unaudited Interim Financial Report |
| IHRC | Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti |
| IICA | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture |
| IRR | Internal Rate of Return |
| IS | Implementation Support |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| LAC | Latin America and the Caribbean Region |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MARNDR | Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development |
| MCFDF | |
| MEF | Ministry of Economic and Finance |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MPCE | Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation |
| MSF | Market Support Facility |
| NAIP | National Agriculture Investment Plan |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| NASCC | National Agricultural Services Coordination Committee |
| NGO | Non Government Organizations |
| OIE | World Organization for Animal Health |
| OM | Operations Manual |
| OMRH | Office de Management et des Ressources Humaines |
| ORAF | Operational Risk Assessment Framework |
| ORE | |
| PDNA | Post-Disaster Needs Assessment |
| PDO | Project Development Objective |
| PDVA | Plan Directeur de Vulgarisation Agricole |
| PEMFAR | Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review |
| PFM | Project Financial Management |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| PM | Procurement Management |
| | Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (<i>Programme de Mitigation de Désastres Naturelles</i>) |
| PMDN | |
| PPCR | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience |
| PRECONIA | Prevention and Control of Avian Flu and other Zoonoses |
| PRODEP | Participatory Development Program (<i>Programme de Développement Participatif</i>) |
| RECOCARNO | Réseau des Coopératives Caféières de la Région Nord |
| RESEPA I | Strengthening of Agricultural Public Services Project |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| SNRE | National Water Resources Service (<i>Service National des Ressources en Eau</i>) |
| SPS | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Services |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TTL | Task Team Leader |
| UEP | Programming and Studies Unit |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| USAID | United State Agency for International Development |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Regional Vice President: | Pamela Cox |
|--------------------------|------------|

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Contact Person: Hermann Augustin, Project Coordinator, RESEPAG

Project description

The proposed project includes four components:

1. Strengthening

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Schedule 2, Section II. B.5 | Acquire and configure, through MARNDR, an accounting software agreed with the Association for the accounting and financial management system for the Project. | 4 months after Effectiveness |
| Schedule 2, Section I. C. 1 | Establish a market support facility and operate and maintain said facility during project implementation. | 12 months after Effectiveness |

I. Strategic Context

A. Country Context

1. With a GDP per capita estimated at US\$673¹, Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas and the Caribbean. The state of the Haitian economy in the last two decades has been particularly affected by repeated political crises and a series of devastating natural disasters. Poverty is of great concern in the country - 78% of the population lives on less than US\$2 a day, and over half lives on less than US\$1 a day and, with the majority living in rural areas. Income inequality is high among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (Gini coefficient of 0.59). Multidimensional poverty is far-reaching, as evidenced by poor social outcomes for literacy, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, among others. Haiti ranks 148 out of 172 countries in the 2010 United Nations Human Development Index. In rural areas, 88 percent of individuals live below the poverty level and basic services are practically nonexistent.

2. The devastating January 12, 2010 earthquake

has an average farm size is 0.5 Ha, with hillside farmers having on average larger plots than farmers in irrigated lands. Thus, agriculture is a potential source of growth also for the poorest in Haiti.

5. There is currently an increasing world demand for food and agriculture (agrifood) products from the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Region (the agriculture sector of the LAC Region has grown by an annual average of 3% in the past decade), and Haiti has shown potential and success in tapping into this global demand. Demand for agrifood products from Haiti for local consumption (including food aid programs) and for export

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| drainage | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sub-total</i> | 360,790,000 | 22,890,000 | | | | | |

C. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes

9. Interim Strategy
Note (ISN) FY12-13 to be discussed by Executive Directors on December 1 2011, along with this project, has been agreed upon as part of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

support of four stra

GAFSP approved US\$25 million for increasing productivity, production, technology and input use to be supervised by the Inter American Development Bank (IADB), and US\$10 million for strengthening of agriculture services and institutional support to be supervised by the Bank under the proposed Project (Component 1). The proposed investments under this project are complementary to, rather than an extension of, activities under RESEPAG I, as the latter provides core institutional strengthening on managerial and agriculture policy formulation capacity at MARDR while the former invests mainly in the provision of services and innovation at the farmer level. The proposed project is also complementary to the Bank-financed Haiti Job Creation and Growth Project in preparation, both in approach and geographically.

