

Document of
The World Bank

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Report No: PAD4179

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 5.6 MILLION
(US\$7.75 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

FOR A

RESILIENT PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES ADDITIONAL FINANCING
November 6, 2020

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Latin America and Caribbean Region

This document is being made publicly available prior to Board consideration. This does not imply a presumed outcome. This document may be updated following Board consideration and the updated document will be made publicly available in accordance with the Bank's policy on Access to Information.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective September 30, 2020

Currency Unit = Haitian Gourde

HTG 62.50 = US\$1

US\$1.41 = SDR1

FISCAL YEAR

October 1 - September 30

Regional Vice President: Carlos Felipe Jaramillo

Country Director: Anabela Abreu

Regional Director: Anna Wellenstein

Practice Manager: Preeti S. Ahuja

Task Team Leader(s): Soulemame Fofana

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
BNC	National Credit Bank (<i>Banque Nationale de Crédit</i>)
BRH	Central Bank of Haiti (<i>Banque de la République d'Haïti</i>)
CBF	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development and Territories (<i>Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement</i>)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DA	Designated Account
EBA	Enabling the Business of Agriculture
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EFA	Economic and Financial Analysis
EIRR	Economic internal rate of return
ES	Environment and Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIRT	Environmental and Social Incident Report Toolkit
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FFS	Farmer Field School
FHB	Haiti Biodiversity Fund (<i>Fonds Haïtien pour la Biodiversité</i>)
FM	Financial Management
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoH	Government of Haiti
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HTG	Haitian Gourdes
HTR	Haiti Takes Root
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
J/P HRO	J/P Haitian Relief Organization
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural</i>)
MdE	Ministry of Environment (<i>Ministère de l'Environnement</i>)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action (<i>Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation</i>)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

NPV	Net present value
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RESEPAG	Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services Project
RF	Results Framework
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPL	Resilient and Productive Landscapes
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
TETIS	Land, Environment, Remote Sensing, and Spatial Information (<i>Territoires, Environnement, Télédétection et Information Spatiale</i>)
UPMP	Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture
US\$	United States Dollar
WBG	World Bank Group

Haiti

Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional Financing

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING	7
A. Introduction	7
B. Country and Sector Context	7
C. Relevance to Higher-Level Objectives.....	10
D. Project Background and Progress	11
II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING	13
III. KEY RISKS	15
IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY	16
A. Economic and Financial Analysis.....	16
B. Technical	16
C. Financial Management	17
D. Procurement	17
E. Environment and Social (E&S, including Safeguards)	17
V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS	19
VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES	20
VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S).....	20
VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING	28
APPENDIX A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CERC ACTIVITIES AS LAID OUT IN THE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN	46



BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti - P162908)

Country Haiti	Product Line IBRD/IDA	Team Leader(s) Soulemane Fofana		
Project ID P162908	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Resp CC SLCAG (9241)	Req CC LCC8C (5778)	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), Ministry of Environment

Is this a regionally tagged project? No	
--	--

Bank/IFC Collaboration No	
----------------------------------	--

Approval Date 01-Mar-2018	Closing Date 31-Dec-2023	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category Partial Assessment (B)	Current EA Category Partial Assessment (B)
------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on, Enhanced Implementation Support (HEIS)



Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objectives are: (i) to improve the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices in selected sub-watersheds; and (ii) to enable the Government to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation				Latest ISR
	07-Jun-2018	07-Dec-2018	03-Jun-2019	07-Dec-2019	10-Jun-2020
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	MS	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Safeguards Rating	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Risk	S	S	S	H	S
Financial Management	S	S	S	MS	MS
Project Management	S	MS	MS	MU	MS
Procurement	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S	MS	MS

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional Financing - P175176)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P175176	Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional	Cost Overrun/Financing Gap	Yes



	Financing		
Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	
Investment Project Financing	IBRD/IDA	19-Nov-2020	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement	Bank/IFC Collaboration		
31-Dec-2023	No		
Is this a regionally tagged project?			
No			

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on, Enhanced Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD				%
IDA	15.00	6.93	7.98	46 %
Grants	6.21	0.43	5.78	6.9 %

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional Financing - P175176)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)



SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	26.21	7.75	33.96
Total Financing	26.21	7.75	33.96
of which IBRD/IDA	15.00	7.75	22.75
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	7.75
IDA Grant	7.75

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
Haiti	0.00	7.75	0.00	7.75
National PBA	0.00	7.75	0.00	7.75
Total	0.00	7.75	0.00	7.75

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Agriculture and Food

**Contributing Practice Areas**

Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

PROJECT TEAM**Bank Staff**

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Soulemane Fofana	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Senior Rural Development Specialist	SLCAG
Mamata Tiendrebeogo	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Procurement	ELCRU
Aboubacar Magassouba	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	ELCRU
Lucas Carrer	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Financial Management	ELCG1
Bruce MacPhail	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Social	SLCSO
Kevin McCall	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Environment	SLCEN
Aida Alejandra Romero Jimenez	Team Member	ACS	SLCAG
Christophe Frederic Robert Grosjean	Team Member	Agriculture Specialist	SLCAG
Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich	Team Member	Gender Specialist	HGNDR
Evans Jadotte	Team Member	Senior Economist	ELCMU
Evelyn Awittor	Team Member	Gender Coordinator	LCROS
Hira Channa	Team Member	Agriculture Economist	SLCAG
Ingrid Sandra Milord	Team Member	ACS	LCC8C
Isabella Micali Drossos	Counsel	Country Lawyer	LEGLE
Leah Arabella Germer	Team Member	Agriculture Analyst	SLCAG
Lucia Veronica Amiri-Talesh Ramirez	Team Member	Operations	SLCAG
Mario I. Mendez	Team Member	Operations	SLCAG



Patricia Oonagh Van de Velde	Team Member	Gender Specialist	SAGGL
Remi Charles Andre Trier	Team Member	Irrigation Specialist	SMNAG
Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **On April 23, 2020, at the request of the Government of Haiti (GoH), the World Bank activated the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the Resilient Productive Landscapes (RPL) Project (P162908).** It allowed a reallocation of US\$9.90 million to address the compounding and negative impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on the agricultural sector and on food security, which have already been impacted by severe climatic challenges. As of September 2020, 12,874 Haitian farmers had received assistance under the CERC.
2. **The budget reallocated for the CERC comes from undisbursed and uncommitted resources originally earmarked for activities in Components 1, 2, and 3 of the RPL Project.** This has created a financing gap in implementing key activities under these components, which are essential for achieving the Project Development Objectives (PDO).
3. **The proposed Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$7.75 million will support a partial replenishment of the financing gap in the RPL Project.** To respond to the request from the GoH and to support achievement of the PDOs, a partial replenishment of US\$7.75 million (78 percent of the US\$9.90 million CERC allocation) is being proposed. The proposed AF, together with a Level 2 project restructuring, would formalize the reallocation of resources, allow for an update of the Results Framework (RF)¹, and facilitate the full implementation of key activities under Components 1, 2, and 3. The PDOs, implementation arrangements, and the closing date of the Project would remain unchanged.
4. **The Project is being processed under emergency procedures.** This AF is being processed under Section III, Paragraph 12 of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy, including condensed procedures, in light of the importance and urgency of agricultural and food security needs, and to facilitate timely implementation of the activities envisaged under the Project to meet its development objectives. The environmental assessment category and safeguard policies would remain unchanged, and the existing safeguards documents have been updated, taking into account COVID-19-related provisions.

B. Country and Sector Context

5. **Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and suffers from recurrent episodes of institutional and political instability.** The third-largest Caribbean nation by area (27,560 square kilometers) and largest by population (11 million), Haiti benefits from proximity and access to major markets with favorable trade agreements, a young labor force, a dynamic diaspora, and substantial geographic, historical, and cultural assets. The country possesses untapped markets and potential for the private sector to explore, including agribusiness, light manufacturing, and tourism. Despite these opportunities, Haiti's GDP per capita is only US\$764 in 2020, and 57 percent of the population is considered poor. Haiti's levels of poverty and extreme poverty are significantly higher in rural and remote areas than in urban centers: 75 percent of Haitians are poor and 27.3 percent extremely poor in rural areas as compared to 12 percent and 5 percent extremely poor in urban areas and in Port-au-Prince, respectively. Historically, political and institutional instability have been both a symptom and a driver of fragility in Haiti, impairing its progress in reducing poverty.
6. **Haiti is also among the countries in the world with the highest exposure to multiple natural**

¹ The RF would be updated to reflect both (a) the additional activities financed under the CERC; and (b) the reduced scope of initially planned Project activities.



hazards, and risks have increased with climate change. More than 93 percent of its surface and more than 96 percent of its population are exposed to two or more hazards. The human and economic impacts of disasters have been severe given the high vulnerability of infrastructure and institutional fragility. Between 1961 and 2012, the damage and losses associated with hydrometeorological events alone amounted, on average, to the equivalent of almost 2 percent of annual GDP. The 2010 earthquake resulted in the death of about 220,000 people and destroyed the equivalent of 120 percent of GDP. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew affected more than 2 million people, displaced 175,000 people, and resulted in damage and losses equivalent to around 32 percent of GDP. Climate change is expected to further increase this vulnerability.

