



Port-au-Prince, 23 February 2010

Dear Ms. Chen Hopkins,

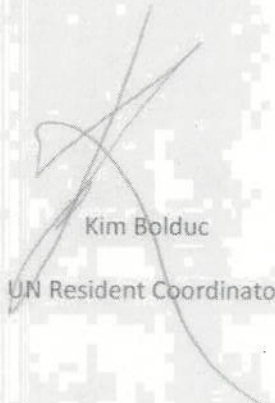
I am pleased to send you herewith for your consideration the approved and duly signed project document "Recovery through employment generation, environmental rehabilitation and disaster mitigation".

As discussed with your office, and in response to some of the Peacebuilding Consultative Group (PCG) comments shared with us, I am also sending you herewith for your records the Country Office (CO) and Headquarter (HQ) communications that illustrate the consultative process enacted for the project.

Finally, I trust that we can move forward with the transfer of funds, for the implementation of the project activities can really make a difference in the current context.

Thanks for your continued support.

With best regards,


Kim Bolduc
UN Resident Coordinator

c/c: Edmond Mullet, Acting SRSG

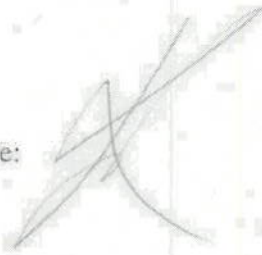
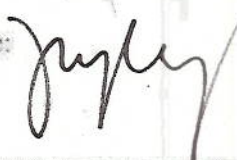


**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Project Title: Recovery through employment generation, environmental rehabilitation and disaster mitigation	Recipient UN Organization: UNDP
Project Contact: Eric Overvest Country Director, UNDP Haiti, 387, Ave John Brown, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince, Haiti Telephone: + 509 2229 1637 E-mail. Eric.overvest@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s): WFP, ILO, FAO and UNIFEM, Other partner: MINUSTAH
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Artibonite (Gonaives) and Port-au-Prince
Project Description: The project will improve livelihoods and create jobs thereby contributing to peace and stability through its two components: the first will recover, protect and manage a critical watershed around Gonaives by engaging local population in creating and supporting sustainable livelihoods; the second will improve sanitation in Port-au-Prince by recycling garbage into cooking briquettes and compost.	Total Project Cost: \$17,000,000 Peacebuilding Fund: \$3,000,000 Government Input: - Other: \$1,500,000 Total: \$4,500,000
	Project Start Date and Duration: 12 months; starting in February 2010
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and provide Immediate Peace Dividends PBF Outcome Area 9: Support job creation programmes and sustainable employment generation, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector.	
Outputs and Key Activities: Specific outputs include: i) Rehabilitation / construction of stonework for protection against flooding; ii) reduction of soil erosion in key agricultural areas resulting in sustained land management and disaster mitigation iii) increase access to drinkable water in rural areas; iv) sustainable revenues for 350 families and improved sanitation for 150,000 people. Key activities include i) Creation of 15,350 jobs in urban and peri-urban areas; ii) Reinforcement of 4,500km of ditches strengthened with stone cords covering 3,800 ha and set up of sills which will retain	

11,000m3 of water. iii) Safeguarding of agriculture production potential by reforesting key watersheds with 850,000 trees water in rural areas through the rehabilitation of 50 water systems; iv) Drainage dredging and cleaning; iv) Correction of ravines; vi) Access to drinkable water in rural areas through the rehabilitation of 50 water systems, vii) Creation of 350 sustainable jobs in Port-au-Prince; viii) Recycling of 35 tons a day of garbage and; ix) Production and sale of cooking briquettes, compost and other materials creating revenues for the community.

The project will ensure that activities are gender-sensitive, in particular that there is specific engagement of women in the re-establishment of livelihoods.