II. Project Development Objectives (PDO)

13. The project will contribute to the objectives of the National Agriculture³ Investment Plan (2011-2016), which are to: (i) increase the productivity and the competitiveness of the agriculture sector; (ii) augment by 25 percent the contribution of agricultural production to the

and participate in many productive organizations, they remain disadvantaged compared to men in terms of decision-making, control over resources, and access to economic benefits. Reasons for this include higher levels of illiteracy among women, lack of formal legal documentation (i.e. land ownership, identification), traditional division of labor, and social norms. Targeting and consulting women are important elements for RESEPAG II and the mainstreaming (rather than safeguarding) of gender is done both at an institutional level by promoting the establishment of a Gender focal point to integrate gender aspects in agriculture policy making, and at the farmer level, but using gender specific-data for monitoring and evaluation, and evaluation criteria for selecting subprojects.

18. Finally, the project will benefit food consumers as it intends to mainstream activities related to nutritional quality into project investments, to increase the availability of nutrient rich foods and help address high levels of malnutrition in the country. Nutrition activities include: (i) integrating a nutrition module in the training curriculum of agricultural extension agents; (ii) facilitating the production of nutrient dense foods through use of biofortified seeds already

animal and plant health threats; and (ii) strengthen the collection and dissemination of agricultural market prices to include farm gate prices. In order for the activities of this sub-component to be implemented, existing animal and plant health,

component will provide support upon occurrence of an Agriculture Sector Emergency through: (i) the carrying out of Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Subprojects and/or (ii) the implementation of a Farmers Subsidy Scheme for Eligible Farmers. Additional funds could also be made available through this window for the same purpose.

27. Disbursements will be made against eligible expenditures, and/or a farmer subsidy scheme agreed with the Bank to support the needs of the Borrower. All expenditures under this component, should it be triggered, will be in accordance with OP/BP 8.00 and will be appraised, reviewed and found to be acceptable to the Bank before any disbursement is made. If not disbursed 12 months before the closing date, the

F. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design

31. This proposed project is different from previous investments in the sector in that: (i) it is part of a comprehensive sector investment plan (NAIP) agreed by Government and Development Partners; (ii) it builds upon the strengths of existing agriculture extension and services approaches; (iii) it leverages private sector and donor investments in the sector; and (iv) it addresses the pressing need for improved public sector capacity in the provision of basic agriculture public goods and services. The proposed project was designed based on a set of principles agreed between Development Partners and the Government related to the National Agriculture Extension Strategy (*Plan Directeur de Vulgarisation Agricole, 2011-2016* PDVA, Version Mars, 2011) currently being finalized and in the last round of consultations with stakeholders. These guiding principles are:

- i. : Conclusions from numerous agriculture extension reform studies show that what works well in a particular situation is dependent on the starting conditions in that specific location and point in time. A widely applicable blueprint does not exist.
- ii. *Learning and incremental capacity upgrading* conditions and mechanisms that promote learning, capacity building and incremental change and improvement in approaches;
- iii. *Partnership and pluralism*

of investments by the Government and Donors in agriculture innovation capacity, the country is now reaping the benefits of sector growth.

- iii. Project Units: Experience with donor financed Project Units in the agriculture sector has shown that they do not ensure timely execution of activities and can undermine long-term public sector capacity for setting policy and investment priorities. The extremely fragmented nature of donor support prior to this project implementation capacity beyond sustainable levels, resulting in poor project coordination, implementation, M&E, and impact. In the spirit of the Paris Declaration, this project will build upon ongoing RESEPAG I efforts directed at institutional strengthening and capacity building, working through existing MARNDR Departments, rather than creating free-standing project units

conditions: (i) the continuation and deepening of these first steps in strengthening and modernizing the MARNDR; (ii) donor collaboration and commitment to support MARNDR over a 15-20 year period; (iii) the improvement in the managerial capacity of MARNDR at the central and local

ementation strategy is based on eliminating the main institutional obstacles, coordinate the sector, define and implement policy, and achieve results.

