

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**HAITI**

**MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY PUBLIC SERVICES**

**(HA-L1094)**

**PROJECT PROFILE**

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Marion Le Pommellec (RND/CHA), Team Leader; Caroline Bidault (RND/CHA), Alternate Team Leader; Bruno Jacquet, Marie Bonnard (RND/CHA); Cesar Falconi, Lina Salazar, Carmine Paolo De Salvo, Michele Lemay (INE/RND); Nelly Wheelock, Marise Etienne Salnave (FMP/CHA); Louis-François Chrétien (LEG/SGO); Régine Lafontant (CDH/CHA); and Lisa Restrepo (INE/RND).

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

## PROJECT PROFILE (PP)

### I. BASIC DATA

<b>Project name:</b>	Modernization of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Public Services	
<b>Project number:</b>	HA-L1094	
<b>Borrower:</b>	Republic of Haiti	
<b>Executing agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development	
<b>Financial Plan:</b>	IDB:	US\$14,000,000
	Local:	<u>US\$ 2,000,000</u>
	Total:	US\$16,000,000
<b>Safeguards:</b>	Policies triggered:	B.01 (OP-704, OP-102), B.02, B.03, B.04, B.05, B.06, B.07, B.10, B.11, B.17
	Classification:	B

### II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

#### A. Background and Justification of the Program

- 1.1 **Structure and performance of the agricultural sector.** Agriculture plays a dominant role in the Haitian economy, contributing to 22.5% of GDP (Fiscal Year [FY] 2012-2013), accounting for approximately 50% of overall employment, 66% of employment in rural areas, and 75% of employment in low income households. It represents the principal form of subsistence for over one million families, contributing to about 50% of the total households' income. Additionally, some niche products (mango, coffee, cocoa, lobster, essential oils) have demonstrated to have a potential in foreign markets, with official exports growing for the past four years and reaching almost US\$50 million in 2012. Given the country's high dependence on agriculture, the decline of the agricultural GDP in the last two decades (with an average annual growth rate of -0.6% since 1990) has contributed to dramatic impoverishment in rural areas.<sup>1</sup> This decline and the persistence of important agricultural productivity gaps (see Table I) can be largely explained by chronic public underinvestment and misinvestment in the sector for the past decades.

**Table I. Comparative yield levels in the region for selected products (FAO-STAT, 2010)**

Average yield (TM/Ha)	Haiti	Belize	Honduras	Jamaica	Dom. Rep.
Banana (plantain)	5.02	21.18	10.36	18.83	11.99
Green coffee	0.28	1.40	0.85	1.01	0.27
Corn	0.76	3.46	1.08	1.17	1.40
Cassava	4.07	11.00	6.35	18.53	7.51

- 1.2 The total investment budget allocated to the sector has decreased or stagnated at a low level for the last 15 years. During FY 2012-2013 (without considering the post-hurricanes special allocations), investment for the agriculture sector represented only 5.5% of the total investment budget financed by national

<sup>1</sup> General Agricultural Census, MARND/FAO, 2008-2009: [www.agriculture.gouv.ht](http://www.agriculture.gouv.ht); Banque de la République d'Haïti : [www.brh.net](http://www.brh.net); Ministry of Economy and Finance: [www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht](http://www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht).

resources. In addition, priority in the allocation of these scarce resources has not been given to finance public goods needed to improve farm competitiveness, such as agricultural health, research and innovation, or rural infrastructure, in spite of its higher economic return rates compared to the financing of private goods.<sup>2</sup> In Haiti, vulnerability to plant and animal pests and diseases has been identified as one of the most important factors that hamper agricultural exports. However, only 5% of the FY 2012-2013 investment budget for agriculture was allocated to agricultural health services, while 18% was allocated to subsidize fertilizer imports.<sup>3</sup>