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) Ms Kim Bolduc UN Resident Coordinator Port-au-Prince, Haiti</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Signature: </p>	<p>Government Counterpart: Jean-Max Bellerive, Minister of Planning and External Cooperation Government of Haiti</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Judy-Chen Hopkings ASG for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date: 2/3/10</p> <p>Signature: </p>	

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Haiti has undergone significant political and economic upheaval since the end of the Duvalier regime in 1986. The overthrow of Aristide in 2004 brought further unrest and violence at the hands of armed gangs, and led to a breakdown in law and order throughout the country. In response, the United Nations Security Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to ensure a secure and stable environment, support the constitutional and political process, strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule of law structures as well as promote and protect human rights. In 2006, President Préval was elected along with a new legislature, ushering in a period of increased security, relative political calm and modest economic growth. Despite those encouraging signs Haiti remains extremely vulnerable.

Haiti is the only least developed country in the western hemisphere. The per capita gross domestic product is estimated at USD390 and more than three-quarters of the population lives on less than USD2 a day. Female-headed households are among the poorest in the country, and poverty is most prevalent in rural areas, where 63 percent of the population lives, and in city slums. Severe social and economic disparities exist throughout the country. A growing population is adding mounting pressure on agricultural and environmental resources and on already weak infrastructure systems. Food security is a major challenge: 77 percent of the rural population reports having difficulty meeting their food needs. Optimistic figures account for 70 percent of unemployment in urban areas and more than 80 percent in rural ones with a much higher incidence among women and young people. Women are also widely underrepresented in jobs where education or training is required.

State institutions are weak and require considerable investment and capacity development to achieve sustained recovery and development and to assure basic state functions. The justice sector must implement its reform plan and the national police force must be strengthened to become a full-fledged national force that truly protects and serves citizens and receives their trust.

The environment in Haiti is dramatically degraded: forest cover is less than 2 percent, approximately 37 million metric tons of top soil is eroded every year, and 25 of the 30 watersheds in the country are completely depleted. This situation could have irreversible consequences on the population, infrastructure, agriculture, and biodiversity of the nation.

Also exacerbating significantly the fragile situation is exposure to hurricanes and other natural disasters, which have caused extensive damage and loss of life in Haiti in recent years, notably in late 2008 when a series of Hurricanes affected more than 800,000 people and devastated agricultural land and infrastructure. According to the Government's Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), needs for reconstruction and recovery following the disaster totalled USD1 billion.

The present project and the recovery program were developed jointly by partner agencies, in consultation with the Government of Haiti (GOH) who led the PDNA process.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

By providing jobs, injecting cash into the economy and improving living and sanitary conditions in the project's area the project directly contributes to stability providing additional space for development initiatives to take root. Moreover, the project will directly reduce the possibility of catastrophic flooding and with it the potentially destabilising security concerns.

Existing resources for peacebuilding have focused on rule of law and to a lesser extent recovery initiatives, especially after the last set of hurricanes in November. Funding by the PBF would fill the widening gap between humanitarian funding which is now dwindling, following last year's hurricanes, and development funding which requires renewed mobilization efforts by the GOH and the UN.

PBF funding will provide critical resources that will enable to scale up support for the project, expected to reach a total of USD17 million.

It will focus on one of seven priority watersheds identified as particularly vulnerable. The project will be catalytic as it will:

- demonstrate how win-win solutions (jobs, cash-injection, improved livelihoods, disaster mitigation) in vulnerable areas can make a difference and provide visibility to those efforts to attract additional funding for the other 6 watershed (some USD40 million would be required to extend this program country wide and create over 100,000 jobs),
- help existing initiatives adjust to focus to a larger extent on recovery needs and support government organization to support those efforts.

During the post hurricane period the visible impact of activities undertaken by UNDP with core resources attracted additional funding (from UNOCHA, Norway, DFID and CERF). Monitoring and evaluation was performed jointly with the donors through field visits (incl. interviews with beneficiaries in the communities) and regular progress reports; lessons learnt with partners were included in the progress reports. Such results will also be turned into advocacy material and activities to mobilize further support.