46.

strengthening and public sector modernization will be undertaken at the level of MARNDR to address institutional bottlenecks such as policy setting and donor coordination, as well as local delivery of extension services and responsiveness to exogenous shocks and crisis. A co-financing facility (MSF) will be established to provide market support for local agriculture extension and innovation services to maximize efficiency and impact of public resource use, linking activities with the private sector. The strengthening of the linkages between farmers, researchers, extensionists, and the public sector will be fostered using a matching grant demand-driven approach that will enable rapid and effective deployment of resources for accelerating technology adoption on the ground.

3. Procurement and Financial Management

47. Improving the operation of procurement (PM) and financial management (FM) procedures at the MARNDR are preconditions for effective implementation of the project.
Procurement

operational manual and agreed-upon procedures will be duly signed by all parties with

52. The ESMF was disclosed in-country on August 4, 2011 and in the Association's Infoshop on August 3, 2011. The ESMF and OM are available through the World Bank website at www.infoshop.org). MARNDR and its decentralized institutions (DDAs, BACs) have consulted with stakeholders on the draft ESMF, and will address the comments received in the final draft. Prior to the beginning of activities under Component 2, MARNDR (through the DDAs and BACs) will also consult with project-affected people, engage with them, assess potential adverse short-term impacts and how they will be mitigated, and the grievance redress mechanism available to them should they need it.

Annex 1: Results Framework and Monitoring
HAITI: Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project II

with GAFSP resources being supervised solely by the IADB)

Financial Agreement as they will measure progress

The proposed development objectives for the project are to increase access of small farmers to agriculture¹² extension services and training on animal and plant health in priority regions¹³, and to provide financial assistance in the case of an agriculture sector emergency.



Annex 2: Detailed Project Description

Component 1: Strengthening the role of MARNDR in providing agricultural support services (US\$ 10 million)

6.

agricultural innovation system. Activities under this component will reinforce and build capacity within the MARNDR to lead, guide and bring coherence to agricultural sector development and investments in animal and plant health control and protection, to facilitate flows of information and technology among people and organizations, and to promote the interaction and participation among sector actors. This will be achieved by strengthening: (a) MARNDR capacity to plan and coordinate agricultural extension and training services provision; (b) agricultural sector information (SPS) controls and services.

7. Sub-component 1.a: Planning and coordination of agricultural extension and training services provision (US\$3 million). The sub component includes: (i) the establishment of learning based monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; (ii) the strengthening of the *Tables de Concertation Agricoles Departamentales*¹⁵ and/or any other similar coordination mechanism; (iii) the strengthening of human resources capacity i

(a) the carrying out of an evaluation and revision of university and vocational school training curricula for Agricultural Service Providers; and (b) the provision of financial and technical assistance to Technical Training and Research Centers and other training facilities fulfilling similar functions in the Priority Regions; and (iv) the facilitation of international and regional exchange of experiences and information on agricultural service provision. This subcomponent could finance goods, works, non-consultant services, consultancies, among other expenditures to strengthen the capacity of the technical training facilities located in the Priority Regions, as well as in other appropriate public and private training centres.

8. The sub component will build the appropriate capacity within the MARNDR to facilitate the definition and implementation of the National Agricultural Extension Strategy (PDVA) and to ensure that the required institutional and organizational changes required for its effective implementation are in place at the national, departmental and local level. As part of this capacity, learning-based monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established to ensure that the lessons learned from current and new agricultural services provisions approaches are widely shared and mainstreamed within the national strategy. The M&E system, will build on the system developed under RESEPAG I and will serve to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of proposed projects activities, so that lessons can be learned and shared and adjustments to project implementation made. The aim of this activity is to create an integrated system that will last and be of use to MARNDR

The M&E system will help MARNDR to strengthen its orientation towards learning, impact and results.