7. **The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted supply chains with negative consequences on GDP growth, further exacerbating the existing challenges and vulnerabilities.** The pandemic has so far not had the anticipated negative health impact in Haiti, with relatively low number of reported cases.²The disruption of supply chains and the global economic downturn have, however, taken a heavy toll on aggregate demand, with GDP estimated to have contracted by 3.1 percent in 2020—4.1 percentage points below the pre-COVID-19 baseline scenario. The crisis is expected to reverse the limited gains on poverty reduction. Extreme poverty rates are likely to increase due to high inflation rates and sensitivity to changes in the employment rate.

8. **Agriculture continues to play a dominant role in the Haitian economy.** It accounts for more than 20 percent of GDP and around 50 percent of overall employment with most rural Haitians relying on agricultural production as their primary source of livelihood. The agricultural sector also accounts for around 66 percent of employment in rural areas and 75 percent of employment in low-income households. Agriculture is the sole economic activity for 55 percent of rural households and involves more than 70 percent of them. Agricultural production is critical for food security in a context where more than half of the population is affected by undernutrition. A third of the production is used for subsistence, while the rest is sold to generate much-needed income for households.

9. **Rural Haitian women play an important role in household farming and marketing of agricultural products in the informal sector.** Women's role in agriculture is crucial, particularly because of the high levels of emigration among Haitian men and the dependency on remittances. Women contribute substantially to soil and water conservation, harvesting, and marketing, in addition to their role as principal caregivers in their households. The gender gaps in Haiti's agricultural sector are generated by a number of socioeconomic factors. These include, among others, access to technical training, technology, resources (including labor), and markets. Roughly 50 percent of households in Haiti are headed by women. These households tend to have less access to hired labor than households that are headed by men.

10. **Despite its importance in local food security and its contribution to GDP, agriculture in Haiti is beset with problems.** Production is highly dependent on rainfall, most farmers have limited access to agricultural inputs and knowledge, and access to credit in rural areas is not a viable option for most poor farmers. In addition, there is little organization among producers, and value chains are underdeveloped, which is further compounded by a lack of rural infrastructure to access markets. Among other factors, the lack of value addition along value chains and the unreliability of farmers' sources of income generated from tree crops and other types of resilient agricultural production constitute a major impediment to the maintenance and sustainable expansion of such systems. This also drives farmers to choose agricultural production systems that lead to deforestation and other negative environmental outcomes, resulting in a vicious circle of land degradation and increased population vulnerability.

² As of October 30, 2020, there were 9,057 confirmed cases and 232 deaths, representing a fatality rate of 2.6 percent.



11. **The natural resource base and agriculture are linked by a negative feedback loop that requires corrections.** Unsustainable farming practices, driven by land pressure, combined with farmers' low levels of education and difficult economic conditions, have contributed to the severe degradation of around 85 percent of watersheds. This continues to have wide-ranging impacts, notably on yields, which in turn further exacerbate land pressure, causing more degradation and deforestation and affecting critical habitats such as mangroves. These impacts are expected to worsen with climate change. Reducing poverty and building system resilience requires an integrated approach that protects the environment, while seeking to ensure adequate returns from agricultural production to create a positive feedback loop.

12. **Haiti's Ministry of Environment (MdE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) recognize the interdependency between natural resource management and agricultural production.** In its policy framework for 2010-25³, the MARNDR identifies watershed degradation as a major issue and establishes the reduction of environmental vulnerability as a long-term objective, requiring the protection of the environment and natural resources. It also establishes preparedness for and management of natural disasters as a priority. In 2006, the GoH submitted its National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2006) (*Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation; PANA*), which lays out the most urgent risks from climate change and proposes corresponding adaptation measures. It points to soil erosion and its relationship with the agricultural sector's vulnerability as a key risk. Also, in a recent update of the National Action Plan against Desertification (2015)⁴, the MdE established the collaborative development of management plans for the most vulnerable watersheds in the country as an objective.

13. **Collaborative efforts are underway to boost the implementation of watershed approaches to strengthen the management of natural resources** (forests, water, and soil). In 2015, in the context of the COP21 process and resulting Paris Agreement, the J/P Haitian Relief Organization (J/P HRO), a Haiti-based NGO, together with the MdE and the MARNDR, developed a proposal for a broad initiative called 'Haiti Takes Root (HTR)'. HTR was conceived as a conduit to operationalize the GoH's plans to improve watershed management and reforestation in key areas of Haiti and to facilitate engagement, coordination, learning, monitoring, and synergies in a programmatic approach, bringing key actors together, and establishing long-term strategies and mechanisms. The RPL Project is seen as a "proof of concept" under HTR, testing this approach in selected watersheds with a view to scaling it up to other watersheds in the country.

14. **The RPL Project builds on solid analytical work, as well as lessons learned from other International Development Association (IDA), Global Environment Facility (GEF)-Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and donor-funded projects.** An in-depth review of landscape management-related interventions generates the evidence base and emphasizes, in particular, the need for collaborative efforts, including strong participatory community engagement throughout the project cycle, continuous institutional commitment and support, and revenue generation for targeted farmers. Recent and ongoing IDA investments in Haiti have also provided insights regarding the most effective implementation arrangements. The proposed AF would benefit from these lessons on collaborative support and strong community engagement. In addition, it would benefit from competitive agricultural innovation and the extension market support facility developed by the Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services (RESEPA) projects and the RPL Project itself. On the environmental side, the GEF and LDCF co-funded several

³ Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles & du Développement Rural (2011) *Politique de développement Agricole 2010-2025*. Retrieved from: http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/IMG/pdf/Politique_de_developpement_agricole-Version_finale_mars_2011.pdf

⁴ REPUBLIQUE HAITI MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (April 2015) *Programme Aligné d'Action National de Lutte contre la Désertification*. Retrieved from: <https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/naps/Haiti-fr%25202015.pdf>



projects in Haiti and other Caribbean island nations that focused on increasing the resilience of agriculture and ecosystems to adapt to climate change. Yet, in Haiti, sustaining results after completion has proven challenging in the absence of stable financing mechanisms.

15. **Sustainable financing over time is an important tool to address environmental and social vulnerability in the context of climate change, helping to support effective climate adaptation and mitigation actions.** Ministries and other institutions in Haiti face significant financial resource constraints. Sustaining programs with short-term financing has consistently been challenging in the absence of stable financing mechanisms. To address a similar problem faced by five other Caribbean island nations, a GEF-financed project, the Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystem Project (P103470; closed June 2016), set up and endowed a Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) mechanism to ensure sustainable financing over time to combat threats to biodiversity from human, climate, or other sources. Under the RPL Project, Haiti has become a full member of the CBF and established the Haiti National Trust, which enables Haiti to access long-term sustainable financing for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. This longer-term source of predictable financing avoids diverting government funding earmarked for longer-term programs to respond to natural disasters. Thus, the Haiti National Trust serves as a key long-term stabilizing mechanism to address adaptation.

C. Relevance to Higher-Level Objectives

16. **The proposed AF is aligned with the World Bank Group's (WBG) FY16-21 Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Haiti,** which was discussed by the Executive Directors on September 29, 2015, and updated in the Performance and Learning Review dated June 27, 2018. The AF would contribute to two areas of focus in the CPF: promoting inclusive growth and improving resilience. Objective 1 of the CPF aims to enhance economic activities and income-generation opportunities, including in the agricultural sector through improving agricultural productivity by reinforcing the ability of farmers' groups to bring quality products to markets. The AF would support value chains to access new and better markets and reduce production risks while decreasing vulnerability to the impact of prices and climate shocks. Objective 9 of the CPF seeks to improve disaster prevention and strengthen climate resilience through several avenues, including the analysis of land management practices and definition of entry points for investment in the promotion of resilient productive landscapes. The AF would improve disaster prevention, reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, and strengthen climate resilience.

