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Report No: PPIAF000321

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 36.6 MILLION (US\$50 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
OF WHICH SDR 21.9 MILLION (US\$30 MILLION EQUIVALENT) FROM THE CRSIS RESPONSE WINDOW – EARLY
RESPONSE FINANCING

TO THE
REPUBLIC OF HAITI

FOR

EMERGENCY RESILIENT AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

June 8, 2026

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Latin America And Caribbean

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective May 31, 2026)

Currency Unit = US\$

SDR 0.73059361 = US\$1

US\$ 1.3688 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

October 1 - September 31

Regional Vice President:	Susana Cordeiro Guerra
Regional Director:	Benoit Bosquet
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Task Team Leader:	Kilara C Suit

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AF	Additional Financing
AGF	Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group
ASPIRE	Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CNSA	National Food Security Center (<i>Centre National de Sécurité Alimentaire</i>)
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRW	Crisis Response Window
DO	Development Objective
E&S	Environment and Social
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ERF	Early Response Financing
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIRT	Environment and Social Incidents Response Toolkit
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FM	Financial Management
FSCPP	Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HEIS	Hands-On Expanded Implementation Support
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
IBRD	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally displaced people
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IOM DTM	International Organization for Migration - Displacement Tracking Matrix
IP	Implementation Progress
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Reports
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et du Développement rural</i>)
MT	Metric tons
MS	Moderately Satisfactory
MU	Moderately Unsatisfactory
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution



OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PARSA	Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project
PBA	Performance based allocations
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PNCS	Haiti National School Meals Program (<i>Programme National de Cantine Scolaire</i>)
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PROMESSE	Providing an Education of Quality in Haiti project
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
tCO ₂ e	tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
UN	United Nations
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme



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**OPERATION INFORMATION****BASIC DATA - MAIN****Product Information - Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project (P177072)**

Operation ID P177072	Product/Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Task Team Leaders Kilara C Suit	
Beneficiary Country/Countries Haiti	Geographical Identifier Haiti
Requesting Unit LCC3C (451)	Responsible Unit SLCAG (9241)
Approval Date 17-Mar-2022	Closing Date 26-Feb-2027
Practice Area (Lead) Farming and Agribusiness	Approval Fiscal year 2022
Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial	
Is there collaboration between Bank and IFC? Yes	Bank/IFC Collaboration Complementary or Interdependent project requiring active coordination
Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development	

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – MAIN**Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints**

☒ Fragile State(s)	☐ Fragile within a non-fragile Country
☐ Small State(s)	☐ Conflict



[✓] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster

Other Situations

[] Financial Intermediaries (FI)

[] Series of Projects (SOP)

[] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)

[✓] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

[] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)

[] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

OPERATION STATUS

Development Objective (DO)

Current Development Objective (Approved as part of Additional Financing package on 06-Feb-2023)

The Project Development Objective (PDOs) is to support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production, including in earthquake-affected areas.

Key Information from Last ISR

Operation Ratings

NAME	IMPLEMENTATION				LAST ISR RATINGS
	27-Aug-2024	09-Mar-2025	12-Aug-2025	25-Feb-2026	20-Apr-2026
Progress towards achievement of PDO	● Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Unsatisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial
Overall ESS Performance	● Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Unsatisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Financial Management	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Project Management	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Unsatisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Procurement	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Monitoring and Evaluation	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory



Disbursement Summary (in USD million)

Source of Funds	Net Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
IBRD	--	--	--	0
IDA	201.02	102.83	45.56	51.15
Grants	--	--	--	0

BASIC DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Additional Financing No. 3

Additional Financing Type

- ☒ Activities are being added to expand the scope of the operation, perhaps in geography or in outputs (Scale-up)
- ☐ The operation has incurred increased costs due to inflation, exchange rate changes, and factors that were not anticipated at appraisal (Cost-overflow)
- ☐ The operation has experienced shortfalls in co-financing, counterpart financing, or cost recovery that were anticipated at appraisal but did not materialize. (Financing gap)
- ☐ The design of the operation has changed, and the new designs cost more than the original ones (Change in Project Design)

Expected Approval Date

24-Jun-2026

Review Type/Corporate Review Level

Regular Decision Meeting (DM)

Will consulting services be required?

Yes

Is this an Urgent Need or Capacity Constraint request?

No

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

- ☒ Fragile State(s) ☐ Fragile within a non-fragile Country
- ☐ Small State(s) ☐ Conflict
- ☒ Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster

Other Situations



☐ Financial Intermediaries (FI)	☐ Series of Projects (SOP)
☐ Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	☒ Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
☐ Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	☐ Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

COSTS & FINANCING

Summary (Total Financing in US\$, Millions)

	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Total Operation Cost	152.00	50.00	202.00
Total Financing	152.00	50.00	202.00
Of which IBRD/IDA	152.00	50.00	202.00
Financing Gap	0.00		0.00

Financing Details (in US\$, Millions)

Source	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	152.00	50.00	202.00
IDA Grant	152.00	50.00	202.00
Total Financing	152.00	50.00	202.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)- Additional Financing

	Credit	Grant	SML	Guarantee	Total
Haiti	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00



Crisis Response Window (CRW)	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Total	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Last Approved Rating (ISR Seq. 010) Package - 20 Apr 2026	Proposed Rating
Political and Governance	● High	● High
Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● High	● High
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

CLIMATE**Climate Change and Disaster Screening**

Has this operation been screened for short-term and long-term climate change and disaster risks?

Yes, it has been screened and the results are discussed in the Appraisal Document

Where risks exist, have potential resilience-enhancing measures been identified in the appraisal document?

Yes

Does this operation address specific risks, vulnerabilities, gaps or needs with respect to Climate Change that are identified in the SCD or the CPF?

Yes

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Shadow Price of Carbon



Net Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO ₂ e)	Net Emissions (annual average, tCO ₂ e/year)	Gross Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO ₂ e)
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Explanation for Not Applicable

As discussed with the Climate/GHG team, greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting is not applicable to this Additional Financing. Screening using the GHGscreen tool indicated that the AF does not trigger GHG accounting requirements, a conclusion subsequently confirmed by the GHG team. The AF does not introduce new components but rather scales up existing, emergency-focused activities under the parent project, including school feeding, labor-intensive public works, small-scale rural infrastructure rehabilitation, and provision of agricultural inputs and services to smallholder farmers. These interventions are modest in scale, geographically dispersed, and do not involve significant energy consumption, industrial processes, or capital-intensive infrastructure that would generate substantial emissions. Consistent with World Bank guidance for agriculture and food (AGF) projects, it is therefore highly unlikely that the project would exceed the applicability threshold of 20,000 tCO₂e per year.

POLICY COMPLIANCE

Does the operation depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?	No
Does the operation require any waivers from Bank policies?	No

TEAM

Core Team

Name	Role	Specialization in this operation	ADM Responsible?
Kilara C Suit	Team Leader	Agriculture Specialist	Yes
Lydie Madjou	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	Yes
Celestin Adjalou Niamien	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	No
Maurice Adoni	Procurement Specialist		Yes
Vladimir Mathieu	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	No
Rahmoune Essalhi	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	No
Kevin McCall	Environmental Specialist		Yes
Barnet Joseph	Environmental Specialist		No



Johanna Damboeck	Social Specialist		Yes
Felipe Jacome	Social Specialist		No
Mark Christian Sigrist	Counsel		No
Jacqueline Veloz Lockward	Counsel		No
Maria Laetitia Antoine	Procurement Team		No
Iris Teluska	Team Member	Team Assistant	No
Evans Jadotte	Team Member	Senior Economist	No
Valens Mwumvaneza	Team Member		No
Benjamin Billard	Team Member		No
Piers E. Merrick	Team Member	Senior Operations Officer	No
Zacharey Austin Carmichael	Team Member	Economist, Food Security	No
Lucia Amiri-Talesh	Team Member	M&E and Operations Specialist	No
Mounir Mahmalat	Team Member		No
Farah Altagracia Dorval	Team Member	Water and Sanitation Specialist	No
Sofia Keller Neiva	Team Member	Program Assistant	No



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Division Director for a proposed additional financing (AF) grant in the amount of US\$50 million equivalent from the International Development Association (IDA) for the Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security project (P177072). The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the project is to support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food, and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production, including in earthquake-affected areas. The AF responds to the requests from the Government of Haiti to meet urgent needs related to food security, given the country context of intensifying socioeconomic hardship.

B. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2. **Given Haiti's high fragility and exposure to compounded shocks, proven interventions have relied on simple, scalable, and implementation-ready instruments delivered through existing government systems and experienced partners.** These include: (i) quick wins to provide beneficiaries access to income-generating activities such as labor-intensive public works and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure; (ii) supporting continued basic services including school feeding programs; and (iii) provision of agricultural inputs, services, and assets to vulnerable producers to sustain production and livelihoods. Activities are therefore geographically targeted to food-insecure and shock-affected departments and implemented using simplified procedures. Recent shocks, including Hurricane Melissa in October 2025, and the ongoing deterioration in the security situation across Haiti (and particularly in Port-au-Prince) have also dramatically increased internal displacement and forced returns. This is putting additional pressure on already food-insecure departments/host communities but also highlights the need for proven interventions to be applied. The recently-adopted Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP) confirmed displacement as a core transmission channel of food insecurity with Internally Displaced People (IDPs) rising from around 96,000 in 2022 to over 1.4 million by December 2025¹.

3. **Haiti is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, with over 93 percent of its land area and more than 96 percent of its population exposed to multiple hazards, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and droughts.** Located in the Atlantic hurricane belt, Haiti experiences recurrent tropical storms, the impacts of which are exacerbated by severe deforestation, land degradation, and soil erosion. Climate change is expected to further intensify these risks through rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and stronger storm surges. Recurrent climate-related shocks have caused widespread damage to productive assets, undermined agricultural productivity, and exacerbated food insecurity and poverty. As climate risks increase, there is a critical need to strengthen the resilience of Haiti's agri-food systems and rural livelihoods through climate-smart practices, risk-informed planning, and climate-resilient infrastructure to safeguard food security and protect vulnerable households.

C. Parent Project Performance, Results, and Compliance

4. **A project financing of US\$102 million (Grant No. D983-HT) with US\$22 million from IDA, US\$30 million from Crisis Response Window (CRW) and US\$50 million from CRW-Early Response Financing (CRW-ERF) was approved by the Board of Executive Directors on March 16, 2022, and became effective on May 11, 2022.** A first AF (AF1) of US\$50 million equivalent of IDA grant (Grant No. E157-HT) from the CRW, was approved by the Board of Executive Directors on

¹ International Organization for Migrations (IOM) Displacement Tracing Matrix (DTM)



February 6, 2023. The current closing date for the project is February 26, 2027. To date, 63 percent of the total financing has been disbursed.