15

9. This learning of a broad-based National Agricultural Services Coordination Committee within the existing National Agricultural Sector Table (*Table Sectoriel Agricole*) composed of national-level representatives that have a stake in agricultural service provision of the public, private and civil society sector, and the formulation

13. This subcomponent will seek to increase the availability of quality data and agro-climate tools¹⁷ that could be used to better manage agro-climatic risks and to enhance agricultural production systems. This information system will allow advance planning for agriculture input use and applications, manage crop yield risk, and early identification of, and response to animal

financing); (ii) promote competition among service providers and enhance the range of services offered; (iii) respond to identified and confirmed needs of sector stakeholders, and (iv) build the recipients capacity to respond to changing sector needs and opportunities. The overall governance of the MSF will be provided through the *Table Secotrielle Agricole*, and its National Agricultural Services Coordination Committee, and at the local level the MSF will be managed by the *Table de Concertation*, and/or any other similar coordination mechanism, with support of the DDA and an external Operator. The first call for concepts to be considered for funding in selected departments will invited from year two of the project onwards. This will allow for the appropriate establishment of the above described governance mechanisms and undertake awareness, capacity building activities, and organisation of support activities that will ensure the effective participation of all eligible stakeholders. During the first year, the project will strengthen the capacity and facilitate the integration of a range of existing local service providers that are active in the South, South East, North and Northeast (such as for example DEFI and

- c. Strengthen producer-based organizations. In order for the public sector and service providers to be more efficient in delivering extension and other agricultural services to farmers; and in order for farmers to be able to be better integrated into agricultural innovation systems, it is critical to exploit and build the capacity of producer-based organizations. This window

cofinancing can increase due to the following reasons: (i) above a pre-specified threshold of the number of small-farmers involved in the subproject; (ii) the potential for positive environmental impacts; (iii) the incorporation of nutrition enhancing technologies or inputs (including the bio-fortification as well as fortification of local foods); (iv) emergency situations; and (v) the level of women participating in the subprojects or projects managed by women groups.

Table 1: Market Support Facility (MSF) Parameters

| MSF Window | Maximum Amount per Sub-Project | Producer/Service Provider Cofinancing (can be in kind) | MSF Cofinancing | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Maximum MSF Contribution | Maximum MSF Amount |
| a. Priority technologies and improved inputs | ~USD100,000 | 20% | 80% | ~USD80,000 |
| b. Applied research | ~USD100,000 | 20% | 80% | ~USD80,000 |
| c. Organizational Strengthening | ~USD40,000 | 50% | 50% | ~USD20,000 |
| d. Post-harvest and agri-business | ~USD100,000 | 50% | 50% | ~USD50,000 |

26. The eligibility criteria for subprojects are: (i) having the beneficiary farmers registered in the National Farmer Registry (RNP), and in the case of NGOs, having the farmers or farmers group written confirmation of the proposed sub-project; (ii) having attended the information sessions about the sub-project process; and (iii) having a legally established organization²⁰

regional exchange forums and events to share and learn from the experiences and outcomes of activities and investments supported through the market support resources facility.

28. The management of the MSF funds will require financial, procurement, negotiation, legal and monitoring and learning capacities, which will be established in year one of the RESEPAG II program by the hiring of an external Operator (similar to that one under RESEPAG I, and ideally the same one). The Operator will provide the above-mentioned need for external assistance to the MARNDR, stakeholder meetings, awareness and information campaigns, writing proposals, and the fiduciary supervision of approved funds under the facility. This subcomponent will finance market support innovation, equipment, meetings, training, studies, workshops, exchange visits, consultancies, and capacity building.

Component 3: Agriculture Risk and Emergency Response Contingency Reserve (US\$ 1 million)

29. Following an adverse natural disaster, animal or plant health emergency, or food crisis affecting the agriculture sector of Haiti during the execution period of the project, the Government of Haiti (GoH) may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. This component will provide support upon occurrence of an Agriculture Sector Emergency through: (i) the carrying out of Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Subprojects and/or (ii) the implementation of a Farmers Subsidy Scheme for Eligible Farmers. This component will

verified by the Internal Auditors of the GoH and by the MARNDR Project Coordinator, certifying that the expenditures were incurred for the intended purpose and to enable a fast recovery following the damage or economic losses caused by adverse natural events or crisis in the agriculture sector, before the Application is submitted to the Bank. This verification should be sent to the Bank together with the Application.