17. **The COVID-19 pandemic presents significant challenges to Haiti's fragile economy and its agricultural sector, which is also heavily exposed to climate change.** On March 19, 2020, the GoH declared a state of emergency, mandating containment measures including closure of borders, schools and restaurants and limiting mobility. It also announced emergency health care spending and cash transfers to support workers and households. Large parts of the economy have now reopened, and the GoH is in the process of finalizing a program for socioeconomic recovery that is focused on five pillars: (i) economic diversification and growth, targeting agriculture, industry, tourism, and the digital economy; (ii) development of basic infrastructure and energy services; (iii) support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and for job creation; (iv) human capital development; and (v) resilience to natural shocks. The AF will contribute particularly to pillar (i) economic diversification and growth and (v) resilience to natural shocks.

18. **Staying within the broad parameters of the Haiti CPF, the WBG program was adjusted to support the GoH's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.** These adjustments align with the four pillars of the WBG



Approach Paper *Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track*.⁵ Since April 2020, the World Bank has approved several operations and restructuring of ongoing projects to support the health sector's response to save lives, financed social protection measures and cash transfers to protect the poor and vulnerable, and activated the CERC under the RPL to support food security and livelihoods. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has also provided emergency support to the private sector, e.g., in the garment sector for the production of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the COVID-19 response. WBG engagement during the recovery phase is focusing on strengthening policies, institutions, and investments to rebuild better, with investment operations supporting SMEs and private sector jobs, resilient infrastructure, and digital connectivity. Although not directly a part of the WBG's COVID-19 response, the proposed AF supports Haiti's efforts to protect the poor and vulnerable, preserve livelihoods, as well as strengthen institutions and the resilience of the agricultural sector during the recovery phase.

D. Project Background and Progress

19. **The PDOs of the Project are:** (i) to improve the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices in selected sub-watersheds; and (ii) to enable the GoH to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency.

20. **Implementation status.** Following a delayed start, the RPL Project is making progress toward achieving its development objectives. The past eight months have seen improved implementation of the Project's various components, including financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and safeguards performance. As of November 3, 2020, the Project had disbursed US\$6.93 million (46.8 percent) of the IDA financing and US\$0.43 million (7 percent) of the GEF-funded LDCF financing. This was achieved despite the operational constraints posed by regular episodes of civil unrest, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. The Project is currently implementing several activities, including those financed by the CERC, with satisfactory results, which will increase disbursements to more than 50 percent of IDA financing in the coming months. Several measures have been put in place to enhance the pace of implementation, including additional support to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Experience gained from implementing the CERC activities will also benefit the teams and strengthen implementation performance. The component-wise implementation status and results achieved so far are as follows:

21. **Component 1: Strengthening of Institutional and Organizational Capacities for Landscape Level Interventions.** Achievements to date include: (i) the official publishing of the creation of the Haiti Biodiversity Fund (*Fonds Haïtien pour la Biodiversité; FHB*) in the *National Gazette*. This action includes setting up of the supervising body and secretariat for the Fund along with the signature of the tripartite agreement between the FHB, the CBF, and the MARNDR; (ii) the production of the Operational Manual of the FHB and the Operational Manual of FHB-RPL; (iii) the signing of the partnership agreement between the CBF and the FHB; and (iv) progress toward the extension of the two protocols (accords) for the development of decision-making tools for the management of landscapes signed between the PIU, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development and Territories (*Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement; CIRAD*), and Land, Environment, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information (*Territoires, Environnement, Télédétection et Information Spatiale; TETIS*); (v) the development

⁵ World Bank Group (June 2020). *Saving Lives, Scaling-up Impact and Getting Back on Track: World Bank Group COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper*. Retrieved from: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/136631594937150795/pdf/World-Bank-Group-COVID-19-Crisis-Response-Approach-Paper-Saving-Lives-Scaling-up-Impact-and-Getting-Back-on-Track.pdf>



of participatory plans for all four sub-watersheds; and (vi) the legal establishment of the Haiti National Trust.

22. **Component 2: Investments to Strengthen Resilient Agricultural Production and Practices.** Achievements so far include: (i) finalizing the launch of matching grants scheme; (ii) concluding the arrangements to work with the National Credit Bank (*Banque National de Crédit; BNC*) as the Financial Incentive Operator; and (iii) completing the agro-suppliers and agricultural entrepreneurs’ inventories. The inventory of agricultural entrepreneurs, which was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was carried out by the project team once PPE became available and the beneficiaries were sensitized. All of these preparatory activities will help the Project implement the matching grants and the market subsidy scheme and improve the targeting of beneficiaries.

23. **Component 3: Project Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).** The procurement of office equipment and vehicles has been completed. Given that the hiring of the remaining staff was delayed due to a lack of qualified candidates and the negative impact of COVID-19, the required expertise and support was provided from RESEPAG-II. Project implementation has improved and is now rated Moderately Satisfactory. The hiring process for the remaining staff has been relaunched and is expected to be completed by the end of November 2020.

24. **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component.** The CERC was activated in response to the COVID-19 pandemic following the GoH’s written request dated April 7, 2020. It aims to safeguard production for two consecutive cropping seasons in 2020 and increase food access in the targeted areas by providing inputs, seeds, land preparation, and advisory support to farmers. This was necessary as the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced income were impacting farmers’ capacity to finance their production cost.⁶ As of September 2020, the total number of beneficiaries for the spring agricultural season had reached 12,874 (compared to a total of 11,595 targeted). The activities are detailed in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and Manual of Operations for the CERC (a brief summary of the CERC activities is provided in Appendix A). Table 1 indicates the achievements recorded in the South and Nippes Departments for the spring agricultural season. As far as fertilizer distribution is concerned, the suppliers could not deliver the total quantity expected in two communes in the South because of unpassable roads during the rainy season. These two communes will be supplied during the winter season.

Table 1: CERC Targets and Achievements for Spring Agricultural Campaign

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
Number of beneficiaries	11,595	12,874	111
Number of hectares cultivated	8,125	8,791	108
Number of hectares benefitting from land preparation	6,645	7,161	108
Number of farmers who received seeds	11,595	12,874	111
Number of farmers who received fertilizer	7,295	7,560	103
Quantity of seeds received by beneficiary farmers (tons)	133	163	123
Quantity of fertilizer received by beneficiary farmers (tons)	1,470	1,334	91

⁶ The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) includes the Impact and Needs Assessment and items on the agreed positive list. The CERC Manual of Operations has also been updated. Both the EAP and the Manual of Operations have been reviewed and approved by the World Bank.



II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

25. **The proposed AF would support a partial replenishment of the financing gap that resulted from triggering the CERC, thereby enabling completion of key planned project activities and achievement of the Project's objectives.** The proposed AF, together with a Level 2 project restructuring, would formalize the reallocation of resources, allow for an update of the RF, and facilitate the full implementation of activities under Components 1, 2, and 3. The AF would not change the PDOs nor the Project's implementation arrangements. The project design was informed by climate and disaster risk screening, and the need to reduce identified vulnerabilities through project activities. The screening showed that within the Project's focus on crops and land management, the major risks are extreme temperature, extreme precipitation and flooding, drought, strong winds, and geophysical and other hazards, specifically earthquakes. The AF would address the climate vulnerabilities by supporting the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices in selected sub-watersheds across Haiti, in addition to strengthening the capacity of institutions to respond to climatic impacts.

26. **Below is a summary of the component-wise activities supported by the AF.**

27. **Component 1: Strengthening of Institutional and Organizational Capacities for Landscape Level Interventions.** It would support funding of climate-smart activities for increased resilience as defined in the parent project. The key activities under this component that would be financed by this AF are: (i) institutional capacity building and the development of a Master Plan for Resilient Landscapes Development, (ii) supporting strategy development and operation for the 'Haiti Takes Root' platform, the establishment and operation of the National Committee for Climate Change, and the development of participatory plans in selected zones of the Project, and (iii) facilitating the accession of Haiti to the CBF.

28. **Component 2: Investments to Strengthen Resilient Agricultural Production and Practices.** Under this component, the AF would support individual farmers and communities within selected sub-watersheds to establish more resilient agricultural production and practices. The practices would be adapted to the agro-ecological contexts, prioritized according to participatory planning exercises (under Subcomponent 2.1 and investment plans under Subcomponent 2.2), and supported by scientific expertise. They would provide individual and, as feasible, landscape-level collective climate co-benefits from increased soil quality⁷, water retention capacity, and biodiversity. The AF would also support actions aimed at improving revenue and livelihoods through better market access and improved food availability and nutritional quality. The resources provided for the matching grants and vouchers are key to accomplishing these activities. Through specific support to women producers, the AF would also support efforts to address the gender gap in the targeted farming communities. More specifically, beneficiary selection criteria for matching grants will seek to target female farmers and other vulnerable groups. The AF would also allow for the implementation of a series of complementary actions to support women producers (see paragraph 51).