5. **The project integrates short-term consumption support with medium-term income recovery and restoration of productive capacity.** Investments in labor-intensive public works, irrigation rehabilitation, rural roads, and water storage improve food availability, access, and affordability, complemented by school feeding to stabilize consumption. Irrigation rehabilitation strengthens production, climate resilience, and crop diversification. Rural roads reduce transport costs and post-harvest losses, improving market access and affordability. Public works provide temporary income while restoring essential infrastructure for longer-term livelihoods. Enhanced water access (family cisterns) and climate-resilient backyard production increase availability of nutrient-dense foods—especially for women and children—and reduce exposure to price volatility. Together, these interventions improve food access, incomes, and dietary diversity, contributing to better Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) outcomes.

6. **Overall, PARSA has demonstrated solid progress toward achieving its development objectives,** despite a highly challenging security, political, and logistical environment. Recent Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) rate Progress toward Achievement of the PDO and Overall Implementation Progress (IP) as Moderately Satisfactory, reflecting improved execution capacity, accelerated disbursements, and stabilization of component-level performance.

7. **The project has delivered substantial results across its three substantive components, with clear progress also recorded against the PDO indicators.** Under **Component 1: Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food**, the project has supported over 157,900 students through school feeding programs and distributed nearly 25 million meals, while labor-intensive public works have generated 83,748 person-workdays, including 33,500 for women, providing short-term income support and local economic stimulus. Under **Component 2: Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production**, 26,465 farmers, including more than 10,800 women, have adopted improved and climate-smart agricultural technologies; nearly 40,000 farmers have received agricultural assets or services, already placing the project ahead of end targets; and early gains in post-harvest loss reduction have been recorded for 1,550 farmers. Under **Component 3: Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas**, recovery support has reached 24,334 farmers with inputs and services, restored 80 hectares of land for climate-smart production, improved food security for 1,798 households, and rehabilitated critical rural infrastructure, including irrigation and drainage systems benefiting over 2,100 hectares and more than 11 kilometers of rural roads. These achievements are translating into progress on the **PDO indicators**. For the PDO indicator on **improved access to nutritious food**, 5,583 beneficiaries have already recorded improved FIES scores. For the PDO indicator on **increased climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production**, project-supported farmers have contributed to a 19 percent increase in nutritious agri-food production among targeted beneficiaries, while adoption of improved technologies has reached 26,465 farmers to date. For the PDO indicator related to **earthquake-affected areas**, implementation has advanced through support to 24,334 farmers, restoration of productive land, improved food security for affected households, and rehabilitation of key productive infrastructure. Overall, the project is showing strong progress across components and PDO-level results, despite the highly challenging operating environment.

8. **Financial management (FM) performance has remained moderately satisfactory,** with some progress in implementing the FM action plan, including improved budget monitoring and more regular submission of withdrawal applications. However, key actions remain pending, notably the delayed operationalization of the accounting system, incomplete supporting documentation, absence of a comprehensive asset inventory, and continued weaknesses in internal controls.

9. **Procurement performance is also rated moderately satisfactory.** Procurement performance is rated moderately satisfactory, reflecting functioning core processes and progress in implementation; however, persistent weaknesses



remain, including delays in procurement processes and contract execution, gaps between planning and actual implementation, and shortcomings in procurement tracking and contract management.

10. Overall Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) performance was upgraded in the latest ISR in April 2026. After the December 2025 mission, gaps in incident reporting and the implementation of environmental and social (E&S) instruments were identified. Since then, core safeguard instruments, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) are operational, and a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place. All immediate corrective measures have been implemented, including refresher training on E&S requirements and the Environment and Social Incident Response Toolkit (ESIRT) procedures, as well as the recruitment of an additional E&S specialist. Ongoing actions focus on strengthened screening processes, preparation and implementation of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), and further reinforcement of the GRM. These measures have begun to yield results, with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) demonstrating timely adherence to established procedures in response to a subsequent serious incident. The team continues close engagement with the government on incident follow-up and preventive measures.

11. Implementation delays are primarily attributable to factors beyond the control of the implementing agencies. These include prolonged insecurity and sociopolitical instability affecting mobility, procurement, and contractor participation; inflation and market volatility; and staff turnover and challenges in recruiting specialized service providers. In addition, the impact of Hurricane Melissa in October 2025 led to extensive damage to crops, livestock, and irrigation infrastructure and significantly exacerbated food insecurity in project areas. These shocks required reprioritization toward recovery and resilience activities while simultaneously constraining execution timelines. As a result, the likelihood to fully achieve final targets for key PDO indicators has been undermined, particularly those related to climate-adapted production areas and increased production of nutritious agri-food products by beneficiaries.

12. There is substantial compliance with key legal covenants, including those related to fiduciary management, safeguards, and emergency implementation procedures. By adopting the FSCPP in December 2025, the government fulfilled a critical legal covenant and strengthened readiness to respond to food insecurity shocks through existing project mechanisms and beyond.

Rationale for Additional Financing

13. The request for the second AF (AF2) is justified by the need to scale up proven implementation-ready interventions in response to a worsening and more protracted food security crisis than anticipated at appraisal. The combined effects of Hurricane Melissa, persistent insecurity, inflationary pressures linked to higher fuel, transport, and commodity prices, and the continued deterioration of livelihoods have sharply increased demand for food access, income support, and seasonal agricultural assistance. At the same time, displacement and return movements from the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area toward the southern departments are generating additional pressures in already food-insecure and climate-vulnerable host areas, particularly in Sud, Sud-Est, and Nippes, where many households are absorbed through informal hosting arrangements and where existing resources are insufficient to meet growing needs. AF2 is therefore needed to expand school feeding, labor-intensive public works, and emergency agricultural support in areas facing compounded shocks, while reinforcing reintegration and livelihood support in displacement-affected communities. By financing a scale-up of activities already being delivered under PARSA through established systems and experienced partners, AF2 will help prevent a reversal of gains already achieved, protect food access and productive capacity, and strengthen the absorptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable households and host communities.

14. The proposed AF2 is also closely coordinated with the World Bank's active portfolio in Haiti, including ongoing operations in education and social protection, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. In particular, the



project aligns with the education sector operation Providing an Education of Quality in Haiti Project (PROMESSE, P174707), which supports school rehabilitation, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and school feeding (including reconstruction of kitchens damaged by recent shocks). AF2 also aligns with the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience Project (ASPIRE, P174111), which provides adaptive safety nets and rapid response mechanisms for poor and shock-affected households. Coordination mechanisms are in place at both technical and operational levels, including regular cross-practice engagement among World Bank teams and continued collaboration with government counterparts and implementing partners. This coordination supports harmonized geographic targeting, consistent beneficiary approaches, and coherent delivery modalities across agriculture, education, and social protection interventions, while leveraging synergies to strengthen resilience, protect livelihoods, and improve food and nutrition security.

Consistency with Country Partnership Framework (CPF)

15. The proposed activities under AF2 are fully consistent with the current CPF for Haiti (FY25–29), particularly its objective of preserving human capital and strengthening resilience to natural and man-made shocks.

Contribution to Poverty Reduction

16. **The proposed AF2 contributes to poverty reduction through three mutually reinforcing pathways which, together, address both transitory poverty caused by the current crisis and structural vulnerability in Haiti's agrifood systems.**

- (i) Immediate consumption smoothing and nutrition protection. School feeding directly reduces household food expenditure and safeguards child nutrition, particularly for poor and displaced households.
- (ii) Income support and employment creation. Labor-intensive public works generate around 242,620 person-days of temporary employment, providing short-term income to food-insecure households while rehabilitating productive infrastructure.
- (iii) Preservation and recovery of productive capacity. Emergency agricultural inputs prevent distress sales of assets, protect upcoming cropping seasons, and support smallholder production, thereby reducing vulnerability to future shocks.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

17. **The proposed AF2 would:** (i) expand activities under components 1, 2 and 4; (ii) modify the description of activity 1.3 (school feeding) introduced in AF1² for the school years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 to include academic years 2025-2026 (September 2025 to April 2026) and 2026-2027; and (iii) revise the Results Framework to reflect the upscale in activities and current contextual reality.

² Paragraph 26(a) of the Project Paper for AF1, January 24, 2023



Table 1. Indicative Cost by Component and Total Project Cost

Component	Original Allocation (US\$ m)	Current Allocation (with AF1) (US\$ m)	AF2 (US\$ m)	Total (US\$ m)
Component 1 – Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food	22	62	23.3	85.3
Component 2 Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production	38	43	18.5	61.5
Component 3 – Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas	30	30	0	30
Component 4 - Project Management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies	12	17	8.2	25.2
Component 5 - Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	0	0	0	0
Total Project Cost	102	152	50	202

18. **No new components are introduced, and no existing components are dropped or fundamentally redesigned.** Activities will take place/ be expanded in the following areas: Nippes - Fond des Nègres, Miragoâne, L'Asile, Arnaud, Petit Trou de Nippes, Baradères, Plaisance and Paillant; South - Les Anglais, Torbeck, Maniche, Chantal, Aquin, Cavaillon, Cayes ; Grand'Anse - Jérémie, Pestel et Beaumont, Moron, Chambellant; Center - Cerca-Carvajal, Thomassique, Cerca-la-Source, Hinche; North-West - Bassin bleu, Baie-de-Henne, Bombardopolis, Jean Rabel and West - Léogane, Petit Goâve and Grand Goâve. As discussed, and confirmed at the June 3, 2026 negotiations, the Recipient has requested an extension of the geographic scope of hydro-agricultural activities and agriculture incentives under Component 1, activity 1.1 and 1.2 and under Component 2, activity 2.1 to the communes of Léogane, Petit Goave, and Grand Goave in the West Department. This extension will be reflected in the Project Operations Manual (POM), which will be required to be updated no later than 30 days after the AF2 effective date. The West is a department made eligible under the food emergency declaration made by the government. Along with it being one of the most food insecure departments, the West department is one of those with the highest incidence of IDPs in the country. Target communes in the Sud recorded 200,907 IDPs as of September 2025 (14 percent of all the people displaced nationwide), almost exclusively hosted by families outside formal refugee camps or sites; Grand' Anse had 126,386 IDPs (9 percent of total) and Nippes 64,439 (5 percent of total), both almost exclusively in host households. Notably, target communes in Centre experienced a 140 percent increase in IDPs since the end of 2024, driven by the expansion of armed violence into Mirebalais. While lower in volumes, target communes in Nord-Ouest (19,112 IDPs, 1 percent of the total) are part of the Grand Nord region, which had a 98 percent increase until the end of December 2025 (IOM DTM, Round 12, December 2025). These priority communes are areas of convergence of forced displacement, food insecurity and social vulnerability. Interventions in these areas would aim to maximize development impact and address multiple drivers of fragility.