Such a program is particularly important as Haiti receives support from the Office of the Special Envoy and has the potential to mobilize non-traditional sources. In July 2009, President Clinton, the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Haiti, traveled to Gonaives to visit survivors of last year's hurricanes and view the impressive work being done to reduce the damage of future storms. Upon his return, he declared "*At last Haiti has a real opportunity to embark on a path of sustained progress with an able and committed government, a large number of international donors, the HOPE II legislation in the US, job opportunities in disaster recovery and mitigation, and creative hard working NGOs, businesses and citizens.*" The Special Envoy also visited an employment generation and recycling project in the Carrefour Feuille. The present proposal addresses President Clinton's priorities as UN Special Envoy which include: i) Support the Government of Haiti in its efforts to generate new jobs and enhance the delivery of basic services and; ii) Assist Haiti to "build back better" from the 2008 hurricanes, prepare for future tropical storm seasons, and promote environmental recovery and the development of clean energy in Haiti; iii) Encourage the private sector to invest in Haiti and philanthropists, NGOs and civil

society to provide additional resources and enhance essential services; and iv) Encourage all of Haiti's partners to honor their commitments and align their assistance with Haitian priorities.

The nomination of the Special Envoy and the creation of an International Support Group led by Professor Sachs underline the importance of the moment. Haiti has a unique opportunity to break from the cycle of instability and vulnerability and move towards recovery and sustainable development. Well-focused implementation of specific environmental recovery activities which create jobs is critical at this moment. Haiti is presented with a window of opportunity to rebuild and re-constitute disaster prevention and response capacities in key vulnerable watershed areas. The needs in this sector are great and the support by the PBF, given its thematic focus and multilateral approach, would contribute in ensuring greater donor buy-in, by underlining the importance of such projects in countries recovering from crises, and coordination around one of the most critical development areas in Haiti.

Direct beneficiaries are 15,000 families or 80,000 people living in the La Quinte watershed around Gonaives and the 350 families of the Martissant neighborhood in Port-au-Prince who will be employed by the project. Indirect beneficiaries include the population of Gonaives in view of a reduced risk of flooding and an injection of cash in the economy, while in Martissant, 200,000 people will benefit from improved sanitation and living conditions. People employed and affected by the project will be able to improve their livelihoods and focus on productive and rehabilitation initiatives. In the past, spoilers, including politicians, have often mobilized poor families, especially youth for their political and/or economic interests. Left without opportunities and prospects, poor families might also be recruited into illicit activities, notably the drug trade.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework

As underlined by the 2009-2011 UNDAF, the country's cycle of crisis is rooted in governance failures and institutional dissolution, absence of basic dialogue and agreements and chronic poverty. In this respect, urban slums in Port-au-Prince and Gonaives are particularly vulnerable. Absence of Rule of Law institutions, lack of opportunities for people combined with a general degradation of the environment creates the conditions for instability. Furthermore, Gonaives is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and flooding as its location, at the base of an important watershed leaves its population in a situation of extreme vulnerability. These factors determine the country's stability and its chance for sustainable recovery.

Haiti approaches a new set of elections (possibly in March and November 2010) in a context of weak governance (including, amongst others, controversies around the recent elections and a — now resolved — lack of quorum in the Senate). The country remains fragile despite improvements in the overall security situation. It is generally agreed that more stability and a country on a sustainable recovery track will require: an improvement in the quality of governance and the functioning of the main institutions; serious ameliorations in the functioning of Rule of Law institutions, especially as it affects the daily lives of people and visible improvements in living conditions, especially for urban and peri-urban people. From a peacebuilding perspective, those measures which will most directly impact the lives of people in these three areas will have most benefit. Furthermore, in the urban areas, marginalized youth engaged by political or private interests remain a serious source of instability and the vulnerability to natural disasters, especially cyclones and tropical storms has the potential to eliminate progress and potentially fuel instability.

The project will revitalise the economy and improve the resiliency of the population to instability and natural disasters thus contributing directly to PBF priority area no. 3. The project's two components will create jobs and improve livelihoods contributing to greater stability and peace. It contributes to PBF outcomes on job creation and support to micro enterprises in partnership with the private sector. The first component will recover, protect and manage a critical watershed around Gonaives by engaging local population. The second component will improve sanitation by recycling garbage into cooking briquettes and compost.