- 1.3 **Vulnerability to agricultural pests and diseases.** Agricultural health is an international public good that is crucial to enhance international trade and farm productivity.<sup>4</sup> Supported by several donors and technical agencies, including the Bank<sup>5</sup>, the Government of Haiti's (GoH) investment efforts during the last 20 years have resulted in some improvements, including: the training and certification of more than 1,000 field veterinary agents; the creation of 500 "Animal Health Groups;"<sup>6</sup> the installation of 150 solar energy cold chain units across the country; the annual vaccination of more than 2 million animals against the Classical Swine Fever (maintaining the prevalence at 2.5%), Anthrax and Newcastle diseases; the launching of the traceability program for 1,000,000 cows; the rehabilitation of four plant health laboratories; the implementation of monitoring and control systems against the Fruit Fly and the Coffee Borer; the construction of four quarantine stations, of the National Veterinary and Food Quality Control Laboratory in Tamarinier and two departmental proximity laboratories; and the training of dozen of laboratory staff in foreign universities.
- 1.4 In spite of those efforts, Haiti's national system for agricultural health remains weak, unable to protect agriculture production from exotic pests and diseases, to eradicate domestic ones, and to meet increasingly important food safety standards required to access international markets. Using their internationally recognized evaluation tools, in 2010-2011, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the InterAmerican Institute for Agriculture (IICA) assessed the performance of the veterinary and phytosanitary services delivered by the MARNDR. The "performance scores" attributed were of 1.58/5 and 15%/100% to the veterinary and phytosanitary services respectively, which appear to be among the lowest in the region.<sup>7</sup> These assessments concluded that Haiti lacks, among others: (i) a modern institutional and legal framework to support a technically-sound

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<sup>2</sup> See Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Sector Framework Document (GN-2709) for detailed references.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Economy and Finance: [www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht](http://www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht);

<sup>4</sup> Evidence on the effectiveness of interventions that aim at improving agricultural health services include: (i) GRADE (2008): *Resultados globales de la evaluación de impactos de PRODESA en los programas de sarna de camélidos, control biológico y mosca de la fruta*; (ii) OVE (2009): *Evaluación Ex Post de Proyectos de Sanidad Agropecuaria y Seguridad Alimentaria*.

<sup>5</sup> 738/SF-HA, Swine Repopulation (1983–2002); 1794/SF-HA then 2393/GR-HA, Rural Supply Chains Development Program (2006–2014); ATN/CF-12043-HA, Co-Financing of Rural Supply Chains Program (2009-2013).

<sup>6</sup> Field associations that play a key role in the epidemiovigilance and vaccination system.

<sup>7</sup> [www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int)

agricultural health system that ensures the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of its interventions; (ii) appropriate material, human and financial resources as well as regulations to manage, in accordance with international standards, critical permanent services such as diagnosis, epidemiovigilance, risk analysis, quarantine, pest and disease control, food safety and traceability, and the environmental management of hazardous agricultural inputs; (iii) coordination mechanisms involving private and non-governmental stakeholders; and (iv) effective cost-recovery mechanisms to ensure long-term financial sustainability.

- 1.5 This situation has resulted in high production losses and reduced trade opportunities for Haitian farmers. In July 2007, exports of Haitian mangoes to the USA were suspended because of Fruit Fly infestation, resulting in losses amounting to US\$4 million in the mango chain. The absence of a reliable Fruit Fly monitoring and control system still threatens the future of Haitian mango exports to the USA, with possible annual losses of US\$10 million that would affect approximately 100,000 economic actors. Eradicated in the region, the Teschen disease appeared in Haiti in 2009, killed approximately 25% of the pigs of the Artibonite department in three months, and has since expanded in the whole country. The coffee borer infestation continues to be present in Haiti and it affects between 7% and 20% of coffee plantations; it can destroy up to 50% of the crop and determine the exclusion of Haitian coffee from the “gourmet” international markets. It is also estimated that the Black Sigatoka results in 30 to 50% of banana yield losses, and increases the production costs as producers are obliged to plant banana every two year instead of every five to ten years. Likewise, the Newcastle diseases annually kills between 20 and 30% of the poultry stock (mortality rate can reach 80% in the case of the Creole Chicken), with annual losses estimated to be more than US\$1.5M.<sup>8</sup>
- 1.6 Taking into account lessons learnt and the OIE and IICA recommendations, the GoH initiated in 2012, with Bank support,<sup>9</sup> the implementation of policy, institutional and legal reforms in agricultural health. Achievements to date include: (i) the preparation of a draft law creating an Agricultural Health and Food Safety Public Autonomous Body and regulatory norms on animal and plant health, which would be the optimum institutional scheme; (ii) the creation of a transitory Agricultural Health (SPS) Unit within the MARNDR, that groups the current four technical directorates (animal health, plant health, quarantine, Tamarinier laboratory) previously in charge of the agricultural health functions, which is a sufficient institutional scheme until the framework law is approved; and (iii) the preparation of a Strategic and Investment Plan 2014-2019 for the Modernization of the Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services (“SPS Plan”).
- 1.7 To significantly and rapidly improve the agricultural health and food safety public services in Haiti requires from the GoH implementing the following two-fold

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<sup>8</sup> Association Nationale des Exportateurs de Mangué, 2007 ; www.brh.net; Department of Animal Health, MARNDR, 2009; Behal Joseph, Caractérisation de la filière du café en Haïti, 2007 ; Department of Plant Health, MARNDR, 2010; Kore Kafe project, 2013; Jose Brax, Etude sur le secteur avicole haïtien, 2010.