Component 1 – Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food: AF2 US\$23.3 million (of which US\$15 million CRW); total US\$85.3 million

Rural infrastructure (US\$10.3 million)

19. **Cleaning and repairing irrigation canals.** This intervention aims to facilitate the flow of water in the irrigation networks of the targeted perimeters. Activities to be expanded include additional cleaning of canals and other irrigation



works (distribution and dissipation basins), reshaping of dirt canals, essential repairs to the walls and bottoms of canals (masonry) in certain sections of the distribution networks (primary and secondary canals), replacement or repair of gates, etc. They are expected to generate an additional 242,620- person-days, reaching a total of approximately 4.7 million person-days by project closing, an additional 8,901 hectares of land with improved irrigation and/or drainage services, covering a total of 10,325 hectares, and approximately an additional 120,312 meters of canals (primary and secondary) rehabilitated. These will exclusively be rehabilitation of existing rural infrastructure and will not be carried out in areas with high carbon stocks or high biodiversity value and will therefore not be likely to cause disturbance to local natural environments. They will partially be carried out using temporary high labor-intensive participatory work programs, already used under PARSA.

20. Improvement of rural tracks under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (*Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources naturelles et du Développement rural - MARNDR*). Additional sections of dirt agricultural tracks will be treated with drains, concrete strips and crossing structures in places. The tracks are primarily made by cleared vegetation and will be rehabilitated to improve drainage. Additional material may be brought to level areas and improve the surface, which will aid with temporary resilience to adverse weather conditions. Access roads to irrigation schemes will also be considered during these interventions. An additional 5 kilometers of tracks in rural areas is expected to be rehabilitated, reaching a new total of 104 kilometers.

21. Construction and/or repair of family cisterns. Through an additional 95 family cisterns, this activity will address chronic water scarcity in remote, crisis-affected rural areas, enabling vulnerable households to access rainwater for domestic use, household gardens (*lakou*), and livestock, thereby strengthening food security and resilience. These cisterns help strengthen communities' resilience and are an adaptation measure to the effects of climate change, as they allow for water storage during lean periods and periods of scarcity. These square cisterns have just under 20 cubic meter capacity, built with concrete blocks measuring 20 centimeters and supplied by roof-mounted gutters and directly serve five neighboring households. Works are executed by local service providers under existing PARSA contracts, or through competitive procurement where local service providers are unavailable. Local foremen will be trained in earthquake-resistant construction techniques prior to implementation.

22. Reinforcement of the ongoing United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) activities in the North-West (US\$1.3 million). This will include extended and targeted cost-optimized technical supervision and quality assurance of works in the Centre Department. This includes deployment of resident engineers to ensure continuous on-site supervision, technical monitoring of contractors, verification of quantities, and validation of progress, quality control of works and compliance with technical standards and reporting on implementation progress and issues. Furthermore, UNOPS will execute additional support in the North-West, identified during joint PARSA–UNOPS missions that is deemed necessary to ensure the functionality and sustainability of existing and newly rehabilitated infrastructure. No new rehabilitation will take place. These activities will be implemented through a financial amendment to the existing UNOPS contract.

School feeding (US\$11.7 million)

23. Expansion of school feeding for part of the 2025-2026 academic year³ and 2026-2027 academic years in the departments of Centre, Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud using the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach. World Food Programme (WFP) will also continue its training activities for school canteen managers and cooks. These trainings will cover food hygiene, food preparation practices, food storage, nutrition, and sensitization practices. Special attention will be paid to the adoption of good WASH practices, with the promotion of handwashing and school food safety. Results to date demonstrate strong delivery at scale across school feeding, agricultural supply, and institutional capacity building.

³ September 2025 to April 2026



The project has provided nutritious meals to over 157,900 schoolchildren, including approximately 78,000 girls, delivering nearly 25 million meals across the Centre, Nippes, Sud, and Grand'Anse, with average coverage increasing to up to 130 school feeding days per year for 2023-2024 and 2024-2025. The program has driven local economic impacts through 9,353 metric tons of locally sourced food, injecting US\$14 million into local markets and supporting decentralized procurement in all ten departments. On the supply side, 12,549 smallholder farmers (51 percent women) organized in 137 producer organizations have benefited from strengthened productive and post-harvest capacity, including processing units, aggregation centers, storage facilities, irrigation works, solar pumping systems, and mechanization, alongside digital traceability and climate information services. Institutionally, the project has reinforced government capacity through strategic coordination platforms, diagnostics, and training of over 300 public-sector staff, strengthening national systems for school feeding, agricultural market integration, and crisis-responsive service delivery. The initial funding covered two academic years, however, with savings of 40 days of meals due to the purchase price of food and days of school closures due to the security context, US\$5 million additional financing will allow for the extension of the school feeding activities to cover 90 days of meals for part of the 2025-2026 school year (i.e. September 2025 – April 2026) and US\$9 million to cover the 2026-2027 school year. Where possible, savings from school closures will be capitalized on. US\$1.1 million will be spent on capacity building activities in 2026/2027: (i) strengthening four agricultural producer organization networks representing around 12,000 smallholder farmers by building organizational, market, financial, and post-harvest capacities through diagnostics, business planning, training, financial inclusion, infrastructure rehabilitation, equipment provision, and digital traceability, in close collaboration with MARDNR and its decentralized structures (US\$800,000); and (ii) reinforcement of national and departmental governance for the HGSF agenda by supporting coordination platforms, consultations, targeted capacity building, diagnostics, and capitalization workshops with the ministry of education, MARDNR, the Haiti National School Meals Program (PNCS), and other stakeholders (US\$300,000). It is expected that AF2 will finance an additional 15.5 million meals and benefit 25,000 additional students.

Component 2 – Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production: AF2 US\$18.5 million (of US\$10.5 million CRW); total US\$61.5 million

24. **Expansion of the emergency simplified agricultural input and service mechanism.** The AF will enable rapid distribution of seeds, planting materials, fertilizers, and small livestock packages aligned with the agricultural calendar and additional reinforcement of home gardens and small livestock activities, particularly for vulnerable households and displaced populations. As a results of the AF, an additional 3,000 metric tons of agri-food products are expected to be produced by targeted beneficiaries with an additional 40,000 farmers reached with agricultural assets and services, and additional 3,500 farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-smart food production in house/backyard gardens.

Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies: AF US\$8.2 million (of which US\$4.5 million CRW); total US\$25.2 million

25. **Given the expansion in geographic scope, additional funding would be required for Component 4 to support additional supervision and monitoring to be carried out by the PIU and technical directorates of the MARNDR.** This would be implemented in line with the updated POM. Furthermore, additional resources will be made available for technical studies and analytical work on strengthening basic agriculture public goods and services that have sector-wide impacts: animal and plant health services, agriculture innovation, agriculture statistics (*Centre National de Sécurité Alimentaire - CNSA*), agroclimatic services, information systems) as determined by MARNDR in complement to the project activities.



Project restructuring

26. **The proposed 23-month project extension from February 26, 2027 to January 31, 2029 would strengthen the project's ability to complete all results-critical activities and achievement of the PDO given exceptionally constrained implementation conditions.** While project performance has improved and implementation has accelerated—evidenced by progress across all PDO and intermediate indicators and disbursement reaching approximately 59.8 percent—additional time would support the full implementation of several technically complex activities to be completed sequentially and sustainably. These include rehabilitation and agricultural development of irrigated perimeters, labor-intensive public works, and post-harvest loss reduction activities, which are essential to achieving final PDO targets. As a result, the closing dates of the two existing financing agreements—D983-HT and E157-HT— would be extended until January 31, 2029. These requests were received on April 27, 2026, and May 8, 2026 and are the first extensions of these grants.

27. **The Results Framework is being adjusted on a selective basis to reflect the proposed scale-up, the extension of the closing date, and the current implementation context, while preserving the PDO and the overall results logic of the operation.** Changes are focused on: (i) updating selected indicators and targets under components receiving additional financing to capture the expanded scope of activities, particularly under Components 1, 2 and 4; and (ii) revising intermediate targets and reporting periods to align with the proposed new closing date of January 31, 2029. The PDO indicators remain the same, but selected target values and intermediate milestones are adjusted where needed to reflect the scale-up and implementation timeline. To facilitate review, a summary table is available in the results annex.

Implementation Arrangements

28. **The AF does not introduce new implementation arrangements.** Implementation will continue to rely on: (i) the existing PARSA PIU within the MARNDR; (ii) adapted procurement arrangements already authorized under the parent project, which will be further justified in the Project Procurement Strategy for Development; and (iii) continued collaboration with established partners, notably WFP for school feeding, UNOPS for rural infrastructure works and continued technical assistance/monitoring and experienced local operators for infrastructure and agricultural service delivery.

29. **Environmental and social instruments (ESMS, SEP, LMP) remain unchanged and valid, with required revisions being undertaken and disclosure no later than 60 days of AF2's effective date.** In addition, the project will prepare a resettlement policy framework no later than 60 days after the AF2's effective date.

III. KEY RISKS

30. **The overall risk of the project is maintained as substantial.** This is given the ongoing challenging context of the country. The rating for each category that is rated as substantial, or high is briefly explained below.

31. **Political and Governance Risk is rated high and remains unchanged.** This rating reflects Haiti's continued and severe fragility, marked by sustained gang violence, weak governance, and prolonged political uncertainty. Armed groups continue to exert control over key transport corridors and urban areas, particularly in and around the Port-au-Prince metropolitan region, significantly constraining mobility, market access, and the delivery of public services. The security situation deteriorated further during 2025, compounded by the impacts of Hurricane Melissa in October 2025, which disrupted already fragile infrastructure and exacerbated displacement, food insecurity, and humanitarian access constraints. Recurrent road blockades, insecurity-related shutdowns, and fuel and supply chain disruptions continue to



affect electricity, communications, and logistics, limiting the operating environment for both government and development partners. These conditions pose persistent risks to implementation timelines and field supervision. Risk mitigation measures include setting realistic implementation expectations, prioritizing flexible and adaptive delivery modalities, and relying—within their comparative advantage and absorptive capacity—on experienced UN agencies and specialized partners with established security protocols and operational presence to support implementation in high-risk areas.

32. **Macroeconomic risk is maintained as substantial.** The macroeconomic outlook continues to be shaped by prolonged political instability and a highly volatile security environment, which constrains economic activity, disrupts markets, and weakens fiscal and institutional capacity. These pressures are compounded by persistent inflation, exchange rate volatility, and elevated food and fuel prices driven by global market conditions and domestic supply disruptions. This risk is being mitigated by incorporating price contingencies and cost adjustments in the budgeting of activities under the AF.

33. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability is substantial.** This reflects the use of an established PIU within the MARNDR and continued reliance on experienced partners such as WFP and UNOPS to mitigate capacity constraints. Implementation is supported through strengthened fiduciary, procurement, and safeguards systems, as well as ongoing capacity building—including targeted technical assistance, enhanced contract management, and reinforced environmental and social risk management—aimed at improving execution performance. Sustainability is further underpinned by the Project's focus on building resilient productive assets (e.g., irrigation infrastructure and community-based works), institutionalizing crisis-response mechanisms such as the FSCPP and embedding improved practices within national systems to support longer-term food security outcomes despite the fragile country context.

34. **Fiduciary risks are maintained as high.** This is based on ongoing challenges identified during the implementation of the parent project, mainly due to weak contract management capacity and slow execution of procedures as relates to procurement and for FM, existing weaknesses in the internal control environment and low capacity for budget management and monitoring. These risks are being mitigated through continued efforts on further capacity building and support implementation. Capacity building activities would include among others, continuing to provide close support to the project FM team to improve the internal control environment, budget management and monitoring and the strengthening of the national procurement unit within MARNDR and an Intensified procurement implementation support from the Bank team which will help speed up project implementation while promoting effective governance, integrity, and transparency within the project.

35. **Environmental and Social risks are maintained as substantial.** As noted for the parent project, the overall environmental and social impacts are expected to be positive with negative impacts that are likely to be localized, minimal and mostly reversible. However, this risk is being retained as substantial considering the challenging operating environment in Haiti. The risks and the mitigating activities are laid out in detail in the environmental and social risk management instruments, which are being updated and will be re-disclosed not later than 60 days after AF2's effective date. The mitigating actions include capacity-building and institutional strengthening activities for implementing entities during project implementation.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY



A. Economic and Financial Analysis

36. **The proposed AF2 of US\$50 million scales up activities already supported under the parent project and AF1, with no change in the project's approach or design.** Given this AF2 is a scale-up, the economic rationale established at appraisal of the parent project and updated for AF1 remains valid and directly applicable to AF2.

37. **Reference to prior analysis.** The economic and financial analysis conducted for AF1 demonstrated strong returns. Under the base case scenario, the operation yielded an Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 16.6 percent with a Net Present Value of US\$27.5 million at a 12 percent discount rate. When climate co-benefits from carbon sequestration were incorporated, the EIRR rose to 27.6 percent under a low carbon price scenario and 44.5 percent under a high carbon price scenario over a 20-year period. These results reflect the three mutually reinforcing pathways through which the project generates economic value: (i) immediate consumption smoothing through school feeding and direct food access support; (ii) income generation and temporary employment through labor-intensive public works; and (iii) preservation and enhancement of productive capacity through the distribution of climate-smart agricultural inputs and services. All three pathways continue to apply under AF2.

38. **Scale-up rationale and economic justification.** AF2 finances an additional US\$23.3 million under Component 1 (activities cover food access, including school feeding and labor-intensive works) and US\$18.5 million under Component 2 (activities to increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production), with US\$8.2 million for project management. These additional resources will directly extend the reach of interventions that have already demonstrated implementation success. To date, the operation has: (i) supported nearly 157,900 students with school meals and distributed over 25 million meals for the 2025–2026 academic year; (ii) injected approximately US\$14 million into local agricultural markets through decentralized, HGSF procurement; (iii) generated over 83,748 person-workdays of temporary employment through labor-intensive public works; and (iv) reached 26,465 farmers with improved agricultural technologies, contributing to an estimated 19 percent increase in nutritious agri-food production among targeted beneficiaries.

39. **Financial benefits for farmers.** At the household level, the distribution of improved seeds and climate-smart inputs generates meaningful incremental income. Based on prior analysis, incremental financial returns to farmers range from approximately US\$130 per hectare for staple crops such as corn to approximately US\$2,350 per hectare for higher-value crops such as *jardin creole*. These returns justify the cost of input provision from a financial standpoint, even under conservative assumptions.

40. **Economic benefits also arise from the combined effects of consumption smoothing, income generation, and productivity gains.** Labor-intensive works and rural infrastructure investments generate immediate welfare benefits through employment while also yielding durable productivity gains via improved irrigation performance, reduced transport costs, and enhanced market integration. These mutually reinforcing effects provide a clear economic justification for the project's non-school-feeding interventions as core contributors to food security outcomes.

41. **Employment and local market effects.** The labor-intensive public works financed under Component 1 provide short-term income support to food-insecure households while simultaneously rehabilitating productive rural infrastructure, including irrigation canals, drainage systems, and rural tracks. AF2 targets the rehabilitation of approximately 120,312 meters of canals and 5 kilometers of rural roads, expanding the productive base for agricultural activities and generating broader economic multiplier effects in local markets.

42. **Beneficiaries.** AF2 is expected to benefit an additional 40,000 farmers with agricultural assets and services, and 3,500 farmers supported with climate-smart backyard production inputs. Furthermore, an estimated 25,000 students will



receive school meals making a total of 150,000 by the end of the project. These beneficiary numbers are consistent with — and extend — those achieved under prior financing tranches.

43. **Climate co-benefits.** Consistent with the prior analysis, AF2 is expected to contribute to net greenhouse gas reductions through the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and reforestation activities. A preliminary climate commitment assessment was carried out for AF2 and confirmed that the project continues to generate significant climate co-benefits (adaptation benefits). Consequently, AF2 continues tracking the respective climate indicator “farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-resilient backyard production (of which female farmers)”. The assessment also confirmed that AF2 is compliant with the Climate and Disaster Risk Screening requirement.

44. **Paris Alignment.** The proposed activities under the AF align with Haiti's latest Nationally Determined Contribution (2022) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change where the country commits to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 6.32 percent unconditionally and 25.5 percent conditionally. The project is strongly aligned with Haiti's Nationally Determined Contribution by directly implementing priority agricultural adaptation actions—climate-resilient production, irrigation and watershed rehabilitation, and food security under climate stress—while remaining Paris-aligned under an adaptation-focused pathway. It is also aligned with the National Adaptation Plan 2022-2030 where it prioritizes climate-smart agriculture to address climate-induced events. Haiti is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, and the project's investments in climate-smart agricultural production and rural infrastructure directly address the country's adaptation needs.

- (i) **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:** The project carries a low risk of hindering Haiti's transition to low-carbon development pathways. The AF focuses to scale up on its activities, which include the distribution of improved seeds, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, and rural road restoration that do not involve significant energy consumption or industrial processes. Furthermore, the project is projected to generate a net reduction of approximately 3.06 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over a 20-year period through the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and reforestation activities, yielding meaningful mitigation co-benefits. The project also incorporates decentralized, low-emission solutions such as solar pumping systems, further supporting a low-carbon development trajectory.
- (ii) **Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks:** Haiti encounters significant exposure to climate-related hazards, including hurricanes, floods and earthquakes, all of which directly threaten food security. The project design incorporates a range of climate adaptation measures to reduce these risks. Rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation canals and drainage systems enhance the resilience of agricultural infrastructure to both floods and droughts. The promotion of improved, climate-resilient seed varieties and climate-smart agricultural technologies reduces the exposure of farming households to climate variability. Soil conservation and land stabilization services protect productive land from erosion. Overall, these investments strengthen the resilience of Haiti's agricultural systems against recurring and intensifying climate shocks, including those of the type caused by Hurricane Melissa in October 2025. As a result, the Project is assessed to have an acceptable level of residual risk with respect to climate hazards.

45. **Overall assessment.** Given that AF2 exclusively scales up activities of the same nature as those already appraised and implemented under the parent project and AF1, the economic and financial rationale remains robust. The original EIRR of 16.6 percent — with upside from climate co-benefits — provides a sound basis for concluding that AF2 will generate net positive economic returns. The additional costs are commensurate with the scope of scale-up, and the demonstrated implementation track record of the project reduces execution risk. AF2 is therefore assessed as economically justified.



46. **Gender.** This AF2 is gender tagged in line with the “gender tag for impact core guidance note” which confirms that, if the parent project has been gender tagged, the AF will also be gender tagged as it keeps the same tagged results chain. Specifically, AF2 continues supporting interventions aimed at reducing gender gaps in income-generating activities and access to productive resources.

47. **Citizen engagement:** Citizen engagement mechanisms established under the parent project will continue to apply throughout the additional financing. The project will maintain its communication, outreach, and participatory consultation approach, including use of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and existing consultation platforms, to ensure community participation, transparency, and effective use of grievance redress mechanisms.

B. Technical

48. **The technical analysis of AF2 confirms the relevance of proposed activities that support the same priority areas as in the existing project as key factors underlying the selection of the technical design of the parent project have not changed.** The technical design confirmed the government’s desire to support project beneficiaries’ access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production, including in earthquake-affected areas. In addition, the project will continue relying on established and proven implementation modalities: MARNDR will continue to have overall responsibility for project implementation while select UN agencies (i.e., UNOPS and WFP) will be contracted to carry out specific activities under component 1.

49. **The assessment of the technical design of the school feeding activity remains robust under AF2.** This sub-component will continue to be led by WFP and will scale up the school feeding integrated model. It will be based on the decentralized purchase of local agricultural products in selected departments to benefit schoolchildren and small producers that have been successfully deployed in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025. The activity will continue to provide a hot meal prepared with local food products (fresh and dry), promote school attendance, increase food security for children and improve livelihoods of their families and communities, through a meal production and delivery model that can be sustained by the government over time, based on local food systems. Food would be purchased at the small agricultural producer organizations level as well as from local commodity markets. WFP is an established partner with PARSA and the government in the provision of school feeding programs. WFP was integral in assisting the government with its first National School Feeding Policy and Strategy. The strategy identifies local purchases and food diversification as priorities to improve the nutritional status of children while contributing to economic development. The resulting operating manual for the National School Canteens Program was developed with the WFP and this manual both defines the program's operating methods and will be used for the operation of this sub-component as well.

50. **The project team has integrated a technology-assisted mechanism into the supervision processes for school feeding activities.** School feeding activities entail substantial ground-level logistics, with monitoring and supervision arrangements under the PARSA project based on multiple call center-conducted surveys of school directors and parents during a school year; a grievance redress mechanism using a call-in hotline; and supported field visits. Introducing an enhanced digital monitoring platform has further supported the regular and real-time monitoring of service delivery conditions on the ground; it has provided a unified, effective, and cost-effective complementary approach to help preempt, identify, and resolve implementation issues with school feeding services at the level of individual beneficiary schools. Furthermore, through collaboration with WFP, digital traceability of local purchases is being used. A digital platform (Farm2Go) is deployed with producer organizations to track and trace local food purchases, linking smallholder farmers and agricultural producer organizations to school feeding procurement. This allows monitoring of who supplies what, where, and in what quantities, strengthening transparency and accountability in HGFSF operations.