33. Specific eligible expenditures under the subcomponent could²¹ include: (i) construction

Annex 3: Implementation Arrangements

1. Project institutional and implementation arrangements

i. Project administration mechanisms

1. **Institutional arrangements.** The Project implementing entity will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) through the RESEPAG Project Unit. The MARNDR has institutional competence for agriculture and rural development and, through the RESEPAG Project Unit, experience in the implementation of Bank-financed projects. The MARNDR has already been assessed on technical and fiduciary issues in 2009 during the preparation of the RESEPAG I project. RESEPAG I, although with some delays due to the January 2010 earthquake and the 2010-2011 electoral process, has been executing the project as planned. A fiduciary and institutional assessment was undertaken during project preparation of RESEPAG II in order to assess the experiences so far with RESPEAG I and as a result additional resources (human and material) and institutional arrangements needed for MARNDR to execute RESEPAG II have been id

Figure 1 - Project institutional structure (RESEPAG II)

4. At the regional level, the Project will strengthen the DDAs in each of the initial project areas (North, Northeast, South East, and South) in order to undertake the activities related to M&E, supporting the Departmental Agricultural Services Platform (*Tables de Concertation* in French), *and/or* any other similar coordination mechanism, and coordinate and supervise overall project investments on the ground.

Figure 2. Institutional arrangement and process for the MSF (Comp. 2)

5. At the field level, the Operator, under the supervision of the DDA, will support the DASP (*Table de Concertation*), and/or any other similar coordination mechanism, in undertaking a communications and training campaign to promote the co-financing facility, informing of the process and facilitating applications for sub-project proposals. The Operator will also support producer groups in preparing detailed project proposals and undertake a close fiduciary supervision and training (see Figure 2).

6. **Operational Manual (OM).** The RESEPAG I OM has been

windows will take into consideration: (i) a list of non-eligible activities (negative list); (ii) the alignment of the proposed activity with the objectives of the co-financing facility; and (iii) to avoid duplications and look for complementarities with other

the amount of RESEPAG I (US\$5 million), it is important that the accounting software be configured for the RESEPAG II project no later than 4 months after project effectiveness to allow for accurate and effective monitoring of project transactions.

13. Accounting Software.

computerized financial management system. The system will be based on an accounting package capable of producing all the accounting and financial data required, including financial statements, bank reconciliation statements, and all financial reports, such as the Interim Financial Reports (IFRs). The accounting software is in the process of being procured and must include the following modules to be integrated: Budgeting, general accounting, cost accounting, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, fixed assets management, preparation of withdrawal applications, and tracking of disbursements by donors.

14. Internal Controls and Procedures. The MARNDR will maintain a strong system of internal controls and procedures that are documented in the Operational Manual to enable all stakeholders of the farmers subsidy program to be cognizant of the detail project operating guidelines necessary to implement the program. Other administrative controls will be maintained by the service providers and NGOs to ensure that accurate records are maintained for transmission to the MARNDR who will record and disburse the MSF sub-project grants.

15. Flow of Funds and Disbursement Arrangements. *Disbursement Arrangements:* Proceeds of the Grant will be disbursed from the World Bank on the basis of withdrawal requests by the Recipient using the SOE method which is based on summary reports in the form of Statement of Expenditures for all categories, and where relevant, applications for direct payments to Service Providers and Financial Agents. Two designated accounts will be opened at the central bank () in US\$ and will be managed by the RESEPAG Project Unit. Detailed procedures of the funds flow mechanism will be documented in the FM Procedures Manual. In the case of a response to a natural disaster, the project may finance direct farmer support through farmer subsidies. Disbursement arrangements in the event of a farmer subsidy scheme are described below and follow the same arrangements as RESEPAG I:

16. Statement of Expenditures: Necessary supporting documents will be sent to the Bank in connection with contract that are above the prior review threshold, except for expenditures under contracts with an estimated value of (a) US\$ 100,000 or less for Works and Goods, (b) consulting firms US\$ 100,000 or less, and (c) for individual consultants training and operating costs US\$ 50,000 or less will be claimed on the basis of SOEs. The documentation supporting expenditures will be retained at the RESEPAG Project Unit and will be readily accessible for review by the external auditors and periods Bank supervision missions. All disbursements will be subject to the conditions of the Financing and Grant Agreements and disbursement procedures as defined in the Disbursement Letters.

17. Payments to Farmers: Payment of cash transfers to Farmers will be handled by a

vouchers will be issued by the MARNDR for service providers in batches to enable them

(2)

composed entirely of national consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.7 of the Consultant Guidelines.