29. **Component 3: Project Coordination and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).** The AF resources allocated to this component will support project coordination and M&E, as well as all aspects of management (including fiduciary matters, knowledge management, communication, hiring of specialist on gender equality issues and citizen engagement, as well as monitoring implementation of safeguards-related measures).

⁷ Soil quality is a measure of the condition of soil relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and or to any human need or purpose. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, "Soil quality is the capacity of a specific kind of soil to function, within natural or managed ecosystem boundaries, to sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain or enhance water and air quality, and support human health and habitation."



30. **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component.** This component will be available for rapid response in the event of an eligible emergency, subject to request from the GoH.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

31. **Implementation arrangements would remain the same.** The Project is jointly implemented by the MARNDR and the MdE through one PIU split in two locations: at the central level (Unité de Gestion de Projet Centrale; PIU-C) based in Port-au-Prince, and at the local level (Unité de Gestion de Projet Locale; PIU-L), located in Nippes Department, close to the areas of project interventions. The two units are nearly fully staffed with appropriate expertise, including the support provided by existing staff from active World Bank-financed operations when relevant (i.e., RESEPAG II). The two PIUs help ensure effective coordination at the departmental and communal levels, as well with the other local stakeholders. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Advisory Committee (PAC), which are already in place, will continue to provide strategic and operational guidance. The existing Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will continue to be used, which incorporates all operational details at the national and local levels, including procedures for the implementation of technical activities, M&E, safeguards, and administrative and fiduciary functions. The M&E efforts are supported by the Kobo Toolbox.⁸ The team would continue using this tool to support M&E during the implementation of the AF.

32. **The proposed changes being introduced with this AF fall within the scope of a Level 2 restructuring.** These will not impact the objectives, initial orientation, or implementation mechanism of the Project. No new safeguards policies are triggered under the proposed AF. The RF would be adjusted to reflect the reduction in the original financing for the RPL Project by US\$2.15 million equivalent. The proposed changes are:

- (a) Proposed change in the RF. The RF of the RPL Project would be revised to accommodate activities related to the CERC and the downscaling of activities in the parent project by reducing the end targets of three PDO indicators. A new indicator to measure the Project's contribution to climate resilience of the agricultural sector in Haiti would be added. The RF would also include new intermediate indicators to reflect the beneficiaries of CERC activities. The AF would contribute to the following PDO indicators:
 - (i) PDO indicator: "Land area under sustainable landscape management practices" now reads "Land area under sustainable landscape management practices with climate change consideration." The initial target was 2,000 hectares and will be reduced to 1,500 hectares;
 - (ii) PDO indicator: Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology. The initial target was 3,000 beneficiaries and will be reduced to 2,200 beneficiaries; and
 - (iii) PDO indicator: Share of targeted farmers with improved market access. The initial target was 40 percent and will be reduced to 35 percent.
- (b) Reallocation of Funds to the CERC. Following the activation of the CERC by the World Bank, US\$9.90 million was reallocated from Components 1, 2, and 3 to Component 4.

⁸ The Kobo Toolbox facilitates implementation of the field activities, including for input distributions, progress monitoring, grievance mechanisms, and citizen engagement. The system was successfully implemented and tested during the spring crop campaign.



III. KEY RISKS

33. **The overall risk rating remains Substantial.** The AF would not materially change the types nor scope of activities to be financed under the Project.
34. **Political and governance risk remains Substantial.** While this risk is largely outside the project control, the level is considered substantial, taking into account the potential for political uncertainty, fragility, and social unrest. These vulnerabilities could paralyze social and economic activity, which could steer the GoH's focus toward more pressing issues and restrict movement in and out of the country. These issues could also contribute to the perception of unfair handling of support to beneficiaries, leading to increased mistrust. The mitigation measures include: (a) close engagement and coordination by the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment with communities to proactively address issues and strengthen ownership of project supported activities; (b) setting and applying clear eligibility criteria for project support to beneficiaries; (c) improving public disclosure of information, including the call for applications, selected beneficiaries, and delivery of goods.
35. **Macroeconomic risk has been reduced from High to Substantial.** Haiti's institutional fragilities, vulnerability to natural hazards (with attendant negative consequences on agricultural productivity), and political instability pose significant challenges to macroeconomic stability. The global recession brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated challenges have contributed to the uncertainties. The recent volatility in the foreign exchange market with wide fluctuations of the local currency with respect to the US dollar, have increased exchange rate risks. These risks will be partly mitigated by including price contingencies in cost estimates to account for potential cost increases and by incurring project expenditures in U.S. dollars to the extent possible.
36. **Sector strategies and policies risk remains Substantial.** The Haitian policy and regulatory environment can impact the project implementation pace, e.g. by impacting the timely availability of improved and new varieties of seeds, fertilizer, or other technology to farmers. To mitigate this risk, the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment would partner with a range of stakeholders, including national institutions, NGOs, farmer-based organizations, community seed growers, and international companies to facilitate delivery of quality inputs ahead of planting seasons.
37. **Institutional capacity risk remains Substantial.** The Project is implemented jointly by the MARNDR and the MdE, which adds a layer of complexity and could impact implementation. To mitigate this risk, the MARNDR and the MdE will develop a joint Master Plan for Resilient Landscapes Development, which will allow the GoH to take coordinated and better-informed decisions around land use planning at watershed and administrative levels. These risks are also mitigated by a significant investment of resources by MARNDR and MdE to address skill and knowledge gaps and build the ministries' capacity at both the central and local level on resilient productive landscape management, policy development, planning, monitoring, and communication.
38. **Fiduciary risk has been reduced from High to Substantial.** For procurement, key risks include weak contract management capacity and slow execution of procedures. The key risks for financial management (FM) include low capacity for budget management and monitoring, and pending improvements of the FM system that need to be implemented to meet the Project's requirements. The CERC activities added complexity due to the need for quick implementation and managing a high number of contract suppliers. These risks will be mitigated via the support provided by the Financial Management Unit of RESEPAG II and the Procurement Unit of the MARNDR (UPMP). They will both, respectively, be in charge of FM and procurement for the Project. Their staff have knowledge and experience of the World Bank's policies and



procedures, in addition to the administrative processes that are in place and outlined in a comprehensive Project Implementation Manual and the specific fiduciary controls that are outlined in detail in the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD).

39. **Other risks are Substantial**, reflecting the overall uncertainty about the COVID-19 trajectory and its impact – both globally and nationally, and Haiti’s significant exposure to climate-related hazards. COVID-imposed restrictions on physical movements of people and goods are the main reasons for the project’s implementation delays, including difficulties in transporting agricultural inputs and equipment from one area to the other. These challenges persist. Similarly, climate-related hazards (altered rainfall patterns, droughts, flooding, sea level rise, etc.) have highly destructive impacts on crops, livestock, landscapes, lives, and livelihoods in the country with the poorest Haitians, including low-income women, children, and elderly people. The impact of COVID-imposed restrictions is partially mitigated through the use of local agro-suppliers to provide farmers with agricultural inputs near the area where they live. Furthermore, all project-related activities will include hygiene and sanitary protocols in line with national regulations and international good practice and procedures for virtual and remote consultation.⁹The climate vulnerabilities would be mitigated by supporting the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices in selected sub-watersheds across Haiti. Additional measures include strengthening the capacity of institutions to respond to climatic impacts, and support for climate-resilient production value chain development to help reduce the impact of climate change in the target areas.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

40. **Based on the revised project budget, phasing of activities, and new targets, the original economic and financial analysis (EFA) of the RPL Project has been updated to take into account the changes in activities due to the CERC and the proposed AF.** The new calculations show that the economic internal rate of return (EIRR) is 20.3 percent and the net present value (NPV) is US\$9 million. The Sensitivity analysis modelling increases in costs and decreases in benefits shows satisfactory results, with EIRR and NPV at acceptable levels; the EIRR is at 12 percent and above and the NPV is positive in all scenarios (see Table 2).

Table 2: Sensitivity Analysis

Base case scenario	Project Benefits					Project Costs		Delay in benefits		Adoption rate	
	-30%	-20%	-10%	+10%	+20%	+10%	+20%	1 year	2 year	60%	50%
20.3%	12.0%	14.8%	17.5%	23.0%	25.8%	17.8%	15.7%	16.1%	13.4%	18.5%	16.7%
Switching values						Total costs		Total benefits			
						+43%		-30%			

B. Technical

41. **The technical justification of the RPL Project remains valid for the AF because the key factors underlying the selection of the technical design of the Project have not changed.** The technical design

⁹ World Bank Group (March 2020) *Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings March 20, 2020.*

Retrieved from:

https://biwta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/biwta.portal.gov.bd/page/f3ca1ff6_95b0_4606_849f_2c0844e455bc/20-10-01-11-04-717aa8e02835a7e778b2fff46f531a8c.pdf



confirms the Government's desire to strengthen the agricultural sector by increasing adoption of resilient agricultural production and practices.