<sup>9</sup> Series of Programmatic Policy-Based Grants “Institutional Strengthening And Reform of the Agriculture Sector” (2731/GR-HA [2012], 2945/GR-HA [2013] And HA-L1094 [expected to be approved in 2015]).

strategy: (i) to finalize the legal and institutional reforms, an objective expected to be achieved in early 2015 under the third operation of the programmatic series (HA-L1093); and (ii) to push investments oriented towards critical permanent agricultural health and food safety services and infrastructures, which is the purpose of the proposed operation.

- 2.1 **Consistency with National priorities.** The operation will exclusively finance activities included in the “SPS Plan”, which establishes the main lines of action agreed upon by the key institutions working in this field, in accordance with international standards recommended by the OIE and IICA.
- 2.2 **Consistency with the Country Strategy, Sector Strategy and GCI-9.** The program is aligned with the Bank’s Country Strategy for Haiti for 2011-2015 (GN-2646), which sets agriculture as a priority sector of intervention, and is included in the 2014 pipeline agreed with the Ministry of Economy and Finances. The program contributes to the following lending program priority targets outlined in the Report on the Bank’s Ninth General Increase in Resources (AB-2764) and its Results Framework: (i) small and vulnerable countries; (ii) poverty reduction and equity enhancement, as beneficiaries will be mainly poor farmers; and (iii) support regional cooperation and integration, as agricultural health is a regional public good. The operation is consistent with the strategic priority “Protect the environment, respond to climate change and enhance food security,” and will contribute to its Regional Development Goal “Annual growth rate of agricultural GDP” and its output “Farmers given access to improved agricultural services and investments.”

## **B. Program Objectives and Expected Results**

- 2.3 Consistently with the “SPS Plan”, the general objectives of the program are to boost agricultural productivity and improve access to domestic and international markets. The specific objective is to strengthen the government’s capacity to provide integrated animal and plant health and agrifood safety services.
- 2.4 The program will be structured in four components, which correspond to the four pillars of the “SPS Plan”: (1) Institutional management; (2) Plant health; (3) Animal health; and (4) Diagnosis and food quality control. Among other, the program may finance infrastructure, goods and services for: (i) Strengthening of the SPS unit; (ii) the implementation of an integrated information system; (iii) the strengthening of the epidemiovigilance, quarantine, diagnosis and traceability functions; (iv) the implementation of environmental management of hazardous products and wastes; (v) training and capacity building of professionals of the public and private sectors; and (vi) priority pests and diseases eradication campaigns, contingent upon effective cost-recovery mechanisms.

## **III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE**

- 3.1 As mentioned in ¶1.6 and ¶1.7, the GoH made substantial efforts to modernize the institutional scheme and update the legal and regulatory framework on agricultural health and food safety. The continuity of this effort, which will

culminate with the approval of the new bills, will be monitored during project formulation. Notwithstanding, until such time, the basic institutional organization and regulations required for the project execution are currently in place. Key risks of the proposed program are associated with: (i) Institutional weakness. The “SPS Unit” was recently created within the Ministry’s structure and needs to be strengthened to improve the coordination among the units involved in agricultural health; during project design, several options will be analyzed to improve its operational capacity; (ii) Weak inter-ministries coordination. As in other countries of the region, coordination among the Ministries involved in agricultural health and food safety (Agriculture, Health and Trade) is weak; during the formulation of the operation, alternative mechanisms will be studied to improve this coordination; (iii) Financial sustainability. As mentioned in ¶1.4, there is a limited cost recovery of the agricultural health services, which would affect their performance; during project design, several mechanisms will be analyzed. National counterpart funding will also be requested to contribute to the financing of recurrent operating costs of the agricultural health services.