28. **Procurement of non-consulting services:** Non-consulting services for project execution, such as those needed for local and regional exchange forums and events to share and learn from the experiences and outcomes of activities and investments supported through the market support resources facility, training events and publications will be acquired in accordance with the Bank's procurement guidelines. This procurement will also be carried out using the Bank's SBD or SBD satisfactory to the Bank.

29. **Operating Costs:** These costs will include consumable goods required to implement the project and other expenditures related to maintenance of office equipment, salary and per diem, transport and logistics, as well as the costs of conducting supervision and training. These items will be procured using the implementing agency's administrative procedures, which were reviewed and found acceptable to the Bank.

30. **Assessment of the agency's capacity to implement procurement:** Procurement activities for RESEPAG II will be carried out by the same project team that has been implementing procurement under RESEPAG I. While the performance of the MARNDR has been generally satisfactory to date, in light of the larger scale of the new project, the procurement team will need to be reinforced by the recruitment of an additional procurement specialist, preferably an international short term consultant, and a procurement assistant. The MARNDR procurement team is already experienced in World Bank procedures and, with the addition of the proposed new procurement staff, should be well-equipped to execute procurement according to World Bank Guidelines. However, the overall public procurement system in Haiti remains relatively weak. Despite recent reforms in the legal and institutional framework for procurement, there is still a lack of skilled personnel with knowledge of international norms, limited planning and follow-up capacity, and insufficient use of standard documents and procedures. This generally risky environment for procurement creates serious obstacles to project implementation which have been exacerbated by the January 2010 earthquake. Consequently, the overall project risk for procurement is HIGH.

31. **Procurement Plan, Thresholds for Procurement Methods and Bank Review.** The summary procurement plan for implementation of the proposed Project was agreed between the Recipient and the Project Team

Table 4. Summary Procurement Plan

| Procurement Plan for Goods and Consultants services |
|--|
|--|

Ref.

Table 5: Thresholds for Procurement Methods and Prior Review

| Expenditure Category | Contract Value (Threshold) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
|----------------------|----------------------------|

when additional Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Pest Management Plans are necessary.

33. Four types of impacts are foreseen under this project, arising from:

- a. *Civil works*: some construction impacts will be associated with the rehabilitation of existing Research and Extension Centers, the Biosafety Laboratory, and Vocational Training facilities. The selection of these facilities and the type of rehabilitation has not yet been determined. No new facilities will be supported under this project. These impacts (e.g. noise, construction waste, etc.) will be limited in time and space, and
- b. *Waste management*: some activities may include the proper treatment and disposal of animal carcasses, some of which may carry diseases. The ESMF has adopted procedures outlined under the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed for the PRECONIA project, to minimize, mitigate and manage these potential impacts.
- c. *Occupational health and safety*: during both construction and extension services, the project will expose workers to a variety of potential safety hazards. As such, the ESMF was updated to include actions and training programs to safeguard workers.
- d. *Pest management*: the ESMF will outline procedures to minimize, mitigate and manage

b. Social

coordinated process between MARDNR and MCFDF to more effectively mainstream gender

level staff for the implementation of the PDVA; (ii) continued attention to gender balance in managerial staffing; and (iii) additional strengthening for the agriculture gender unit at MARNDR; and (iv) support for incorporating gender awareness in programmatic and policy development for agriculture extension strategy and planning. For component 2, actions include: (i) training for field staff on gender mainstreaming in planning and practice to ensure that extension services cater to the needs of, and are equally relevant and accessible to both women and men, and finally integrating this into planning processes; (ii) the inclusion of gender and youth indicators in the M&E system that are to be develop

by the IADB. Key PDO level result indicators for the project are: (i)

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
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| | | | | |
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3. The main focus of implementation support is summarized below.