C. Financial Management

42. **The current FM rating is Moderately Satisfactory, and no audit reports are outstanding.** The financial responsibilities of the proposed AF would be managed using the existing capacity of the PIU FM staff with adequate capacities to carry out the FM functions, as has been assessed through the implementation of the parent project. FM arrangements for this AF, including for budgeting, internal control, accounting and financial reporting, disbursement, and external audit, would remain the same.

43. **Currently, the PIU is using a computerized accounting software, SYSCOP, which does not fully meet the project reporting needs.** The PIU will need to finalize the implementation (installation, training, and maintenance) of an updated accounting system that meets the Project's needs and allows for reporting in line with the Bank's requirements, prior to implementing any of the activities to be financed by the AF.

44. **The primary disbursement methods will be advances, direct payments, reimbursements, and special commitments.** To facilitate timely disbursements for the AF's eligible expenditures, the Recipient, through the PIU, will open and operate a separate Designated Account (DA) in US dollars (US\$) at the Central Bank of Haiti (Banque de la République d'Haïti, BRH). Subsequently, the PIU will open one account denominated in Haitian Gourdes (HTG) at the BRH to process local payments. The PIU will be responsible for the appropriate accounting of the funds deposited into the DA, for reporting on the use of these funds, and for ensuring that they are included in the audits of the financial statements. The ceiling of the DA and the minimum application size for direct payment or special commitment will be communicated in the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter.

D. Procurement

45. **The Project has acceptable procurement arrangements and capacity for the implementation of the proposed AF.** The existing procurement arrangements will, therefore, continue. The UPMP will continue to support the implementation of the AF activities. The fiduciary staff of the PIU has more than a decade of knowledge of and experience with the World Bank's policies and procedures for implementing projects financed by the World Bank. To manage the increasing workload, UPMP started to strengthen its capacity with the recruitment of three procurement specialists; one of them will be fully dedicated to this project.

46. **The AF will be executed in accordance with the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for Borrowers** under Investment Policy Financing (July 2016) ("Procurement Regulations"), and the provisions stipulated in the Procurement Plan and the Project Implementation Manual. A streamlined PPSD, along with a Procurement Plan, was prepared for the AF, discussed during appraisal, and approved before negotiations.

E. Environment and Social (E&S, including Safeguards)

47. **As the AF is mobilized to fill a financing gap which resulted from triggering the CERC, the Project will continue to apply the Safeguard Policies.** Under the AF, similar activities to those set out under the parent project will be executed, albeit slightly downscaled, and they will follow the same implementing mechanisms as described in the Project Implementation Manual and Project E&S instruments. There will be no change to the safeguards category of the operation, which would remain as Category B. Safeguards will be adequately managed through a combination of (i) mitigation measures and (ii) existing provisions in the project ESMF, including updates to specific areas of the ESMF to incorporate COVID-19-related provisions,



which were prepared and validated during the activation of the CERC in April 2020. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place, and its implementation and use will be closely monitored.

48. **Environmental and social performance has been consistently rated as Satisfactory to date.** The ESMF and the separate Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) adequately assess any potential negative risks and impacts arising from project-financed activities and include technically and economically feasible mitigation measures. The ESMF, originally disclosed on November 13, 2017, was updated and redisclosed on April 30, 2020,¹⁰ to integrate mitigation measures related to COVID-19 for all activities to be undertaken through project funds financed under the CERC. This includes hygiene and sanitary protocols for all project-related activities in line with national regulations and international good practice. It also includes procedures for virtual and remote consultation¹¹ The implementation of COVID-19 mitigation measures since April 2020 has been effective. Future activities to be financed through the AF will follow the same mitigation measures as described in the updated ESMF. There have been no reported incidents requiring recording under the Environmental and Social Incident Report Toolkit (ESIRT) (November 2018).

49. **The parent project triggered the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).** The Project finances small-scale rehabilitation of existing rural roads and possibly new small infrastructure for water harvesting/storage which are usually placed along the roads or in gullies. These may lead to some land acquisition or loss of economic assets, such as crops and fruit trees. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared by the GoH with guidance from the World Bank to comply with OP 4.12, reviewed by the World Bank, found to be adequate, and disclosed in the country and on the World Bank's website on November 13, 2017. This RPF will apply to the AF.

50. **Climate co-benefits.** A GHG emissions appraisal, including project restructuring and AF, was carried out. The Project leads to a reduction of 19,223 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually, when compared to a business-as-usual baseline scenario (and approximately 12.8 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions reduced per hectare, annually). After 20 years (capitalization period), GHG mitigation benefits would amount to a reduction of 384,452 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. The AF would continue to finance the investment activities and technical studies of the parent project. These benefits will principally be achieved through improved climate-smart landscape management through the promotion of afforestation, agroforestry systems, and perennial agriculture cultivars. Resilience, through fortification of the natural resource base and reduced sensitivity of agricultural production, is a key component of the investment activities and technical studies that will continue to be financed under the AF. Some of the specific climate-resilient and low-carbon practices that the Project will cover, through focused trainings and investment, include planting along contour lines, improved tillage, planting boundary/live fences to protect against wind and water erosion, management of agroforestry systems, water and soil conservation, promotion of water harvesting and small-scale irrigation techniques that enhance water stewardship, sustainable grazing and livestock management, inter-cropping, and other proven climate-smart technologies and practices.

51. **Gender.** The Project focuses on reducing the gender gap in knowledge of good agricultural practices

¹⁰ This was redisclosed on the country's website on April 30, 2020, and on the World Bank's external website on May 3, 2020.

¹¹ World Bank Group (March 2020) *Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings March 20, 2020.*

Retrieved from:

https://biwta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/biwta.portal.gov.bd/page/f3ca1ff6_95b0_4606_849f_2c0844e455bc/20-10-01-11-04-717aa8e02835a7e778b2fff46f531a8c.pdf



and access to agricultural inputs, thereby facilitating women’s adoption of improved agricultural technology required to enhance productivity and build resilience. Female producers will be given preferential access to Family Field Schools (FFS) to enhance their technical knowledge and to matching grants to develop sub-projects to facilitate their acquisition of inputs and enhance their access to markets. The preferential access to matching grants will be in the form of positive discrimination during the review of matching grant applications submitted by women and other vulnerable groups. The PIM defines mechanisms and procedures to identify existing gender gaps and effective methods of addressing them. The RF includes one PDO indicator (farmers adopting improved agricultural technologies) that is disaggregated by gender, with an end target of at least 33 percent of female beneficiary farmers. The RF also includes three intermediate indicators (farmers participating in FFSs, members of the groups benefiting from sub-projects, number of farmers provided with climate-resistant crop varieties/seeds) that are disaggregated by gender. Finally, to assess female participation in project implementation, an indicator for satisfaction with project activities (disaggregated by gender) is also included in the RF.

52. **Gender-based violence (GBV).** The ESMF of the RPL Project was designed to account for the management of GBV risks, and the Project would ensure such will be included in the ESMPs. GBV considerations are already being incorporated in stakeholder consultations. Various communication materials, including posters, will be prepared and displayed on project sites. An additional training is being planned, with a particular focus on GBV (the GBV GRM, Code of Conduct), which will include all key RPL stakeholders, e.g. PIU staff, contractors, and beneficiaries involved in project’s activities.

53. **Citizenship engagement.** The Project incorporates the following elements for citizenship engagement: (i) engaging in a proactive communication strategy in the planning and management of landscapes, including monitoring, to inform local governments, beneficiaries, and the public at large of the benefits from the Project for various communities and municipalities; (ii) engaging communities in determining the mechanisms for disbursing investments, including, for example, criteria for the selection of sub-projects; and (iii) developing robust information request and grievance redress measures for the Project activities (not only for safeguards-related issues). The GRM for the Project is functioning well and will cover those activities financed by the AF. The Project will continue to utilize Kobo Toolbox to obtain accurate and frequent information on project implementation progress and regarding beneficiaries’ satisfaction with the Project. The beneficiary feedback indicator is “Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with project interventions (disaggregated by gender),” with an end target of 75 percent.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

54. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank-supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level GRMs or the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project-affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the World Bank’s independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of the World Bank’s noncompliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank’s attention, and World Bank management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.



VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Disbursements Arrangements	✓	
Safeguard Policies Triggered	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
EA category		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Strengthening of institutional and organizational capacities for landscape level interventions	7.00	Revised	Strengthening of institutional and organizational capacities for landscape level interventions	7.06
Investments to strengthen resilient agricultural	15.71	Revised	Investments to strengthen resilient	14.33



production and practices			agricultural production and practices	
Project Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	3.50	Revised	Project Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	2.67
Contingency Emergency Response Component	0.00	Revised	Contingency Emergency Response Component	9.90
TOTAL	26.21			33.96

DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Disbursement Arrangements

Yes

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2018	0.00	0.00
2019	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
2020	2,439,945.00	3,839,945.00
2021	6,660,055.00	10,500,000.00
2022	6,500,000.00	17,000,000.00
2023	5,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
2024	750,000.00	22,750,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● High	● Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Substantial	● Substantial
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Substantial	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● High	● Substantial



Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Moderate
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other	● High	● Substantial
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

COMPLIANCE

Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered

Yes

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Current	Proposed
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Yes
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Yes
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Yes
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No



LEGAL COVENANTS – Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional Financing (P175176)

Sections and Description

Schedule 2 Section I A 1 and 2 (Institutional Arrangements)

1. The Recipient shall operate and maintain, throughout Project implementation, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the administrative authority of both MARNDR and MdE, to be established not later than three month after the Effective Date and located at the central and local levels through two sub-units, i.e.:
 - (a) the Project Implementation Unit at the Central Level (the PIU-C) located in Port-au-Prince, responsible for the overall implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the Project at the national level; and
 - (b) the Project Implementation Unit at the Local Level (the PIU-L) located in the Nippes Department ; responsible for the implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of Part 2 of the Project at the local level, both with qualified and experienced staff in sufficient numbers, as well as with adequate funds, facilities, services and other resources acceptable to the Association, as further detailed in the Project Implementation Manual.
2. The Recipient shall:
 - (a) establish not later than six months after the Effective Date and thereafter operate and maintain in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, as further detailed in the Project Implementation Manual and throughout Project implementation, a Project Steering Committee to be co-chaired by MdE and MARNDR, and with representatives from all line ministries and other key stakeholders in charge of the overall strategic guidance and oversight of the Project; and
 - (a) establish not later than six months after the Effective Date and thereafter operate and maintain in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, as further detailed in the Project Implementation Manual and throughout Project implementation, an Advisory Committee to be chaired by the PIU-C coordinator, and with representatives from key stakeholders in charge of operational guidance and regular follow-up on the implementation of the Project activities.

Schedule 2 Section I B and C (Operational Manual and Annual Work Plans and Budgets)

- B. Project Implementation Manual
 1. The Recipient shall carry out the Project, and/or cause the Project to be carried out, in accordance with the Project Implementation Manual, which consists of different schedules setting forth, respectively, rules, methods, guidelines, specific development plans, standard documents, and procedures for the carrying out of the Project, including the following:
 - (a) the detailed description of Project implementation activities, their sequencing and the prospective timetable and benchmarks in relation thereto;
 - (b) the Project administrative, accounting, auditing, reporting, financial, and disbursement procedures, including all pertinent standard documents and model contracts;
 - (c) the plan for capacity building and training activities under the Project;
 - (d) the plan for the monitoring, evaluation and supervision of the Project;



- (e) (i) the eligibility criteria for Eligible Farmers to participate in the Farmers' Subsidy Scheme; and (ii) the conditions and procedures for receiving Farmers' Subsidy Scheme Payments;
- (f) (i) the eligibility criteria for Eligible Beneficiaries to participate in the Market Support Facility; and (ii) the conditions and procedures for receiving Matching Grants under the Market Support Facility;
- (g) (i) the eligibility criteria for Eligible Workers under the Community Participatory Works Program; and (ii) the conditions and procedures for receiving payments under said Community Participatory Works Program;
- (h) the model forms of the Matching Grant Agreement; the Community Participatory Works Agreement; and the Farmers' Subsidy Agreement;
- (i) the list of municipalities included in the Project;
- (j) the Negative List;
- (k) the Safeguards Documents;
- (l) the grievance mechanisms and the code of conduct; and
- (m) the performance indicators for the Project.

2. In the event that any provision of the Project Implementation Manual shall conflict with any of the provisions under this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall prevail.

3. The Project Implementation Manual may only be amended from time to time in consultation with, and prior approval of, the Association.

C. Annual Work Plans and Budgets

1. Without limitation to the obligations set forth in Section I.B above, the Recipient shall carry out the Project in accordance with Annual Work Plans and Budgets to be prepared and furnished to the Association not later than October 31 of each calendar year during the implementation of the Project (the first such Annual Work Plan and Budget being due two months after the Effective Date), and containing all activities proposed for inclusion in the Project for the next calendar year, including: (a) detailed timetables for the sequencing and implementation of proposed Project activities; (b) types of expenditures required for such activities and a proposed financing plan and sources of funding for such expenditures; and (c) any Operating Costs or Training that may be required under the Project.

2. The Recipient shall afford the Association a reasonable opportunity to exchange views on each such proposed Annual Work Plan and Budget; and, thereafter ensure that the Project is implemented with due diligence during said following calendar year in accordance with such Annual Work Plan and Budget as shall have been approved by the Association.

3. The Annual Work Plans and Budgets may only be amended from time to time in consultation with, and after approval of, the Association. In case of any conflict between the terms of the Annual Work Plans and Budgets and those of this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall prevail.

Schedule 2 Section I H (Contingency Emergency Response)

In order to ensure the proper implementation of Part 4 of the Project ("Contingency Emergency Response Component" or "CERC Part"), the Recipient shall take the measures set for the below:

1. The Recipient, through the PIU, shall:

- (a) prepare and furnish to the Association for its review and approval, an CERC Manual which shall set forth detailed implementation arrangements for the CERC Part, including: (i) designation of, terms of reference for and resources to be allocated to, the entity to be responsible for coordinating and implementing the CERC Part ("Coordinating Authority"); (ii) specific activities which may be included in the CERC Part, Eligible Expenditures



required therefor (“Eligible Emergency Expenditures”), and any procedures for such inclusion; (iii) financial management arrangements for the CERC Part; (iv) procurement methods and procedures for Eligible Emergency Expenditures to be financed under the CERC Part; (v) documentation required for withdrawals of Eligible Emergency Expenditures; (vi) environmental and social safeguards management frameworks for the CERC Part, consistent with the Association’s policies on the matter; and (vi) any other arrangements necessary to ensure proper coordination and implementation of the CERC Part;

- (b) afford the Association a reasonable opportunity to review said proposed CERC Manual;
- (c) promptly adopt such CERC Manual for the CERC Part as shall have been approved by the Association;
- (d) ensure that the CERC Part is carried out in accordance with the CERC Manual; provided, however, that in the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of the CERC Manual and this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail; and
- (e) not amend, suspend, abrogate, repeal or waive any provision of the CERC Manual without prior approval by the Association.

2. The Recipient shall, throughout the implementation of the CERC Part, maintain the Coordinating Authority, with adequate staff and resources satisfactory to the Association.

3. The Recipient shall undertake no activities under the CERC Part (and no activities shall be included in the CERC Part) unless and until the following conditions have been met in respect of said activities:

- (a) the Recipient has determined that an Eligible Emergency has occurred, has furnished to the Association a request to include said activities in the CERC Part in order to respond to said Eligible Emergency, and the Association has agreed with such determination, accepted said request and notified the Recipient thereof;
- (b) the Recipient has prepared and disclosed all safeguards instruments required for said activities, in accordance with the CERC Manual, the Association has approved all such instruments, and the Recipient has implemented any actions which are required to be taken under said instruments; and
- (c) the Recipient has ensured that no Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Sub-projects under the CERC Part falls under the prohibited activities mentioned in the Negative List.

Schedule 2 Section I I (Procurement of emergency Expenditures under the CERC Part of the Project)

The Recipient shall procure the Emergency Expenditures required for the CERC Part of the Project in accordance with the procurement methods and procedures set forth in the CERC Manual.