#### **IV. SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING**

- 4.1 A “B” classification is proposed, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703). The operation is expected to have positive social impacts in terms of improved agricultural incomes due to reduced losses resulting from plant and animal pests and diseases and improved access to markets. Positive environmental benefits are also expected as a result of improved handling of hazardous products at laboratories, quarantine posts and during pest and disease control campaigns. A Disaster Risk Assessment is required, as established under Policy OP-704. Specific arrangements will be prepared to monitor the overall environmental and socio-economic benefits of this operation. The Environmental and Social Strategy is presented in Annex III. A fiduciary risk assessment will be undertaken during design to determine the fiduciary risks and define the corresponding modalities for project management.

#### **V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE**

- 5.1 Annex V of this document details costs and timeline for this program preparation. This distribution of the Proposal for the Operation Development to the Quality and Risk Review Committee is expected on May 8, 2014; the approval of the Draft Loan Proposal by the Operations Policy Committee on June 12, 2014; and the approval by the Board of Executive Directors on July 23, 2014. The Project Team has estimated the need for US\$76,860 from the Bank’s administrative budget in order to accomplish the preparation of this operation.

CONFIDENTIAL

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.

## SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS	
<b>IDB Sector</b>	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT-AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY
<b>Type of Operation</b>	Other Lending or Financing Instrument
<b>Additional Operation Details</b>	
<b>Investment Checklist</b>	Generic Checklist
<b>Team Leader</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Project Title</b>	Modernization of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services
<b>Project Number</b>	HA-L1094
<b>Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2013-12-19

SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER RESULTS		
<b>Type of Operation</b>	Loan Operation	
<b>Safeguard Policy Items Identified (Yes)</b>	Activities to be financed by the project are in a geographical area and sector exposed to natural hazards* (Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario).	(B.01) Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704
	The Bank will make available to the public the relevant Project documents.	(B.01) Access to Information Policy– OP-102
	The operation is in compliance with environmental, specific women's rights, gender, and indigenous laws and regulations of the country where the operation is being implemented (including national obligations established under ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements).	(B.02)
	The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to their potential environmental impacts.	(B.03)
	The Borrower/Executing Agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.	(B.04)
	An Environmental Assessment is required.	(B.05)
	Consultations with affected parties will be	(B.06)

	performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation of women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.	
	The Bank will monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.	(B.07)
	The operation has the potential to impact the environment and human health and safety from the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).	(B.10)
	The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases...).	(B.11)
	Suitable safeguard provisions for procurement of goods and services in Bank financed projects may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.	(B.17)
<b>Potential Safeguard Policy Items(?)</b>	No potential issues identified	
<b>Recommended Action:</b>	<p>Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.</p> <p>The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704). A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) in case of high risk, a limited DRA in case of moderate risk. Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification.</p>	

<b>Additional Comments:</b>	
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<b>ASSESSOR DETAILS</b>	
<b>Name of person who completed screening:</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Title:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	2013-12-19

## SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
<b>IDB Sector</b>	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT-AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY
<b>Type of Operation</b>	Other Lending or Financing Instrument
<b>Additional Operation Details</b>	
<b>Country</b>	HAITI
<b>Project Status</b>	
<b>Investment Checklist</b>	Generic Checklist
<b>Team Leader</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Project Title</b>	Modernization of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services
<b>Project Number</b>	HA-L1094
<b>Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Assessment Date</b>	2013-12-19

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY		
<b>Project Category:</b> B	<b>Override Rating:</b>	<b>Override Justification:</b>
		<b>Comments:</b>
<b>Conditions/ Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements).</li> <li>• The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.</li> <li>• These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.</li> </ul>	

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS	
<b>Identified Impacts/Risks</b>	<b>Potential Solutions</b>
The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of hazardous materials (excluding	<b>Monitor hazardous materials use:</b> The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