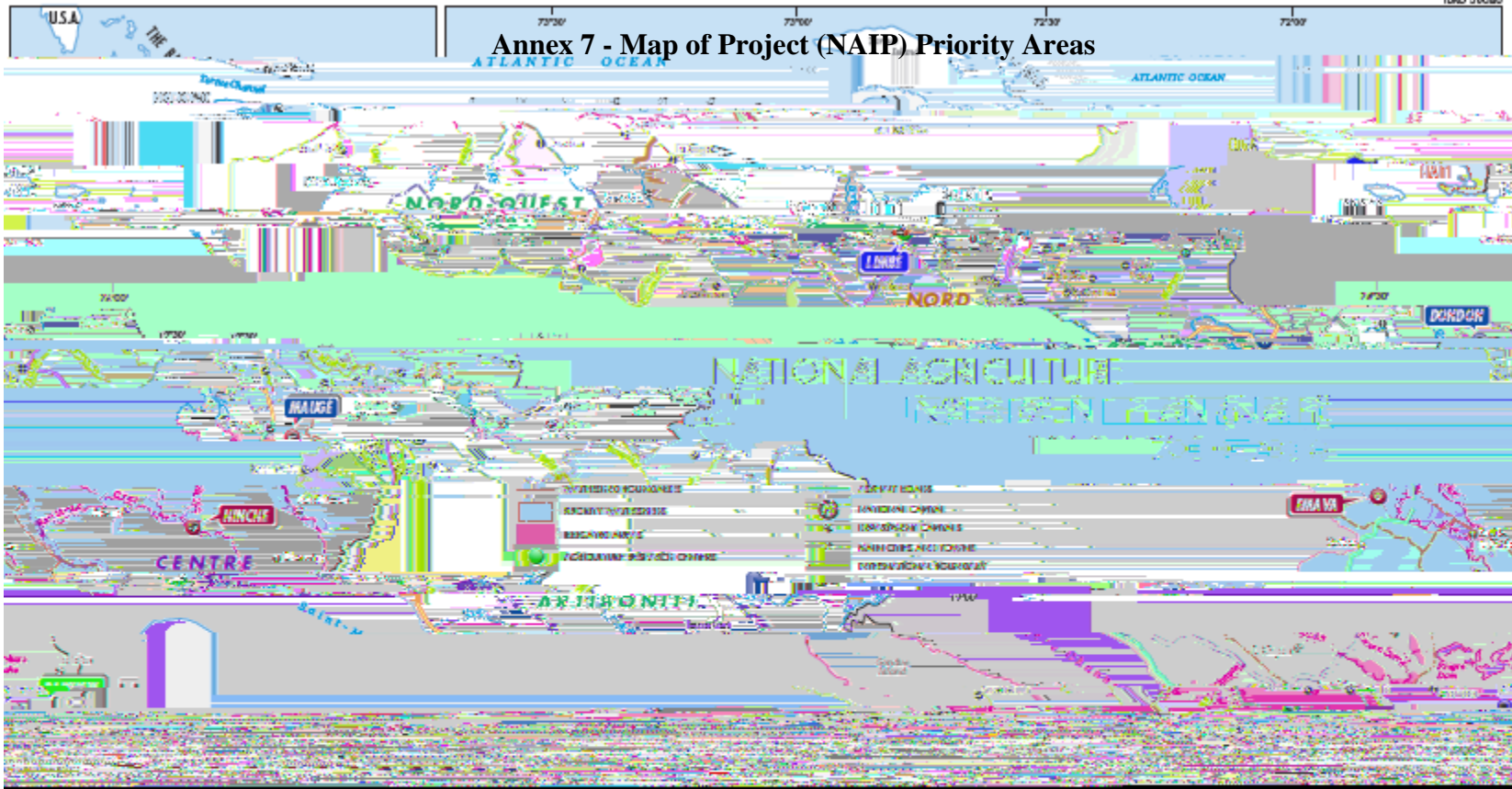
| Time | Focus | Resources Estimate | Partner Role |
|-------------|---|--|---------------------|
| Year 1 | Technical and procurement review of the bidding documents | SPS expert 4SW Extension Specialist | |

Annex 6: Team Composition

World Bank staff and consultants who worked on the project:

| Name | Title | Unit |
|------|-------|------|
|------|-------|------|

Annex 7 - Map of Project (NAIP) Priority Areas



Annex 8 - Additional Annexes
(in file and available upon request)

1. National Agriculture Investment Plan 2011-2016.
2. GAFSP Proposal from the Haitian Government, June 2014 (approved).
3. Draft National Agriculture Extension Strategy (PDVA), March 2011.
4. Draft RESEPAG I & II Operations Manual.