Schedule 2 Section I J (Safeguards)

1. The Recipient, through the PIU, shall ensure that Parts 1 through 3 of the Project are carried out in accordance with the Safeguards Documents, including the guidelines, rules and procedures defined in said Safeguards Documents.
2. To this end, if an EMP or a RAP is required on the basis of the ESMF or the RPF, the Recipient shall specifically take the following actions, in a manner acceptable to the Association:
 - (a) such EMP, or RAP shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ESMF or the RPF, consulted and disclosed locally and furnished to the Association for approval; and
 - (b) the pertinent Project activity shall be carried out in accordance with such EMP, or RAP as approved by the Association.
3. The Recipient shall include in the Project Reports referred to in Section II.A of this Schedule, adequate information on the implementation of the ESMF, the RPF, the Pest Management Plan, any EMP or any RAP, giving details of:
 - (a) measures taken in furtherance of the Safeguards Documents, any EMP or any RAP;
 - (b) conditions, if any, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the smooth implementation of the



Safeguards Documents, any EMP or any RAP; and

(c) remedial measures taken or required to be taken to address such conditions and to ensure the continued efficient and effective implementation of the Safeguards Documents, any EMP or any RAP.

4. Without limitation to the provisions of Section I.I.1 of this Schedule, the Recipient shall, in a manner satisfactory to the Association, take the following actions:

(a) prior to commencement of any works under Parts 1 through 3 of the Project:

(i) prepare, in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, an EMP (based on the ESMF) and/or a RAP (based on the RPF) if required;

(ii) thereafter, except as otherwise agreed with the Association, submit the said EMP and/or said RAP (as the case may be), to the Association for review and approval;

(iii) subsequently, adopt and disclose, in a manner acceptable to the Association, said EMP and/or said RAP (as the case may be); and

(iv) immediately thereafter, implement said EMP and/or RAP (as the case may be), all in accordance with their terms and in a manner acceptable to the Association; and

(b) Except as the Association shall otherwise agree in writing, the Recipient shall not amend or waive, or permit to be amended or waived, any provision of any EMP or any RAP.

5. The Recipient through the PIU shall ensure that the terms of reference for any consultancy in respect of any activity under Parts 1 through 3 of the Project shall: (a) duly incorporate, in the opinion of the Association, the requirements of the applicable Safeguards Policies then in force; and (b) require that the advice conveyed through any such consultancy comply, in the opinion of the Association, with the requirement of the applicable Safeguards Policies then in force.

Conditions

Type

Disbursement

Description

Schedule 2 Section III B 2

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, no withdrawal shall be made for payments under Category (2), for Emergency Expenditures under Part 4 of the Project, unless and until the Association is satisfied, and has notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, that all of the following conditions have been met in respect of said activities:

(a) the Recipient has determined that an Eligible Emergency has occurred, has furnished to the Association a request to include said activities in the CERC Part in order to respond to said Eligible Emergency, and the Association has agreed with such determination, accepted said request and notified the Recipient thereof;



(b) the Recipient has prepared and disclosed all safeguards instruments required for said activities, and the Recipient has implemented any actions which are required to be taken under said instruments, all in accordance with the provisions of Section I.J.3(b) of this Schedule;

(c) the Recipient's Coordinating Authority has adequate staff and resources, in accordance with the provisions of Section I.J.2 of this Schedule, for the purposes of said activities; and

(d) the Recipient has adopted the CERC Manual in form, substance and manner acceptable to the Association and the provisions of the CERC Manual remain, or have been updated in accordance with the provisions of Section I.J.1 of this Schedule so as to be appropriate for the inclusion and implementation of said activities under the CERC Part, including in relation to the Negative List.



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Haiti

Haiti Resilient Productive Landscapes Additional Financing

Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objectives are: (i) to improve the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices in selected sub-watersheds; and (ii) to enable the Government to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Improve the adoption of resilience-enhancing agricultural and landscape management practices								
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI, Number)	0.00	0.00	100.00	600.00	1,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>	<i>Rationale: The initial target was 3,000 beneficiaries and will be reduced to 2,200 beneficiaries. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>							
of which female (in percentage) (Percentage)	0.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	
Land area under sustainable landscape management	0.00	0.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))								
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 2,000 ha is being reduced to 1,500 ha. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).							
Share of targeted farmers with improved market access (%) (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	25.00	35.00	35.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 40% is being reduced to 35%. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).							

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Strengthening of institutional and organizational capacities for landscape level interventions								
1.1. Comprehensive Master Plan (MARNDP / MdE) in place for the implementation of the Resilient Productive Landscapes approach (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
1.2a. Number of sub-watersheds with participatory plans developed (Number)		0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1.2b. Number of sub-watersheds with investments plans developed (Number)		0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1.3a. Spatial decision support tool for the prevention and / or management of climatic risks operational (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.3b. Spatial decision support tool for the prevention and / or management of climatic risks applied to the area covered by the Project. (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 8,000 ha is being reduced to 6,000 ha. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>							
1.4a. Haiti National Trust legally established (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4b. Haiti National Trust operational (Yes/No)		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Investments to strengthen resilient agricultural production and practices								



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
2.1a. Farmers' field schools promoting a RPL approach established FFS (Number)		0.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	25.00	35.00	35.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 50 FFS is being reduced to 35 FFS. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>							
2.1b. Farmers participating in the FFS (Number)		0.00	0.00	100.00	300.00	500.00	700.00	700.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 1.000 beneficiaries is being reduced to 700 beneficiaries. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>							
of which female (in percentage) (Percentage)		0.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
2.2a. Sub-projects supported by the RPL Project improving access to markets for products from targeted areas (Number)		0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	40.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 50 sub projects is being reduced to 40 sub projects. The target was reduced due to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>							
2.2b. Members of the groups benefiting from sub-projects (Number)		0.00	0.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	500.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Given the reduction of the amounts of the components, the initial target of 800 beneficiaries is being reduced to 500 beneficiaries. The target was reduced due</i>							



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
<i>to a reduction in overall financing for the component as part of the Additional Financing (AF) of 2020 (refer to Para 37 of AF paper).</i>								
of which female (in percentage) (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
3. Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with Project interventions (disaggregated by gender) (Percentage)		0.00			60.00		75.00	75.00
4. Number of farmers provided with climate-resilient crop varieties/seeds (Number)		0.00	200.00	550.00				550.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>This is a new climate indicator, which is being included as per corporate requirement for the AF.</i>							
of which female (in percentage) (Percentage)		0.00	33.00	33.00				33.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>This is a new added in the Additional Financing of 2020.</i>							
5. Farmers receiving urgent production inputs and services under CERC (Number)		0.00	11,595.00					21,490.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>This is a new indicator being added as part of the Additional Financing of 2020 in order to record beneficiaries of CERC activities.</i>							



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
of which female (in percentage) (Percentage)		0.00	33.00					33.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>This is a new indicator being added as part of the Additional Financing of 2020 in order to record beneficiaries of CERC activities.</i>							

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators					
Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	<p>This indicator measures the number of farmers (of agricultural products) who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations supported by the World Bank.</p> <p>NB: "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber and non-timber forest products.</p>	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator / DDA / DDE		PCU-L



	<p>Adoption refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced or promoted by the project.</p> <p>Technology includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, postharvest storage/ processing, etc.). If the project introduces or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, etc.), this counts as one technology.</p> <p>Farmers are people engaged in farming of agricultural products or</p>				
--	---	--	--	--	--



	members of an agriculture related business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.				
of which female (in percentage)		Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator / DDA / DDE		PCU-L
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices	The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project; Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator / DDA / DDE		PCU-L



	approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.				
Share of targeted farmers with improved market access (%)	This indicators measures the proportion of farmers supported through the incentive scheme who benefit from an increase of production sold to the markets and/or an increase of income from marketed products, generated through investments from RPLP. It will be measured through a sample based value chain survey.	Semi-Annual	Sample based value chain survey Reports from the MARNDR/Md E/ Operator / DDA / DDE		PCU-L



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
1.1. Comprehensive Master Plan (MARNDR / MdE) in place for the implementation of the Resilient Productive Landscapes approach	<p>The Master Plan will guide the institutional and operational implementation of the resilient productive territories approach at the national level. It will include (i) the results of institutional capacity assessments (baseline and final), (ii) the capacity building plan for key stakeholders, (iii) a proposal for a national territorial management policy and plan (iv) a five-year investment plan, and a monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of the investment plan.</p> <p>This indicator is linked to the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework (i) indicator 12 "Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed</p>	Annual	Admin records from MARNDR/MdE		PCU-C



	<p>and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures" under its Objective 3.2 'Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures'; and (ii) indicator 10 "Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures" under its Objective 2.3 'Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures'.</p>				
<p>1.2a. Number of sub-watersheds with participatory plans developed</p>	<p>This indicator will measure the number of plans that were developed (according to the Participatory</p>	<p>Semi-Annual</p>	<p>Admin records from the MARNDR/Md E/ Operator /</p>		<p>PCU-L</p>



