

PUBLIC

PROJECT PROFILE

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I BASIC DATA

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

- 26 **Structure, performance and contribution to food security of the fishery sector:** In Haiti, with approximately 1,500 km of coastline (FAO, 2017), the fishery sector is of high socio-economic relevance. While Haiti is a net importer of seafood products, national supplies represent an important share of total consumption (30%). Over 45,000 fishers were counted in a 2020 census of artisanal fisheries, 88% of whom reported fishing as their main source of livelihood (USAID, 2021). Artisanal fishing remains the main type of marine fishery. Two fishing techniques are mainly used (USAID, 2021): (i) collection of intertidal species, including fish traps; and (ii) coastal fishing performed using boats and fishing gear to catch demersal and pelagic fish. The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) is limited. Given the scarcity of materials and equipment, only 15% of fishers are FAD users. However, preliminary results of the internal evaluation of 3492/GR-HA⁸ show that when technology is available, adoption rates are high⁹. As far as impacts on productivity, the same surveys show that greater access to technology results in significantly greater volumes of catches¹⁰. To meet food security challenges, support to the productivity and sustainability of artisanal fisheries is of crucial importance. Indeed, the fisheries sector contributes to food security through

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access to markets. In 2018, agricultural losses were estimated at US\$580 million, primarily due to floods and winds caused by hurricane Matthew. Climate models for Haiti predict temperatures to increase up to 2.3°C by 2060, precipitation to decrease up to 20% in the mid-2080s, and frequency and intensity of extreme weather events to increase. Those climatic trends will cause important yield losses (up to 80% in cereals) by 2060, soil degradation, erosion and desertification if current agricultural and natural resources management conditions remain unchanged (IDB, 2015).

- 29 **Gender:** Women are underrepresented in the agricultural and fishery sectors. In 2017, 34% of female employment was in agriculture, as opposed to 63% for men (World Bank Gender Statistics, 2019). Of all the economically active population in agriculture, 24% are women (FAO estimate in 2010, FAO, 2010). In the fishery

entrepreneurship. The GoH estimates the financing needs for the sector at **HTG\$24 billion** over the next three years (69% of the 2020-2023 PREPOC's total planned cost).

2.12 Complementarity with other Bank operations in Haiti. The proposed operation complements, both technically and geographically, the Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program - PITAG (4359GR-HA) by multiplying interventions in the targeted departments to reach more beneficiaries with improved technical packages that meet the challenges of food security in these remote areas. It also geographically complements the Transport and Departmental Connectivity Program (4618GR-HA) that focuses on improving national and departmental roads in the targeted departments. The proposed operation also complements technically the Artisanal Fisheries Development Program (3492GR-HA) by ensuring the sustainability of the support and structuring of the fisheries sector by continuing to strengthen fishers' organizations and fish processing units. **IB Lab interventions may facilitate the integration of farmers and fishers to a particular value chain (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), agro-enterprises, associations, cooperatives) and incm**

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

- 2.15 Objective. The objective of the program is to improve food security by increasing agricultural/fisheries productivity, and resilience to climate change as well as enhancing access to markets.**
- 2.16 The beneficiaries of the IDB Grant Facility will be small-scale farmers and fishers facing high food insecurity levels in the Northern and Northeastern departments, whereas the GAFSP co-financing will support small-scale farmers in the same departments, as well as those of the South and Grande Anse departments.**
- 2.17 The total cost of the program is US\$78,300,000 to be executed in a five (5) year**

- b Adoption of best fishing practices and improved techniques through the implementation of matching grants to finance equipment such as boats, engines, fishing and security gears, coolers, and post-production equipment.**
- B Component 2 Improve access to markets (Estimated HA-J0002)**

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

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

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

VI RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 61 The distribution of the Proposal for Operation Development (POD) to the Quality and Risk Review (QRR) is expected on July 15, 2021; the approval of the Draft Loan Proposal (DLP) by the Operations Policy Committee (OPC) is expected on August 6, 2021; and final approval by the Board of Executive Directors is expected on September 15, 2021.
- 62 To support the preparation of this operation, the Project Team estimates the need for US\$120,000 from the Bank's administrative budget; and US\$75,000 from Technical Cooperation FA-T1247.



**Safeguard Policy Filter &
Safeguard Screening Form Report**





Safeguard Policy Filter &



Safeguard Policy Filter & Safeguard Screening Form Report

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

The operation will not carry out a socio culturally appropriate consultation process during preparation and implementation. The client will need to prepare a socio culturally appropriate engagement plan to

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

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

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

Construction Phase

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

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

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

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

Operation Phase

Environmental impacts might occur during the operation phase, related to the... " Eche d f mard mainly

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

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
		<p>affected parties during the project preparation period A stakeholder participation plan and a grievance redress mechanism will be included as part of the ESMP. Continuous monitoring to ensure</p>	<p>consultations will be well documented and disclosed</p>
<p>B.7 Supervision and Compliance</p>	<p>Yes</p>		

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.12 Projects Under Construction	No	Not applicable	No actions required
B.13 Non Investment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	No	Not applicable	No actions required
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	No	Not applicable	No actions required
B.15 Co-financing Operations	No	Not applicable	No actions required
B.16 In County Systems	No	Not applicable	No actions required
B.17 Procurement	Yes	Environmental and social criteria to be incorporated in the procurement process for goods and services related to activities and projects financed by the Bank may be included in the legal document 'inMega loan'	



WORK

Topic		Estimated Dates	References and Electronic Links

Sub
component 1.1:
Agriculture

Component 1:
Support to
farmers and
fishermen's
productivity

Topic	Description	Estimated Dates	Reference and Electronic Links
Fishery infrastructures	Health safety fishing products, RE	Completed	Link
	Sustainability DCP fishing RE	Completed	Link
Sub component 23 rural entrepreneurs	Support to private agents (MSMEs, agro enterprises, associations, cooperatives)	Completed	Link
	Analysis of the fisheries value chain in the NordNE, 2018 July 2021	Completed	Link
General	CBA FA-J0002	May 2021	
	CBA FA-L1096 De Agueda, 2015	Completed	Link
	CBA FA-L1107 De Agueda, 2017	Completed	Link
	CBA FA-L1132 Gachri, 2019	Completed	Link
	Situation de référence pour le suivi évaluation FA-L1107 2020	Completed	Link
	MRE Plan FA-J0002	July 2021	
	MRE Plan FA-L1098	Completed	Link
	MRE Plan FA-L1107	Completed	Link
	MRE Plan FA-L1132	Completed	Link
	Institutional analysis FA-L1132 Environmental analysis	Completed	Link

ESG + CC (Envir / Social)
+ consultations

¹ **The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the 'Deliberative Information' exception referred to in paragraph 41 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN 1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.**