<p>POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are minor and will comply with relevant national legislation, IDB requirements on hazardous material and all applicable International Standards.</p>	
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<p><b>DISASTER RISK SUMMARY</b></p>	
<p><b>Disaster Risk Category:</b> High</p>	
<p><b>Disaster/ Recommendations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reports of the safeguards policy filter (SPF) and the safeguard classification, i.e. the safeguard screening form (SSF) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). Project Team must send to the ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS.</li> <li>• High disaster risk operations require a Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) including a disaster risk management plan (DRMP) prepared by the Borrower (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704). The DRA and DRMP may be established in various ways, including feasibility studies, engineering studies, environmental impact assessments, a full or various specific natural disaster risk assessments. On the basis of such information, a Disaster Risk Management Summary is prepared by the borrower, concentrating comprehensive information on the disaster risks associated with the project and the risk management measures proposed by the Borrower. The Project Team arranges for addressing disaster risk for the project itself and risk reduction proposals in the engineering and insurance review (if applicable) during project analysis or due diligence by the sector expert or the independent engineer. The potentially exacerbated risks for the environment and population and the risk preparedness measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and reviewed by the ESG expert or the environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the project team identifies and supervises the approaches which the project executing agency applies to DRM.</li> <li>• The disaster risk management specialists in INE/RNE may be consulted in the process, in particular for country and other disaster risk related information and standards. Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project needs to be modified to increase resilience to climate change, consider the (i) possibility of classification as adaptation project and (ii) additional climate financing options, and consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.</li> </ul>

<b>SUMMARY OF DISASTER IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS</b>	
<b>Identified Impacts/Risks</b>	<b>Potential Solutions</b>
Significant <a href="#">Earthquake</a> may occur and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.	The Disaster Risk Assessment includes the specific seismic hazards and the exposure of the project area during execution and operation, demonstrate the interaction of the seismic incidents with the project and the area of impact, given the vulnerability and the coping capacities, and provide a design for the project at an acceptable level of seismic risk. The Disaster Risk Management Plan will present the disaster risk reduction (siting, engineering), disaster risk preparedness (contingency planning etc.) and response, as well as the financial protection (transfer, retention) of the project, which undergo the engineering review (predominantly risk reduction, the environmental and social review (predominantly impact preparedness) and financial protection review, including insurances.
Significant <a href="#">tsunami</a> may occur and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.	The Disaster Risk Assessment includes the tsunami hazards and the exposure of the project area during execution and operation, demonstrate the interaction of the tsunami incident with the project and the area of impact, given the vulnerability and the coping capacities, and provide a design for the project at an acceptable level of tsunami risk. The Disaster Risk Management Plan will present the disaster risk reduction (siting, engineering), disaster risk preparedness (contingency planning etc.) and response, as well as the financial protection (transfer, retention) of the project, which undergo the engineering review (predominantly risk reduction, the environmental and social review (predominantly impact preparedness) and financial protection review, including insurances.
Significant <a href="#">storm surge</a> may occur and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.	The Disaster Risk Assessment includes the coastal flooding hazard and exposure of the project during execution and operation, demonstrate the interaction of the hydrological incidents with the project and the area of impact, given the vulnerability and the coping capacities, and provide a design for the project at an acceptable level of hydrological risk. The DRA will consider the modification in frequency and intensity of hydrological events by Climate Change. The Disaster Risk Management Plan will present the disaster risk reduction (siting, engineering), disaster risk preparedness (contingency planning etc.) and response, as well as the financial protection (transfer, retention) of the project, which undergo the engineering review (predominantly risk reduction, the environmental and social review (predominantly impact preparedness) and financial protection review, including insurances.
Significant <a href="#">hurricane</a> and other winds may occur and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.	The Disaster Risk Assessment includes the storm hazard and exposure of the project during execution and operation, demonstrate the interaction of the meteorological and combined hydrological incidents with the project and the area of impact, given the vulnerability and the coping capacities, and provide a design for the project at an acceptable level of risk. The DRA will consider the modification in frequency and intensity of storm events by Climate Change. The Disaster Risk Management Plan will present the disaster risk reduction (siting, engineering), disaster risk preparedness (contingency planning etc.) and response, as well as the financial protection (transfer, retention) of the project, which undergo the engineering review (predominantly risk reduction, the environmental and social review (predominantly impact preparedness) and financial protection review, including insurances.
Significant <a href="#">riverine</a>	The Disaster Risk Assessment includes the riverine flooding hazard and

<p><a href="#">flooding</a> from sustained <a href="#">rainfall</a> and/or melting water and/or failing dam may occur and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.</p>	<p>exposure of the project during execution and operation, demonstrate the interaction of the hydrological incidents with the project and the area of impact, given the vulnerability and the coping capacities, and provide a design for the project at an acceptable level of risk. The DRA will consider the modification in frequency and intensity of storm events by Climate Change. The Disaster Risk Management Plan will present the disaster risk reduction (siting, engineering), disaster risk preparedness (contingency planning etc.) and response, as well as the financial protection (transfer, retention) of the project, which undergo the engineering review (predominantly risk reduction, the environmental and social review (predominantly impact preparedness) and financial protection review, including insurances.</p>
<p>Reduction or prolongation of rainy season and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>Future modified water availability for drinking water, irrigation etc. is addressed appropriately in the hydrological assessment, and the risks for the project's viability are taken into account. The appropriate measures of adaptation (predominantly alternative project design and engineering) are examined, proposed and reviewed.</p>