C. Financial Management



51. **FM arrangements for AF2 will be the same as for the ongoing parent project.** They will be implemented by the same PIU at MARNDR, which has experience managing IDA-financed operations and has the required FM arrangements, including adequate FM staffing and a POM that includes administrative, financial, and accounting procedures details. The PIU team will prepare consolidated unaudited interim financial reports to include the activities under the Additional Financing. The funds from the Additional Financing will be deposited into a separate designated account. The activities to be funded by the additional financing are a scale-up of the current PARSA activities and will, therefore, not increase the PIU staff workload.

52. **An FM assessment was conducted and finalized in December 2025 in accordance with the Bank Directive and Guidance “Financial Management Manual for World Bank Investment Project Financing (IPF)” and in line with the respective Bank Directive and Policy for IPF operations.** Its concluded that the FM performance for the parent project is Moderated Satisfactory due to the fact that for more than a year, most of the previous recommendations to improve the internal control environment remain unexecuted or only partially executed, there are delays recorded in the operationalization of an accounting system for the project, and the supporting documents remain missing or incomplete for certain identified transactions.

53. **The overall residual FM risk is deemed substantial.** This is due to potential fraud, errors, and unauthorized transactions resulting from weak internal controls, unverifiable expenditures due to missing or incomplete supporting documentation, the delay in the operationalization of the accounting system which can lead to inaccurate accounting reports caused by the use of excel. Considering that this additional financing will target beneficiaries in regions and communities not covered by the current project, there may be a delay in preparing the annual work plan, budgets, and financial reports as the gathering of detailed information on regional activities may not be timely. To mitigate these risks, the Bank conducted training in January 2026 on how to improve the quality and ensure completeness of supporting documentation for project expenditures. The PIU is working with the software provider to finalize the operationalization of the accounting software. In addition, the POM will be revised to include additional procedures related to identification and registration of new beneficiaries in the new regions/communities.

D. Procurement

54. **The procurement risk is substantial.** The PIU already manages the procurement of the current project with seasoned staff and acceptable performance on procurement arrangements. Hence, the institutional and implementation arrangements of the project would be based on these arrangements currently in place. However, the problem of insecurity, the volatile political situation, and the broader fragility context continue to severely constrain the mobilization of qualified suppliers and consultants, particularly for international tenders. The following measures are proposed to mitigate the risk mentioned above:

- (i) Elaboration of an updated Project Procurement Strategy for Development and Procurement Plan, incorporating lessons learned from the parent project and AF1 implementation, and reflecting adapted procurement approaches suited to the Haitian operational context and local market capacity.
- (ii) Proactive market engagement, including pre-tender consultations with qualified farmers and firms, wide publication of procurement notices across the most consulted platforms, and systematic use of the existing PARSA supplier database to maximize competition and outreach for upcoming tenders.
- (iii) Promotion of remote procurement modalities, including virtual bid openings, remote evaluation panels, and online advertising for international tenders, leveraging approaches successfully applied in similar FCV contexts.
- (iv) Hiring additional procurement resources at the PIU level within MARNDR to support the increased



- volume of activities under AF2, complemented by intensified Bank implementation support.
- (v) Targeted training for the PIU procurement team on key topics, including contract management and administration, use of Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement for procurement tracking and monitoring, market analysis techniques, and application of the Bank's Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing (IPF) Borrowers (2016, revised 2023).
- (vi) Intensified procurement implementation support from the Bank team, including regular monitoring meetings, effective use of monitoring tools, and field-based support missions.
- (vii) Use of technology solutions, including the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement for end-to-end procurement monitoring, and digital platforms for e-procurement where feasible, to enhance transparency, efficiency, and audit trail integrity.

E. Legal Operational Policies

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

F. Environmental & Social

55. **Environmental and Social risks are maintained as substantial.** Most of the potential negative environmental impacts will most likely be minimal and localized, for example risks related to disposal of any debris from minor infrastructure works and natural resource use risks particularly for water resources for surface- and rain-water irrigated or harvested. In addition, any negative impacts encountered are likely to be reversible. In other situations, the range of activities undertaken would be expected to generate Moderate environmental risk. Given the complex operating environment in Haiti, the wide geographic (nation-wide) scope of the project, and potential for negative impacts especially through occupational health and safety risks and impacts in the labor-intensive works to be carried out, the Project is currently assessed as carrying substantial environmental risk. While the overall social benefits are expected to be positive, identified social risks and potential impacts include: (i) contextual social risks- political fragility, deteriorating security situation and travel restrictions constitute a significant risk in terms limiting the borrower's capacity to deliver and supervise project activities, (ii) social exclusion risks especially for vulnerable stakeholders, including the risk that women, youth and persons with disabilities may not fully access the project benefits; (iii) perceived inequities in the selection of beneficiaries; and (iv) potential inadequate implementation of a robust stakeholder engagement strategy, including differentiated approaches to reach the most vulnerable stakeholders. The updated environmental and social risk management instruments will present an overview of the main risks and potential impacts associated with the project. These include an Environmental and Social Management Framework, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Labor Management Procedure which will be updated before carrying out AF activities. Additionally, the project will also prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS



56. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the 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 Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

VI. PROPOSED CHANGES

Operation Information	Proposed Changes	Operation Information	Proposed Changes
Results	Yes	Loan Closing Date Extension	Yes
Legal Covenants	Yes	Loan Cancellations	No
Conditions	Yes	Reallocations	No
Disbursements Estimates	Yes	Financial Management	No
Components	Yes	Procurement	No
Development Objective	No	Institutional Arrangement	No
Summary Description (Operation Abstract)	No	Implementation Schedule	No
Legal Operational Policies	No		
MFD/PCE	No		
Implementation Modalities	No		
Disbursements Arrangements	No		
Additional Regional Institutions	No		
Clients	No		
Beneficiary Countries	No		

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS



Last Approved			Proposed	
Component Name	Cost (USD)	Action	Component Name	Cost (USD)
Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food	62,000,000.00	Revised	Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food	85,300,000.00
Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production	43,000,000.00	Revised	Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production	62,500,000.00
Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas	30,000,000.00	No Change	Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas	30,000,000.00
Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies	17,000,000.00	Revised	Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies	24,200,000.00
Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	0.00	No Change	Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	0.00
TOTAL	152,000,000.00			202,000,000.00

COSTS & FINANCING

Private Capital Facilitation

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?

LOANS

Loan Closing

Loan/Credit/Trust Fund	Status	Original Closing	Revised Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-D9830	Effective	26-Feb-2027	26-Feb-2027	31-Jan-2029	31-May-2029



IDA-E1570	Effective	26-Feb-2027	26-Feb-2027	31-Jan-2029	31-May-2029
IDA-E7310	Not Effective	31-Jan-2029	31-Jan-2029		

DISBURSEMENTS

Operation Dates & Projection Details

Reasons to change the full Disbursement date and/or the projection

Additional Financing, Change in Pace of Implementation

Implementation Start Date	Operation Closing Date
17-Mar-2022	26-Feb-2027

Projected Date for Full Disbursement

31-May-2029

Expected Disbursements (in US \$) (Absolute)

Year	Original Estimation at Preparation (Approval Package – 17 Mar 2022)	Revised Estimation	Actual
FY2022	1,714,285.71	0.00	0.00
FY2023	24,000,000.00	5,719,042.91	5,719,042.91
FY2024	31,000,000.00	25,352,146.94	25,352,146.94
FY2025	23,000,000.00	33,449,157.83	33,449,157.83
FY2026	12,000,000.00	36,955,524.47	36,527,355.79
FY2027	9,000,000.00	50,750,000.00	0.00
FY2028	0.00	39,617,384.85	0.00
FY2029	0.00	10,156,743.00	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Overview

Operation Location

Operation location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social) (if known)

The Additional Financing will be implemented in selected rural communes across the departments of Nippes, Sud, Grand'Anse, Centre, Ouest, and Nord-Ouest, all designated under Haiti's food emergency declaration. These areas are geographically dispersed, difficult to access, and characterized by weak infrastructure, including degraded irrigation systems and rural roads. Environmentally, the project areas face significant challenges such as watershed degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, and high exposure to climate variability, including droughts and extreme events such as



Hurricane Melissa (October 2025). These conditions contribute to low agricultural productivity and heightened vulnerability to climate shocks. Socially, the targeted regions are among the most vulnerable in Haiti, marked by high poverty, food insecurity, limited service access, and weak institutional presence. The situation is further exacerbated by insecurity and large-scale internal displacement, with over one million internally displaced persons by end-2024, increasing pressure on already fragile communities. Beneficiaries include smallholder farmers, vulnerable households, and displaced populations. Overall, the operation takes place in fragile, climate-exposed, and socially vulnerable rural settings, which are central to the ESS risk assessment.

Detailed operation location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social)

Haiti remains the poorest country in Latin America, its development persistently hindered by political instability, poor governance, elite capture, and the inability of the state to guarantee security and the rule of law. Frequent external shocks — including natural disasters, global price increases exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and, most recently, Hurricane Melissa in October 2025 — have compounded these structural weaknesses, driving extreme welfare inequality and placing severe strain on household budgets and government finances alike. The agricultural sector, which contributes 20 percent of GDP and employs over 40 percent of the workforce, has seen output contract by an average of 1.2 percent per year between 2015 and 2021, due to drought, low rainfall, and watershed degradation. Chronic low productivity has left Haiti heavily dependent on food imports — which account for 55 percent of food consumption — making the country acutely vulnerable to global price volatility and currency depreciation. The result is a severe and worsening food security crisis, driven by escalating insecurity, market disruptions, inflation, and population displacement. The number of internally displaced persons rose from around 96,000 in 2022 to over one million by December 2024, emerging as a core transmission channel of food insecurity. Hurricane Melissa further exacerbated the situation, causing extensive damage to crops, livestock, and irrigation infrastructure. In response, the Government adopted a Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan in December 2025 to strengthen its readiness to respond through existing project mechanisms.

Through the Crisis Response Window (CRW), Haiti is being allocated an additional US\$30 million (SDR 21.81 million equivalent) under IDA financing. It is proposed that these funds be channeled through Additional Financing No. 2 to the Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project (PARSA, P177072), which was approved by the World Bank Board on March 17, 2022, declared effective on May 12, 2022. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is already in place under the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR).