The specific peacebuilding results of this project are to: i) Rehabilitate/construct stonework for protection against flooding (pit networks, embankment rehabilitation, riverbed profiling) using labor intensive methods; ii) reduction of soil erosion in key agricultural areas resulting in increased prevention for years to come; water infiltration capacity restored, iii) increase access to drinkable water in rural areas; iv) sustainable revenues for 350 families and improved sanitation for 150,000 people. Key activities include: i) creation of 15,350 jobs in urban and peri-urban areas; ii) reinforcement of 4,500km of ditches strengthened with stone cords covering 3,800 ha and set up of sills which will retain 11,000 m³ of water; iii) safeguarding of agriculture production potential by reforesting key watersheds with 850,000 trees planted in 1,200 ha of eroded land; iv) drainage dredging and cleaning; v) correction of ravines; vi) access to drinkable water in rural areas through the rehabilitation of 50 water systems; vii) creation of 350 sustainable jobs in Port-au-Prince; viii) recycling of 35 tons a day of garbage and; ix) production and sale of cooking briquettes, compost and other materials creating revenues for the community.

This project would be implemented by UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNIFEM and WFP. It builds upon a well established partnership already in place in Port-au-Prince and throughout the country aimed at accelerating the country's recovery while protecting its population against instability and natural disasters. Initial watershed management activities have already been funded in Gonaives through a grant from DFID, Norway and UNDP core resources. This project builds upon work already undertaken and extends the reach of the previous project to positively engage an additional 15,000 families in sustainable livelihood generation through the protection of a key watershed area. In the same fashion, the pilot plant for producing cooking briquettes and compost in Carrefour Feuille is now ready to be replicated. By enabling the community to proactively undertake positive investments in their community, by providing meaningful work and to reduce dependencies on market fluctuations, notably of food, the project will help build community cohesion and stability.

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends: Immediate Objectives: Recover, protect and manage a critical watershed around Gonaives by engaging local population in creating and supporting sustainable livelihoods which will contribute to peace, stability and improve disaster mitigation and; improve sanitation and job creation in Port-au-Prince by recycling garbage into cooking briquettes</p>			
<p>PBF Outcome: Support community empowerment and quick job creation programmes to alleviate some of the socio-economic pressure on vulnerable population in Gonaives;</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Only part of the Quinte watershed has received support for quick employment and environmental rehabilitation. High volatility in Gonaives for potential civil unrest</p>	<p><u>Outcome indicators:</u></p> <p>Community organizations play a positive role in stability in targeted areas</p> <p>No major incidents during the electoral process in targeted areas (based on civil unrest figures)</p>	<p>SG report</p> <p>PBF progress report</p> <p>Statistics on demonstrations and civil unrest</p>	<p>Elections take place in an atmosphere of serenity and transparency</p> <p>No major tropical storms hit the Gulf of Gonaives</p> <p>Security situation further improves in the country</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>i) Community mobilization to raise awareness and sensitize the target population on peace building and conflict resolution</p> <p>ii) Quick employment generation through rehabilitation/construction of stonework for protection against flooding (pit networks, embankment rehabilitation, riverbed profiling); iii) reduction of soil erosion in key agricultural areas resulting in increased prevention for years to come; water infiltration capacity restored, iv) increase access to drinkable water in rural areas;</p>	<p>Community participation in awareness and sensitization meetings</p> <p>Number of contracts handled by community groups</p> <p>12,350 job created</p> <p>1,000 ha of eroded land restored</p> <p>water systems rehabilitated in targeted areas</p>	<p>PBF progress report</p> <p>Field visits</p>	
<p>Activities:</p> <p>i) organization of awareness and sensitization meetings through local community organizations</p> <p>ii) food/cash for work for environmental rehabilitation activities in urban and peri-urban areas; iii) reinforcement of 450km of ditches strengthened with stone cords and 120,000 m² of 11,000m² of sills fashioned for water retention; iv) safeguarding of agriculture production potential by restoring vegetal cover in key watersheds; v) drainage dredging and cleaning; vi) rehabilitation of water systems;</p>	<p>Number of man/days job, disaggregated by youth/adults men/women</p> <p>Number of kms of ditches with stone cords covered</p> <p>Number of trees planted</p> <p>Length of drainage rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of water systems rehabilitated</p>	<p>Financial and narrative reports of community organizations</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>Minutes of steering committee meetings</p>	<p>No major tropical storms hit Haiti</p> <p>Security situation stabilizes or further improves</p>
<p>PBF Outcome: Promote sustainable employment generation, e.g. through promotion</p>	<p>Increased investment of private sector, e.g. numbers of new jobs</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources</p>	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p>

<p>of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Waste not being recycled in most poor areas of Port au Prince. No public private partnership apart from one project in Carrefour Feuille</p>	<p>and businesses created</p> <p>Reduction of pathologies related to bad sanitary condition (malaria, diarrhea, typhoid...etc)</p>	<p>to quantify or assess indicators</p> <p>PBF project progress report</p> <p>Health statistics</p>	<p>External conditions necessary if achieved project purpose is to contribute to reaching project goal</p> <p>Buy in by new donors</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>a) sustainable revenues for 150 families</p> <p>b) capacities enhanced of community organizations in conflict resolution</p>	<p>Training to community organizations on conflict resolution methodologies</p> <p>150 new jobs created</p>	<p>PBF progress report</p> <p>Field visit</p>	<p>Stable weather condition</p> <p>Stability of political and security situation</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <p>i) development of community conflict project through economic activities: waste collection and production of briquettes in one of poorest neighborhood of Port-au-Prince; ii) training of community organizations in conflict resolution methodologies; iii) production and sale of cooking briquettes and other materials creating revenues for the community.</p>	<p>Community violence reduction</p> <p>Numbers of man/day job created, disaggregated by gender and youth</p> <p>Production of briquettes</p> <p>Degree of cost recovery after one year</p>	<p>Reports by Community Violence Reduction unit of MINUSTAH</p> <p>Field visit reports</p> <p>Financial report</p>	<p>Stable weather condition</p> <p>Stability of political and security situation</p>

Resource allocation by output:

Objective: Support community empowerment and quick job creation programmes to alleviate some of the socio-economic pressure on vulnerable population in Gonaives		
Output	Activities	Budget
Community mobilization to raise awareness and sensitize the target population on peace building and conflict resolution	organization of awareness and sensitization meetings through local community organizations	
Quick employment generation through rehabilitation/construction of stonework for protection against flooding (pit networks, embankment rehabilitation, riverbed profiling)	Cash/food for work for environmental rehabilitation activities in urban and peri-urban areas Reinforcement of 450km of ditches strengthened with stone cords and 120,000 m ³ of 11,000m ² of sills fashioned for water retention	
reduction of soil erosion in key agricultural areas resulting in increased prevention for years to come; water infiltration capacity restored	safeguarding of agriculture production potential by restoring vegetal cover in key watersheds; iii) drainage dredging and cleaning;	
increase access to drinkable water in rural areas	Rehabilitation of water systems in rural areas	

Objective: Promote sustainable employment generation, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes		
Output	Activities	Budget
Sustainable revenues for 150 families in poor neighborhoods in Port au Prince	development of community conflict project through economic activities: waste collection and production of briquettes in one of poorest neighborhood of Port-au-Prince	
	production and sale of cooking briquettes and other materials creating revenues for the community	
Capacities enhanced of community organizations in conflict resolution	training of community organizations in conflict resolution methodologies;	

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	\$1,053,738
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	\$0
3. Training of counterparts	\$50,000
4. Contracts	\$1,700,000
5. Other direct costs	\$0
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$2,803,738
Indirect Support Costs**	\$196,262
TOTAL	\$3,000,000

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements¹

Partner agencies (FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNIFEM and ILO) have agreed to combine their expertise and resources to coordinate and organize recovery support activities. Activities will depend notably on food for work and cash for work activities which count on the technical expertise and the partnership of WFP and ILO. Importantly, the UNDP will also work closely with UNIFEM to ensure that there exists specific engagement of women not only in the re-establishment of livelihoods but that gender focus on disaster prevention is integrated into all planning to ensure that the specific needs of women in crisis are met in future disasters. Given its regional outreach, MINUSTAH will provide logistical and operational support.

Based on a strengthened partnership, WFP will contribute with the food to supplement the injection of cash in order to strengthen the livelihoods in all locations; ILO will provide technical expertise, in particular regarding labor intensive activities; FAO together with the Ministry of Agriculture will contribute to that project through distribution of seeds, tools, planting materials. UNIFEM will contribute to that project in monitoring and evaluation and to ensure that there exists specific engagement of women not only in the re-establishment of livelihoods but that a gender focus adapted to disaster mitigation is integrated into all planning to ensure that the specific needs of women in crisis are met in future disasters. UNDP will assure overall management and coherence and assure monitoring and evaluation, it will also take charge of employment generation and the set up of the recycling plant.

Additionally, UNDP works in close coordination with the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation/ Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities,

¹ In case a future request is made to the Peacebuilding Fund under its Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) and approved, the current project could be integrated into the PBF priority plan of the PRF request (which could be based on an Integrated Strategic Framework) and its envelope. In the case of such PRF funding in the future, implementation of this project would be followed by the country PBF Steering Committee once it is established, drawing upon existing mechanisms.

the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Public Work. Representatives of the Ministries of Environment, Planning and Agriculture will participate in the Project Board of the project, along with UNDP, ILO, FAO, WFP and UNIFEM.

UNDP will be the lead interlocutor for PBF with regards to the funding agreement which also includes reporting and budget management requirements. Together with the other implementing agencies, UNDP will be responsible for coordinating joint assessment, monitoring and reporting which will then be consolidated into one reporting framework as agreed upon between PBF and UNDP, in consultation with ILO, FAO, WFP and UNIFEM. The team will also ensure that the reports that are produced will also meet the needs of Haitian counterparts and contribute to coordination with other organizations working in these key areas. All the agencies have running project and staff deployed in Port-au-Prince and Gonaives, i.e. there will be no need to hire additional staff.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

National ownership will be assured by focusing on the guidance and inputs of: at the national level, the inter-ministerial committee for territorial management (CIAT) and at the local level, the recovery cluster groups, which constitute the *comité de pilotage in each of the locations*. In these, NGO, local government and UN partners are engaged both as implementing partners and support factors.

In each of the areas a “comité de pilotage” has been set up which includes:

- Regional heads of the Ministry of Planning and external cooperation
- The Mayor’s Office
- The “Delegué” who is the highest regional authority
- Agency staff and local partner in Gonaives and Port-au-Prince

This “comité de pilotage” will monitor on the spot the progress of the project, through regular field visit, and meeting with the implementing partner, and will issue guidance and advice as is needed.

Partner agencies will gather data from their field offices for a baseline study at the outset and an impact study at the end of the 12 month period.

Support by the PBF will provide these activities with visibility to help the project mainstream into the wider GOH policy regarding territorial management, notably through the CIAT, and is expected to become a uniting element for recovery activities

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key risks for the implementation of the project include: 1) natural disasters; the project specifically addresses this risk, which has a high probability, and contributes to disaster mitigation. In case of a disaster in the midst of implementation, the project will contribute to ongoing recovery efforts 2) political tensions; likely in the run-up to elections. The project will need to steer away from a capture by candidates of the project for electoral purposes. To protect the project, partner agencies will work closely with community federations and groups to assure continuity and community leadership; 3) weak coordination with other actors working both in

the watersheds and in urban slums. For this reason the project will use existing coordination mechanisms to assure complementarities of areas and of approaches. 4) Inability to link with longer term development strategies and programs. To avoid this the recovery cluster will work with development agencies and the planning ministry to assure the rehabilitation work can be maintained and that socio economic drivers which can sometime slowdown recovery efforts (quarries, herding of goats for example) area addressed by other development actors and 5) lack of political support at the national level for the recovery/ territorial management approach. For this, the support of the OSE Clinton, providing visibility to such win-win solutions, and the inter-ministerial CIAT will be used to engage leaders at the highest level and assure buy-in.