<b>ASSESSOR DETAILS</b>	
<b>Name of person who completed screening:</b>	Le Pommellec, Marion (MARIONLP@iadb.org)
<b>Title:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	2013-12-19

## Environmental and Social Strategy

- 1.1 The Program is aimed at boosting productivity in the agricultural sector and at improving access to domestic and international markets for the country's agricultural products. As agreed between the Government of Haiti and the Bank in a mission conducted in December 2014<sup>1</sup>, the operation will finance exclusively activities included in the Strategic and Investment Plan (SIP) 2014-2019 for the Modernization of the Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services, which in turn is expected to contribute to increased quality food production, improvement of public health and protection of the environment<sup>2</sup>. The Government of Haiti and the Bank have agreed that the appraisal of the Program will include a social and environmental analysis of the SIP in its entirety, including the specific actions to be financed by the Program, thereby contributing to a more strategic vision of the requirements for ensuring the sector's sustainability.
- 1.2 The operation is expected to have positive environmental and social impacts given that the activities and the overall SIP will contribute to agricultural health and food safety of products originating from Haiti.
- 1.3 Potential negative environmental impacts will be temporary in nature and of limited geographic scope. The latter will be associated primarily with the renovation and construction of laboratory facilities and border control posts. The works which are limited in scale are expected to have only short-term impacts during construction associated with earth removal and levelling over small parcels such as for example sediment runoff for which prevention and mitigation measures are readily available. No impacts are expected on critical or natural habitats or on endangered or threatened species in association with either the construction or operation of the facilities. With respect to the laboratories, impacts could be associated with the use and disposal of small quantities of hazardous substances (testing reagents and fumigants), the final disposal of wastes, all of which will follow national and international norms for the management of hazardous wastes. The construction of each new facility will comply with the corresponding environmental impact analysis and the execution of preventive and mitigation measures will be incorporated in the bidding documents. In addition, given Haiti's extreme level of vulnerability to natural disasters, a Disaster Risk Assessment will be conducted as established under Policy OP-704.
- 1.4 The strengthening epidemiology, quarantine, diagnosis and traceability functions and the improved coordination between the various institutions and units responsible for those functions will contribute to a greatly improved understanding of the factors affecting plant and animal disease. This will help in developing more effective strategies for disease control, including in a context of climate change impacts for the agricultural sector.
- 1.5 The operation is expected to have positive social impacts in terms of improving agricultural incomes due to reduced losses resulting from land and pests and diseases and improved

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<sup>1</sup> Aide mémoire. Mission d'identification 2-6 décembre 2013. IDB.

<sup>2</sup> Rapport sur les grandes lignes stratégiques, le programme et le plan d'investissement pour la modernisation des services publics de santé agricole et d'innocuité des aliments. September 2013. MARNDR

access to markets. The Program and the SIP will contribute to the dissemination of good agricultural practices, the traceability of food products and the integration of institutions that work in food safety throughout the value chain from production to consumption. The Program will contribute to make producers and other actors in the value chain active participants in the activities of prevention and control of pests and diseases that affect plant and animal health.

- 1.6 The operation will also result in positive environmental impacts in terms of more sustainable handling of agrochemicals and wastes through the strengthening of the units of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) with responsibilities for the registry and inspection of agrochemicals and for programs for the reduction of pesticides on fresh produce.
- 1.7 The Program has been attributed a 'B' classification in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (OP-703). Given this attribution and the aforementioned agreement between the Government of Haiti and the Bank, the environmental and social analysis will consist of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the SIP, with a view to including in the operation's financing the preventive and mitigation measures for the specific activities of the operation.
- 1.8 As a result of the SEA, an Environmental and Social Management Plan will be prepared which will include: the procedures for environmental and social impact evaluation and mitigation applicable to the agricultural health and food safety sector; a plan to improve the environmental management of the health services in an integrated manner; the procedures for handling and disposing of toxic substances in the laboratories, quarantine stations and control posts to be financed by the project; the water disposal measures; and a monitoring plan including environmental indicators. The project will include a communications strategy for the general public and culturally appropriate targeted campaigns for key actors including producers for the dissemination of good practice. This information will be incorporated in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR). Priority measures in the ESMR will be incorporated in the POD with corresponding contractual conditions where appropriate.

## INDEX FOR COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Topic	Description	Estimated Dates	References and Electronic Links
Technical options and design aspects	Evaluation des Performances des Services Vétérinaires d'Haïti - OIE, 2010	Completed	36650178
	Analyse des Ecartés PVS en Haïti - OIE, 2012	Completed	36781648
	Programme d'Appui à la Législation Vétérinaire - Mission d'identification pour la Législation Vétérinaire d'Haïti - OIE, 2012	Completed	36825610
	Evaluation de la Performance, Vision et Stratégie de la Direction de la Protection des Végétaux d'Haïti - IICA, 2011	Completed	36650238
	Plan Stratégique / Laboratoire Vétérinaire National d'Haïti à Tamarinier - Tuskegee University, 2013	Completed	(Not public)
	Programme Stratégique et Plan d'Investissement pour la Modernisation des Services Publics de Protection Zoo-Phytophytaire et d'Innocuité des Aliments d'Haïti - Jaime Estupiñan/MARNDR/BID, 2013	Completed	38085153
	Avant-Projet de Loi Portant Création de l'Organisme Vétérinaire, Phytophytaire et d'Innocuité de l'Alimentation	Completed	(Not public)
	(i) Evaluation of the Plant and Animal Health Development Program (PRODESA) in Peru; (ii) Evaluation of the Plant and Animal Health Component of the Agricultural Services Modernization Program in Ecuador (loan 892/OC-EC); (iii) Ex Post Evaluation of Plant and Animal Health and Food Safety Projects; (iv) overall results of the impact evaluation of PRODESA relating to manage in camelids, biological control and fruit flies (GRADE, 2008), and (v) analysis of the institutional impacts of PRODESA in Peru (GRADE, 2008).	Completed	36240988
	Evaluación Ex-Post de Proyectos de Sanidad Agropecuaria y Seguridad Alimentaria - OVE, 2009	Completed	35225142
	Synthèse Nationale des Résultats du recensement général de l'agriculture (RGA) 2008/2009 - MARNDR	Completed	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gouv.ht">http://www.agriculture.gouv.ht</a>
Argumentaire de la proposition de crédits budgétaires du secteur agricole au titre de l'exercice 2013-2014 - MARNDR	Completed	(Not public)	

Topic	Description	Estimated Dates	References and Electronic Links
	The Haitian Cocoa Industry: An Analysis and Strategic Growth Plan – TECHNOSERVE, 2011	Completed	38568702
	Analyse de la filière maïs en Haïti et appui au positionnement des OP – DEFI/BID, 2012	Completed	37253310
	Etude préparatoire à la formulation d'un programme d'appui à la filière café en Haïti – BID, 2011	Completed	38568742
	Stratégie de compétitivité des entreprises des filières dans les régions de l'Artibonite et Plateau Central – AECOM, 2011	Completed	36823942
	Haïti : Etude de la filière Banane – IICA, 2012	Completed	38568758
	Evaluation of Potential Reforms in Haiti's Agricultural Import Tariff Policy – MARNDR/FAO, 2013	Completed	(Not public)
	Etude sur le Secteur Avicole Haïtien – HIFIVE, 2010	Completed	38568680
	Assessment of Haitian Mango Value Chain - CRS, 2010	Completed	38568768
	Audit de la gestion des fonds octroyés pour les campagnes de vaccination par le programme DEFI	April 2014	
	Réhabilitation du laboratoire vétérinaire et de contrôle de qualité des aliments de Tamarinier – Dossier technique	February 2014	
	Construction de centres sanitaires déconcentrés – Dossier technique	April 2014	
<b>Cost analysis and economic viability of the Program</b>	Financial sustainability and economic viability of the program.	April 2014	
<b>Financial management and fiduciary issues</b>	Annex 3 of the POD	April 2014	

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Estimated Dates</b>	<b>References and Electronic Links</b>
<b>Data collection and analysis for reporting the results</b>	Monitoring and impact evaluation plan	April 2014	
<b>Environmental and Social Safeguards</b>	Environmental analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan	April 2014	

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<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.