This AF will scale up activities under three existing components of the project. Component 1 — Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food — will receive an additional US\$15 million to finance the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and rural roads, construction and repair of family cisterns, extended UNOPS supervision and works in the North-West, and the continuation of school feeding for the 2025–2026 academic year for approximately 130,000 students in the departments of Centre, Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud, implemented with the World Food Programme (WFP). Component 2 — Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production — will receive an additional US\$10.5 million to finance the rapid distribution of seeds, planting materials, fertilizers, and small livestock packages aligned with the agricultural calendar, as well as reinforcement of home gardens and small livestock activities for vulnerable and displaced households. Component 4 — Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Studies — will receive an additional US\$4.5 million to support the expanded supervision and monitoring requirements resulting from the increased geographic scope of activities. No new components are introduced, and the Project Development Objective remains unchanged. Activities will take place/ be expanded in the following areas: Nippes - Fond des Nègres, Miragoâne, L'Asile, Arnaud, Petit Trou de Nippes, Baradères, Plaisance and Paillant; South: Les Anglais, Torbeck, Maniche, Chantal, Aquin, Cavaillon, Cayes ; Grand'Anse - Jérémie, Pestel et Beaumont, Moron, Chambellant; Center: Cerca-



Carvajal, Thomassique, Cerca-la-Source, Hinche, Boucan Carre, Mirebalais and West: Léogane, Petit Goâve, Grand Goave; and North-West - Bassin bleu, Baie-de-Henne, Bombardopolis, Jean Rabel. These are departments and communes eligible under the food emergency declaration made by the Government of Haiti.

Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project implementation unit (PIU) - based alongside the MARNDR – has demonstrated capacity to prepare and supervise the management of environmental and social issues. The team has been repeatedly trained over the years on the World Bank's Operational Policies and the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and has acquired knowledge and experience on the application of the requirements of the safeguard policies and the Environmental and Social Standards Framework (ESF).

The parent project became effective in May 2022. The PIU has been progressively mobilized and currently comprises an environment specialist, a social specialist, and a gender specialist, in accordance with the ESCP of the parent project and the project's first AF. All three specialists are currently on board. The E&S performance rating was downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) in February 2026 following non-compliance with incident reporting procedures — specifically a delayed fatality report — and identified shortcomings in the preparation and implementation of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). In response, the PIU implemented an agreed Action Plan comprising: (i) refresher training on Environmental and Social Standards and the Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Toolkit (ESIRT); (ii) the hiring of an additional E&S specialist, who is now on board; and (iii) strengthening of screening processes and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The rating was subsequently upgraded to Moderately Satisfactory (MS) in the April 2026 ISR, with the PIU demonstrating improved performance through the prompt and compliant handling of a subsequent fatality. Notwithstanding this upgrade, the preparation and implementation of site-specific ESMPs and incident reporting procedures remain areas requiring close monitoring going forward.

In addition, under the parent project, the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) established the requirement that the implementation partners (mostly international and large local NGOs) mobilized to implement project activities will be required to include full-time E&S specialists to ensure compliance with E&S requirements and carry out regular field monitoring of Project activities. As part of the first AF, this requirement has been extended to UN agencies mobilized to implement AF activities (UNOPS, FAO and WFP). This staffing requirement for implementation partners has been fulfilled and will apply equally in the new geographic areas of intervention introduced under this Additional Financing.

Assessment

Environmental & Social Risk Classification

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Original Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)

Substantial

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

Revised Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental & Social Standards

E & S Standards	Relevance
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ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Relevant
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental and Social risks continue to be rated Substantial. The majority of potential negative environmental impacts will most likely be minimal and localized, for example risks related to disposal of any debris from minor infrastructure works and natural resource use risks particularly for water resources for surface- and rain-water irrigated or harvested. In addition, any negative impacts encountered are likely to be reversible. In other situations, the range of activities undertaken would be expected to generate Moderate environmental risk. Given the complex operating environment in Haiti, the wide geographic scope of the project, and potential for negative impacts especially through occupational health and safety (OHS) risks and impacts in the labor-intensive works to be carried out, the Project is currently assessed as carrying Substantial environmental risk. While the overall social benefits are expected to be positive, identified social risks and potential impacts include : (i) contextual social risks- political fragility, deteriorating security situation and travel restrictions constitute a significant risk in terms limiting the borrower's capacity to deliver and supervise project activities, (ii) social exclusion risks especially for vulnerable stakeholders, including the risk that women, youth and persons with disabilities may not fully access the project benefits; (iii) perceived inequities in the selection of beneficiaries; and (iv) potential inadequate implementation of a robust stakeholder engagement strategy, including differentiated approaches to reach the most vulnerable stakeholders. The environmental and social risk management instruments present an overview of the main risks and potential impacts associated with the project, and robust mitigation measures have been developed. These include an Environmental and Social Management Framework, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Labor Management Procedure which will be updated before carrying out AF activities. Additionally, the project will also prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework.

Last Finalized Date

16-Apr-2026

Is a common approach being considered?

No

Legal Covenants

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
IDA-D9830	1. Article III, Clause 3.01. The Recipient shall carry out the Project, through MARNDR, in	Complied with	No Change



	accordance with the provisions of Article V of the General Conditions and Schedule 2 to the Finance Agreement.		
IDA-D9830	2. Grant Agreement, Schedule 2, Section I. A. 3. The Recipient shall maintain, throughout Project implementation, the Project Implementation Unit ("PIU"), under MARNDR, to be responsible for day-to-day execution, coordination and implementation of activities under the Project. The Recipient shall take all actions, including the provision of funding, personnel including a project coordinator, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, an environmental specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, a social development specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, a gender specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, an accountant, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association and, an external auditor, to be recruited no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association), and other resources satisfactory to the Association, to enable the PIU to perform said functions, as further detailed in the POM.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-D9830	3. Grant Agreement, Schedule 2, Section I. C. 1. The Recipient shall carry out the Project in accordance with Annual Work Plans to be prepared and furnished to the Association no later than October 31 of each calendar year during the implementation of the Project	Complied with	No Change
IDA-E1570	4. Grant Agreement, Schedule 2, Section I. F. The Recipient shall ensure that not later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, a	Complied with	Revised



	Preparedness Plan is prepared and adopted in form and substance acceptable to the Association.		
IDA-D9830	5. Grant Agreement, Schedule 2, Section II. The Recipient, through MARNDR, shall furnish to the Association each Project Report not later than forty-five (45) days after the end of each calendar semester, covering the calendar semester.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-E1570	Section I.A.3 - Project Implementation Unit Without limitation upon the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section I.A, the Recipient shall maintain, throughout Project implementation, the Project Implementation Unit ("PIU"), under MARNDR, to be responsible for day-to-day execution, coordination and implementation (including procurement, financial management, environmental and social, monitoring and evaluation, supervision and reporting) of activities under the Project. To this end, the Recipient shall take all actions, including the provision of funding, personnel (including a project coordinator, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, an environmental specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, a social development specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, a gender specialist, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, an accountant, to be recruited no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association and, an external auditor, to be recruited no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association), and other resources satisfactory to the Association, to	Complied with	No Change



	enable the PIU to perform said functions, as further detailed in the POM.		
IDA-E1570	Section I.B.1 - Outputs Agreements To facilitate the carrying out of Part 2 of the Project by FAO, the Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed by the Association, enter into an appropriate outputs agreement between the Recipient, represented by MARNDR, and FAO ("FAO Outputs Agreement"), containing terms agreed to by the Association:	Complied with	No Change
IDA-E1570	Section I.B.2 - Outputs Agreements To facilitate the carrying out of Parts 1.1 and 1.2 of the Project by UNOPS, the Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed by the Association, enter into an appropriate outputs agreement between the Recipient, represented by MARNDR, and UNOPS ("UNOPS Outputs Agreement"), containing terms agreed to by the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-E1570	Section I.B.3 - Outputs Agreements To facilitate the carrying out of Parts 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of the Project by WFP, the Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed by the Association, enter into an appropriate outputs agreement between the Recipient, represented by MARNDR, and WFP ("WFP Outputs Agreement"), containing terms agreed to by the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-E1570	Section I.C.1 - C. Project Operations Manual The Recipient, through the MARNDR, and with the assistance of the PIU, shall update the Project Operations Manual ("POM") no later than one (1) month after the "Effective Date", in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, which shall include inter-alia: (a) administration and coordination arrangements, including placement of necessary human resources for Project	Complied with	No Change



	implementation; monitoring and evaluation methods, including performance indicators of the Project; (b) financial management guidelines and procedures; (c) procurement aspects; (d) monitoring and evaluation of the Project; (e) social and environmental monitoring and management; (f) grievance redress mechanism; (g) corruption and fraud measures; (h) Farmer Subsidy Scheme Manual; (i) Community Participatory Work Manual; (j) implementation modalities for each Part of the Project; and (k) roles and responsibilities of various agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of the Project.		
IDA-E7310	AF2 Financing Agreement - Schedule 2 - Section I.C.3 No later than thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, the Recipient, through the MARNDR, and with the assistance of the PIU, shall update the POM in form and substance satisfactory to the Association."	Not yet due	New
IDA-E7310	AF2 Financing Agreement - Section III.B.1(b) of schedule 2: no withdrawal shall be made for Emergency Expenditures under Category (2), unless and until the Association is satisfied, and notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, that all of the conditions (i) - (iv) have been met in respect of said expenditures.	Complied with	New
IDA-E7310	AF - Section III.B.1(c) of Schedule 2: no withdrawal shall be made for Eligible Expenditures under Category (3), until and unless the Association has notified the Recipient that the conditions set forth in Section 5.15 (a) of the General Conditions have been fulfilled.	Complied with	New

Conditions

Type	Description of Conditions	Action
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Disbursement	1. Grant Agreement; Schedule 2, Section III, Clause B.1 (b). No withdrawals shall be made for payments under Category (1) unless and until the Recipient has adopted the POM in form and substance satisfactory to the Association.	No Change
Disbursement	2. Grant Agreement; Schedule 2, Section III, Clause B.1 (c). No withdrawals shall be made for Emergency Expenditures under Category (3), unless and until the Association is satisfied, and notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, that all of the standard conditions applicable to the Contingency Emergency Response Component of the Project have been met.	No Change
Disbursement	AF2 - Section III.B.1(b) of schedule 2: no withdrawal shall be made for Emergency Expenditures under Category (2), unless and until the Association is satisfied, and notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, that all of the conditions (i) - (iv) have been met in respect of said expenditures	New
Disbursement	AF2 - Section III.B.1(c) of Schedule 2: no withdrawal shall be made for Eligible Expenditures under Category (3), until and unless the Association has notified the Recipient that the conditions set forth in Section 5.15 (a) of the General Conditions have been fulfilled	New



RESULTS

COUNTRY: Haiti

Emergency Resilient Agriculture for Food Security Project

Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDOs) is to support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production, including in earthquake-affected areas.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Completion Period
Support project beneficiaries’ access to nutritious food							
ReviseNumber of targeted beneficiaries with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ratings (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	21,818.00	44,050.00	66,282.00	78,115	101,530	111,159	111,159
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted progressively for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ ReviseProportion of targeted beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings that are female (Percentage)							
0.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production							
ReviseIncrease in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted beneficiaries (Percentage)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	0	15	20	30	30	30	30
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						