	Watershed Management Planning Methodology developed through PROFOR study – P162352); the subsequent investments plans developed with prioritized interventions and costing in the context of RPLP ; and their actual implementation (at least 50% of the plan implemented).		DDA / DDE		
1.2b. Number of sub-watersheds with investments plans developed	This indicator will measure the number of business plans developed, based on participatory plans, with prioritized interventions and costing in the context of RPLP	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the MARNDR/MdE/ Operator / DDA / DDE		PCU-L
1.3a. Spatial decision support tool for the prevention and / or management of climatic risks operational	The operationalization is defined as the setting up and/or access by the CNIGS to selected spatial decision support tools and the connection between CNIGS and units in MARNDR and MdE (soil health and erosion risk monitor; drought risk monitor)	Semi-Annual	Admin records from CNIGS / MARNDR/ MdE		PCU-C
1.3b. Spatial decision support tool for the prevention and / or management of	Spatial decision support tools referred to in 1.3.a	Semi-Annual	Admin records from CNIGS /		PCU-C



<p>climatic risks applied to the area covered by the Project.</p>	<p>are applied to the area of intervention under Component 2 of the project.</p> <p>This indicator is linked to the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework indicator 7 "Number of people/geographical area with access to improved, climate information services" under its Objective 2.2 'Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems at regional, national, sub-national and local level'.</p>		<p>MARNDR/ Mde</p>		
<p>1.4a. Haiti National Trust legally established</p>	<p>The Legal Establishment will be confirmed once the Official Status of the Haiti National Trust will have been published in "Le Moniteur".</p>	<p>Semi-Annual</p>	<p>Admin records from CBF/secretariat of Haiti National Trust</p>		<p>PCU-C</p>
<p>1.4b. Haiti National Trust operational</p>	<p>The TF will be considered Operational when a Sub-Account will have been opened in CBF, and interests from the GEF/LDCF endowment</p>	<p>Semi-Annual</p>	<p>Admin records from CBF/secretariat of Haiti National Trust</p>		<p>PCU-C</p>



	disbursed to the Haitian National Trust				
2.1a. Farmers' field schools promoting a RPL approach established FFS	<p>Under the Project, the FFS approach is a participatory learning process for agricultural producers. It aims at strengthening capacities, through small groups, to better understand their agro-ecological constraints in a context of climate change, to test and to set up resilient productive systems applicable to their environment.</p> <p>This indicators is linked to the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework indicator 5 "Public Awareness activities carried out and population reached" under Objective 2.1 'Increased Awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation'. FFS will facilitate actions to increase farmers' comprehension of their vulnerability to projected</p>	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator		PCU-L



	climate change impacts and application of available measures to enhance their resilience.				
2.1b. Farmers participating in the FFS	<p>Under the Project, the FFS approach is a participatory learning process for agricultural producers. It aims at strengthening capacities, through small groups, to better understand their agro-ecological constraints in a context of climate change, to test and to set up resilient productive systems applicable to their environment.</p> <p>This indicators is linked to the LDCF/SCCF Results Framework indicator 5 "Public Awareness activities carried out and population reached" under Objective 2.1 'Increased Awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation'. FFS will facilitate actions to increase farmers'</p>	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator		PCU-L



	<p>comprehension of their vulnerability to projected climate change impacts and application of available measures to enhance their resilience.</p>				
<p>of which female (in percentage)</p>	<p>Under the Project, the FFS approach is a participatory learning process for agricultural producers. It aims at strengthening capacities, through small groups, to better understand their agro-ecological constraints in a context of climate change, to test and to set up resilient productive systems applicable to their environment.</p> <p>The Results Framework of the LDCF and the SCCF incorporates an indicator for its Objective 2.1 on 'Increased Awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation': 'Number of people (percentage of whom are female) with increased awareness of</p>	<p>Semi-Annual</p>	<p>Admin records from the Operator / DDA / DDE</p>		<p>PCU-L</p>



	climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation'. This indicator is already integrated in the IR Indicator 5 as FFS will facilitate actions to increase farmers' comprehension of their vulnerability to projected climate change impacts and application of available measures to enhance their resilience.				
2.2a. Sub-projects supported by the RPL Project improving access to markets for products from targeted areas	This indicator refers to sub-projects that will have received matching grants from RPLP.	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator		Operator/MARNDR/MdE
2.2b. Members of the groups benefiting from sub-projects	This indicator refers to sub-projects that will have received matching grants from RPLP.	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator		Operator/MARNDR/MdE
of which female (in percentage)	This indicator refers to sub-projects that will have received matching grants from RPLP.	Semi-Annual	Admin records from the Operator / DDA / DDE		Operator/MARNDR/MdE
3. Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with Project interventions (disaggregated by gender)	This indicator measures the opinion of beneficiaries over Project interventions based on the quality of the services, inputs and/or	Mid-term and final evaluations	Household surveys (report from a consultancy)		PCU-L



	assets provided under Component 2 as well as on the perceived effects in various dimensions of their livelihoods and environment. A household survey will be carried out on a representative sample of the beneficiaries of Component 2.				
4. Number of farmers provided with climate-resilient crop varieties/seeds	This indicator will help measure the contribution of this project to climate resiliency of farmers in the agricultural sector in Haiti, for example, through provision of drought resistant seeds.	Semi-Annual	DDA / DDE	Survey	PCU-L
of which female (in percentage)					
5. Farmers receiving urgent production inputs and services under CERC	Farmers receiving inputs as part of CERC activities	Semi-annual	DDA / DDE	Survey	PIU-L
of which female (in percentage)	To capture female beneficiaries of CERC activities				



Appendix A: Brief Description of CERC Activities as Laid out in the Emergency Action Plan

1. The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) results from the need to address the compounding and negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the agriculture and food security situation in Haiti. With the onset of COVID-19, farmers faced difficulty in mobilizing resources to finance activities for the next agricultural season due to a rise in farm input prices and decline in remittances, which can form an important source of revenue for purchasing inputs. The National Food Security Coordination estimated that 4.1 million Haitians found themselves in a situation of acute food insecurity in the period from March to June 2020 and that the trend will continue to grow. Given this development, the MARNDR and the MdE decided to support agricultural producers via the resources of the RPL Project (financed by IDA-World Bank and the GEF; see Table A.1 for details).
2. All interventions in the EAP described below will be subject to strict health measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These sanitary measures are detailed in the CERC Manual of Operations. In addition, the activities under the EAP will have the following characteristics:
 - (a) These activities will be implemented in South Department, in particular on the irrigated perimeters of the Cayes Plain and the South Coast, and in certain sub-watersheds of Nippes Department corresponding to the RPL Project intervention areas;
 - (b) The emphasis will be on annual crop production systems in the plains or in short-cycle plateaus, although there will be some exceptions in Nippes Department; and
 - (c) The intervention will be spread over two growing seasons (spring-summer 2020 and winter 2020) in South Department and in a more diffused manner over the next nine months in Nippes Department, considering the peculiarities of agroecological zones.



Table A.1: Summary Sheet of Emergency Activities

Title	Emergency activities in support of food security and the recapitalization of vulnerable families in the Cayes Plain, the South Coast, and Nippes Department
Objectives of the action	<p>Overall objective: Reduce the risk of food insecurity and the decapitalization of certain farming communities in Nippes Department, the Cayes Plain, and the South Coast in connection with the effects of the COVID-19 health crisis.</p> <p>Specific objectives: Strengthen and improve, in the targeted communes, food availability, the nutritional situation, and the resilience of the families most vulnerable to periods of confinement and welds.</p>
Total duration of the Project (months):	12 months maximum
Funding (amount)	US\$9.90 million (IDA-World Bank) through the CERC component of the Resilient Productive Landscapes (RPL)
Areas covered by the Project	Haiti/Anse à Veau, Petite Rivière de Nippes et Paillant (Nippes Department) and the Cayes Plain and Côte Sud (South Department)
Expected impacts	<p>Total of 21,490 beneficiaries¹² farming on 14,225 ha in two zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>South:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8,595 beneficiaries (spring) and 6,895 beneficiaries (winter) ○ 6,125 ha (spring) and 4,600 ha (winter) • <u>Nippes:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3,000 beneficiaries (spring) and 3,000 beneficiaries (winter) ○ 1,750 ha (spring) and 1,750 ha (winter)
Project owner	MARNDR/MdE
Execution	With the support of a Service Provider to be selected
Supervision/Monitoring and evaluation	PIU of RPL/RESEPAG II Projects

¹² As part of this program, a total of 21,490 beneficiary farmers are targeted over the two agricultural seasons (spring and winter).