➤ Revise Increase in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted female beneficiaries (Percentage)							
0	0	15	20	30	30	30	30
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revise Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	6,750	14,100	21,450	32,500	42,250	42,250	42,250
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revise Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (Number)							
0	2,750.00	6,100	9,450	16,500	22,250	22,250	22,250
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revise Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male (Number)							
0	4,000	6,000	8,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
Promote access to nutritious food and increase agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas							
➤ Revise Area recovered for climate-smart agricultural production with Project support following damage by the August 14, 2021 earthquake (Hectare (Ha))							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results or end target. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged and is almost achieved.						
➤ Revise Area farmed by female beneficiaries recovered for agricultural production with Project support following damage by the August 14, 2021 earthquake (Hectare (Ha))							
0	450.00	900.00	1,350.00	1,800.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results or end target. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged and is almost achieved.						
➤ Revise Number of targeted earthquake-affected beneficiaries with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ratings (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000



Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revised	Proportion of Targeted earthquake-affected beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings that are female (Percentage)						
0.00	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Completion Period
Revised	Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food						
Revised	Person work-days generated by labor intensive public works programs (Days)						
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	1,454,545	1,907,454	2,942,182	3,765,555	4,632,263	4,688,983	4,688,983
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
➤ Revised	Person work-days generated for female beneficiaries by labor intensive public works programs (Days)						
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	800,000	1,049,100	1,618,200	2,072,173	2,547,745	2,578,941	2,578,941
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
Revised	Number of meals distributed financed by the project (Number)						
Jan/2023	Jul/2023	Jul/2024	Jul/2025	Jul/2026	Jul/2027	Jul/2028	Jan/2029
0	13,500,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	33,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
Revised	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare (Ha))						
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029



0.00	145	343	686	5,278	8,624	10,325	10,325
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
➤ Area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (Hectare (Ha))							
Feb/2022							Feb/2027
0.00							0.00
➤ ^{Revise} Area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare (Ha))							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	145.00	343.00	686.00	5,278	8,424	10,325	10,325
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
^{Revise} Roads rehabilitated (Kilometers)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	0.00	20.00	46.00	72.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
➤ ^{Revise} Roads rehabilitated - rural (Kilometers)							
0.00	0.00	20.00	46.00	72.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
➤ Roads rehabilitated - non-rural (Kilometers)							
0.00							0.00
^{Revise} Number of students receiving meals financed by project (Number)							
Jan/2023	Jan/2024	Jul/2024	Jul/2025	Jul/2026	Jul/2027	Jul/2028	Jan/2029
0	0	100,000	125,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
^{Revised} Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production							
^{Revise} Farmers reached with agriculture assets or services that reduce post-harvest losses (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029



0	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted progressively for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revise Female farmers reached with agriculture assets and services that reduce post-harvest losses (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	600	1,800	3,000	3,600	4,200	4,200	4,200
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted progressively for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
Revise Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	5,000	11,000	17,000	48,000	70,000	80,000	80,000
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
➤ Revise Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (Number)							
0	2,750	6,100	9,450	26,400	38,750	44,250	44,250
Rationale for Change	Revisions to the intermediate results and end target were undertaken to align with the revised project closing date and the scope of activities under the Additional Financing.						
Revise Farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-resilient backyard production (Number) (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	10,260	11,500	11,500
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted progressively for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ Revise Female farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-resilient backyard production (Number)							
0	600	1,800	3,000	3,000	4,200	4,800	4,800
Rationale for Change	Intermediate results were adjusted progressively for intermediate periods 5 and 6 to reflect new closing date. End target remained unchanged.						
Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas							
Farmers reached with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
➤ Female farmers reach with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (Number)							



0	2,750	5,500	8,250	11,000	13,750	13,750	13,750
RevisedArea in earthquake-affected areas provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare (Ha))							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	500	1,000	1,600	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,700
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results or end target. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. The end target has already been achieved.						
Person work-days in earthquake-affected areas generated by labor intensive public works programs (Days)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	500,000	650,000	1,000,000	800,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
➤ Person work-days in earthquake-affected areas generated for female beneficiaries by labor intensive public works programs (Days)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	275,000	360,000	550,000	440,000	690,000	825,000	825,000
Number of structures and cisterns rehabilitated in earthquake-affected areas (Number)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	0	20	35	90	145	165	165
Area in earthquake-affected areas provided with soil conservation and land stabilization services (Hectare (Ha))							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	0.00	1,000	1,800	1,000	2,100	3,300	3,300
Roads rehabilitated (Kilometers)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	10	20	30	40	50	50	50
➤ Roads rehabilitated - rural (Kilometers)							
0.00	10	20	30	40	50	50	50
➤ Roads rehabilitated - non-rural (Kilometers)							
0.00							0.00
RevisedProject management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies							
RevisedGrievances registered and addressed in a timely manner (within 14 days) (Percentage)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	80	80	80	80	80	80	80



Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
ReviseGrievances related to Gender-based Violence registered and addressed in a timely manner (within 14 days) (Percentage)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
RevisePercentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the project support. (Percentage)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
➤ RevisePercentage of Female beneficiaries satisfied with the project support. (Percentage)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
0.00	75	75	75	75	75	75.00	75.00
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
ReviseManagement, monitoring and evaluation system implemented and functioning (Yes/No)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rationale for Change	No change to intermediate results. Review conducted only to reflect the revised closing date; Additional Financing does not apply. End target remained unchanged.						
Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)							
Emergency Operations Guidelines Prepared (Yes/No)							
Feb/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Feb/2027	Feb/2028	Jan/2029
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Table 2. Summary of Proposed Results Framework Changes

	Current target/value	Proposed target/change	Rationale
PDO indicator: Number of targeted beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings	End target unchanged; intermediate milestones reflected in current RF.	No change to end target; update reporting periods and intermediate milestones through the proposed new closing date.	To align the RF calendar with the closing date extension while preserving the PDO results logic.
PDO indicator: Proportion of targeted beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings that are female	End target unchanged.	No change to end target; extend intermediate milestones through the revised implementation period.	To maintain the gender dimension of the PDO while aligning reporting with the revised timeline.
PDO indicator: Increase in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted beneficiaries	End target unchanged.	No change to the indicator; confirm end target remains appropriate and update time sequencing only.	The AF supports continued progress, but the indicator remains fit for purpose and does not require substantive revision.
PDO indicator: Increase in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted female beneficiaries	End target unchanged.	Adjust reporting periods only.	To preserve gender tracking under the PDO while avoiding unnecessary revisions.
PDO indicator: Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	Implementation has already reached 26,465 farmers.	Revise selected intermediate milestones and/or target values to reflect AF-supported scale-up under Component 2.	The AF expands agricultural support and climate-smart production activities, requiring the RF to capture the larger scale of expected adoption.



Component 1 indicator: Students supported through school feeding	Over 157,900 students reached to date.	Increase target to reflect continued support during the 2025–2026 and 2026–2027 academic years financed under the AF.	The AF explicitly finances the extension and expansion of school feeding activities.
Component 1 indicator: Number of meals distributed under school feeding	Nearly 25 million meals distributed to date.	Increase target to capture the additional meals to be financed under AF2.	To reflect the scale-up of food access support under Component 1.
Component 1 indicator: Person-workdays generated through labor-intensive public works	83,748 person-workdays generated to date, including 33,500 for women.	Increase target to reflect the AF2-financed expansion of labor-intensive public works and rural infrastructure rehabilitation.	The AF scales up short-term income support and infrastructure rehabilitation in shock-affected areas.
Component 2 indicator: Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services	Nearly 40,000 farmers reached to date.	Increase target to reflect additional beneficiaries to be reached through the simplified agricultural input and service mechanism.	The AF finances a significant scale-up in emergency agricultural support to vulnerable producers.
Component 4 indicators on project management, monitoring, and studies	Current RF reflects existing implementation support and analytical activities.	Revise selected indicators and targets to reflect increased supervision, monitoring, and technical studies under the AF.	The expanded geographic scope and implementation period require stronger implementation support and monitoring coverage.
All revised indicators	Current reporting runs to the existing closing date of February 26, 2027.	Extend reporting periods and intermediate milestones through January 31, 2029.	To align the Results Framework with the proposed 23-month extension of the project closing date.



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

PDO Outcome	Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food
Indicator Name	Number of targeted beneficiaries with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ratings (Number)
Description	Number of Households (HH) reached by the Project and with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the project areas, calculated on the basis of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food. (http://www.fao.org/3/i7835e/i7835e.pdf) A baseline will be conducted to measure improvement in the score along with annual surveys.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project's M&E system.
Methodology for Data Collection	Beneficiary surveys based on the agreed methodology of 8 core questions.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/Ministry of Agriculture (CNSA) or FAO
Indicator Name	Proportion of targeted beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings that are female (Percentage)
Description	Female-headed Households (HH) with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the project area, calculated on the basis of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project's M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Beneficiary surveys based on the agreed methodology of 8 core questions
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/Ministry of Agriculture (CNSA) or FAO
PDO Outcome	Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production
Indicator Name	Increase in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted beneficiaries (Percentage)
Description	Increase in the volume of products produced by beneficiaries. Estimated volume (in metric tons) of agri-food production generated by beneficiary agricultural households receiving project incentives.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports and beneficiary surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/CSE
Indicator Name	Increase in the volume of nutritious agri-food products produced by targeted female beneficiaries (Percentage)
Description	Increase in the volume of products produced by female beneficiaries



Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports and beneficiary surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (Number)
Description	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. NB: "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber and non-timber forest products. Adoption refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced or promoted by the project. 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. Farmers are people engaged in farming of agricultural products or members of an agriculture related business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Surveys
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU MIS system
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (Number)
Description	Measures the number of female farmers (of agricultural products) who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations supported by the World Bank.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Surveys
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU MIS system
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male (Number)
Description	Measures the number of male farmers (of agricultural products) who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations supported by the World Bank.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Surveys



Methodology for Data Collection	PIU MIS system
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
PDO Outcome	Promote access to nutritious food and increase agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas
Indicator Name	Area recovered for climate-smart agricultural production with Project support following damage by the August 14, 2021 earthquake (Hectare(Ha))
Description	Land area in earth-quake affected areas receiving improved production support to restart production and area recovered due to infrastructure rehabilitation
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports and beneficiary surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Area farmed by female beneficiaries recovered for agricultural production with Project support following damage by the August 14, 2021 earthquake (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures the share of female-headed Households in earth-quake affected areas with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the project area, calculated on the basis of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food.
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports and beneficiary surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Number of targeted earthquake-affected beneficiaries with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ratings (Number)
Description	Number of Households (HH) reached by the Project and with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the earthquake-affected , calculated on the basis of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food. (http://www.fao.org/3/i7835e/i7835e.pdf) A baseline will be conducted to initially measure improvement in the score along with annual surveys
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Beneficiary surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Proportion of Targeted earthquake-affected beneficiaries with improved FIES ratings that are female (Percentage)
Description	Share of female-headed Households (HH) in earth-quake affected areas with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the project area, calculated on the basis of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food.
Frequency	Annual



Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Benficaiy surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Results Area	Support project beneficiaries' access to nutritious food
Indicator Name	Person work-days generated by labor intensive public works programs (Days)
Description	This indicator measures the number of person-days of employment generated by labor-intensive public works programs (HIMO) in the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Centre, West, and North-West departments for target beneficiaries through emergency cash-for-work schemes. The indicator is calculated as the sum of (number of jobs provided × number of days worked)
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Signed attendance and payment registers; KoboToolbox data collection forms
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports; Compilation of attendance and payment data transmitted by firms and irrigation associations, followed by upload to KoboToolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/ PARSA regional offices
Indicator Name	Person work-days generated for female beneficiaries by labor intensive public works programs (Days)
Description	This indicator measures the number of person-days of employment generated by labor-intensive public works programs (HIMO) in the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Centre, West, and North-West departments for target female beneficiaries through emergency cash-for-work schemes. The indicator is calculated as the sum of (number of jobs provided × number of days worked)
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Sex-disaggregated payment lists; KoboToolbox data collection forms
Methodology for Data Collection	Extraction of female participation data from attendance registers, with verification by PARSA local offices.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/CSE
Indicator Name	Number of meals distributed financed by the project (Number)



Description	This indicator measures the number of meals distributed by the World Food Programme (WFP) to students from pre-primary through third-cycle education in the Nippes, South, Grand'Anse, and Centre departments during the school year The activities for this indicator will be performed by the WFP.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	WFP activity reports to PIU
Methodology for Data Collection	WFP activity reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	WFP
Indicator Name	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures the total area of land provided with irrigation and drainage services under the project, including in (i) the area provided with new irrigation and drainage services, and (ii) the area provided with improved irrigation and drainage services, expressed in hectare (ha).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project status updates
Methodology for Data Collection	Reports from technical/extension staff
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures (in hectares) the total area of land provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services in operations supported by the World Bank.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project status updates
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff



Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures (in hectares) the total area of land provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services in operations supported by the World Bank.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project status updates
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff (Progress reports from the DIA/DDA; minutes of works acceptance)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU/DIA
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated (Kilometers)
Description	This indicator measures the number of kilometers of roads rehabilitated with PARSA financing to facilitate access to irrigated perimeters and other priority agricultural areas in the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Centre, West, and North-West departments (rural)
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Technical progress reports; minutes of works acceptance
Methodology for Data Collection	Project status updates - PIU Data/Reports from technical staff (Physical inventory of completed infrastructure and verification of compliance with technical specifications)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated - rural (Kilometers)
Description	This indicator measures the number of kilometers of rural roads rehabilitated with PARSA financing to facilitate access to irrigated perimeters and other priority agricultural areas in the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Centre, West, and North-West departments
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Technical progress reports; minutes of works acceptance



Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical staff (Physical inventory of completed infrastructure and verification of compliance with technical specifications)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated - non-rural (Kilometers)
Description	No non-rural roads will be rehabilitated
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Technical progress reports; minutes of works acceptance.
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical staff (Physical inventory of completed infrastructure and verification of compliance with technical specifications)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Number of students receiving meals financed by project (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of students from pre-primary through third-cycle education who receive a hot meal prepared with locally sourced food products (fresh and dry) distributed by the World Food Programme (WFP) in the Nippes, South, Grand'Anse, and Centre departments during the school year. The activities for this indicator are performed by the WFP.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	WFP distribution records; reports from cooperating partners; WFP activity reports to PIU
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collected monthly across all supported schools; consolidated by WFP and shared with the PIU
Responsibility for Data Collection	WFP-PIU
Results Area	Increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production
Indicator Name	Farmers reached with agriculture assets or services that reduce post-harvest losses (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of farmers benefiting from the rehabilitation of post-harvest facilities



Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff
Methodology for Data Collection	Surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Female farmers reached with agriculture assets and services that reduce post-harvest losses (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of female farmers benefiting from the rehabilitation of post-harvest facilities
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff
Methodology for Data Collection	Surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of farmers who were provided with agricultural assets or services as a result of World Bank project support. "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber, and non-timber forest products. Assets include property, biological assets, and farm and processing equipment. Biological assets may include animal agriculture breeds (e.g., livestock, fisheries) and genetic material of livestock, crops, trees, and shrubs (including fiber and fuel crops). Services include research, extension, training, education, ICTs, inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, labor), production-related services (e.g., soil testing, animal health/veterinary services), phyto-sanitary and food safety services, agricultural marketing support services (e.g., price monitoring, export promotion), access to farm and post-harvest machinery and storage facilities, employment, irrigation and drainage, and finance. Farmers are people engaged in agricultural activities or members of an agriculture-related business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Signed distribution registers; KoboToolbox data collection forms
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff (Compilation of beneficiary lists by activity and department, de-duplication, and upload to KoboToolbox)



Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of female farmers who were provided with agricultural assets or services as a result of World Bank project support
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Distribution lists disaggregated by sex; KoboToolbox data collection forms
Methodology for Data Collection	Extraction of female beneficiary data from beneficiary lists, validated by the PARSA Gender Specialist.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-resilient backyard production (Number) (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the total number of farmers (men and women) receiving incentives in the form of technical packages (input packages, equipment, small structures, TA and training) to implement agricultural activities promoting climate-resilient backyard production in the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Centre departments. Backyard production is defined as agricultural activities carried out in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling, managed by family labor, and comprising a diversity of plant and/or animal species.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Beneficiary lists and reports from technical teams
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff (Monitoring using individual record forms; verification visits conducted by field technicians)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Female farmers reached with assets and services that promote climate-resilient backyard production (Number)
Description	Gender disaggregation sub-indicator measuring the number of female farmers benefiting from input packages, equipment, small structures, TA and training to promote climate-resilient backyard production
Frequency	Annual



Data source	Beneficiary lists and reports from technical teams
Methodology for Data Collection	Extraction of female beneficiary data from beneficiary lists, validated by the PARSA Gender Specialist.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Results Area	Promote access to nutritious food and increase climate- and nutrition-smart agricultural production in earthquake-affected areas
Indicator Name	Farmers reached with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of farmers reached with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (including inputs and technical assistance).
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Project Status Updates/PIU Database
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Records
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Female farmers reach with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (Number)
Description	Female farmers reached with agricultural assets and services in earthquake-affected areas (including inputs and technical assistance)
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Project Status Updates/PIU Database
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Records
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Area in earthquake-affected areas provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures the total area of land in earth-quake affected areas provided with irrigation and services under the project, including in the area



	provided with improved irrigation, expressed in hectare (ha).
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	Project progress reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Person work-days in earthquake-affected areas generated by labor intensive public works programs (Days)
Description	This indicator measures the number of person work-days generated for target beneficiaries through emergency cash-for-work schemes. in earthquake-affected areas
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Project Status Report
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Person work-days in earthquake-affected areas generated for female beneficiaries by labor intensive public works programs (Days)
Description	Number of person work-days generated for target female beneficiaries through emergency cash-for-work schemes. in earthquake- affected areas
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Project Status Report
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Number of structures and cisterns rehabilitated in earthquake-affected areas (Number)



Description	This indicator measures the total number of community-level water structure and cisterns rehabilitated/constructed by the Project that were destroyed by the earthquake. These infrastructures are used to collect water for human consumption and for irrigation of backyard production.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Reports from technical/extension staff
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Data/Reports from technical/extension staff (including on-site physical inventory of completed works and verification of compliance with approved technical plans).
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Area in earthquake-affected areas provided with soil conservation and land stabilization services (Hectare(Ha))
Description	This indicator measures the area (in hectares) in earthquake-affected areas provided with soil conservation and land stabilization services
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Project Status Reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Status Updates/PIU Database
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated (Kilometers)
Description	This indicator measures the number of kilometers of rehabilitated roads
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Data/Reports from technical staff
Methodology for Data Collection	Surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated - rural (Kilometers)



Description	This indicator measures the number of kilometers of rehabilitated rural roads
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Data/Reports from technical staff
Methodology for Data Collection	Surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Roads rehabilitated - non-rural (Kilometers)
Description	This sub-indicator measures the number of kilometers of rehabilitated non-rural roads
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Data/Reports from technical staff
Methodology for Data Collection	Surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Results Area	Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and studies
Indicator Name	Grievances registered and addressed in a timely manner (within 14 days) (Percentage)
Description	Percentage of grievances registered and addressed within 14 days of registration.
Frequency	Monthly
Data source	GRM reports and Project M&E system
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Database
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU



Indicator Name	Grievances related to Gender-based Violence registered and addressed in a timely manner (within 14 days) (Percentage)
Description	Grievances resolved specific to Gender Based Violence.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PIU Record
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Database
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the project support. (Percentage)
Description	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the support received from the project. This indicator measures the level of satisfaction of direct beneficiaries with the support provided by the project through interventions such as: (i) agricultural incentives / crop production; (ii) agricultural incentives / livestock production (LP); and (iii) labor-intensive public works. For each group of beneficiaries of these activities, a five-point scale (not satisfied, slightly satisfied, moderately satisfied, satisfied, and very satisfied) is used to assess the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries who received project support. Only beneficiaries reporting being 'moderately satisfied,' 'satisfied,' or 'very satisfied' are considered satisfied for the purposes of this evaluation criterion
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Beneficiary satisfaction surveys; GRM report
Methodology for Data Collection	Standardized questionnaire surveys conducted on a random sample stratified by gender and department
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Percentage of Female beneficiaries satisfied with the project support. (Percentage)
Description	This sub-indicator measures the level of satisfaction of women beneficiaries with the support provided by the project (percentage);
Frequency	Semi-annual
Data source	Beneficiary satisfaction surveys; GRM report



Methodology for Data Collection	Standardized questionnaire surveys conducted on a random sample stratified by gender and department
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	Management, monitoring and evaluation system implemented and functioning (Yes/No)
Description	This indicator will measure when the Project MIS becomes functional
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Reports
Methodology for Data Collection	PIU Updates
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Results Area	Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
Indicator Name	Emergency Operations Guidelines Prepared (Yes/No)
Description	Emergency Operations Guidelines which form part of the required package for the activation of the CERC if needed have been prepared
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU Discussions
Methodology for Data Collection	Discussion/Document Review
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU

