

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF						
Title	Integrated social protection scheme to mitigate impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience						
MPTFO Project Id							
Start Date							
End Date							
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Description	<p>In Haiti, strengthening a social protection response mechanism is essential to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and build back better, to reduce vulnerability and build community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities to shocks. Haiti recently developed a National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) approved by the GoH and its partners in June 2020.</p> <p>This joint FAO-UNICEF project seeks to contribute to the implementation of an integrated social protection scheme based on this newly approved, rights-based National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (NPSPP), mitigating the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and reducing poverty for most vulnerable households in Haiti.</p> <p>FAO and UNICEF will leverage their ongoing partnerships with main Haitian stakeholders in Social Protection – Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation, civil society - and strong synergy with WFP (through his partnership with the World Bank) to strengthen national and local governance mechanisms and beneficiary's economic resilience capacities. Strong attention will be given to female-headed households. Mainly, the project will provide a sustainable and inclusive response to vulnerable households through:</p> <p>1) a pilot social protection scheme that mitigates the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and increases most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks in Grand'Anse Department, contributing to the implementation of the NPSPP at national level; for this outcome, the project will work in tight collaboration with WFP.</p> <p>2) provision of training, professional integration and building livelihoods, especially for small producers, with a focus on female-headed households, in Grand'Anse;</p> <p>3) enhancing access to a minimum income, basic social services, including increased access to WASH and nutrition services, for deprived and vulnerable households in Grand'Anse</p> <p>Beneficiary households will be identified directly on the SIMAST database given that the timeframe to implement the project is too tight to support targeting at community level. It is important to note that in Grand'Anse, all households have already been integrated in the SIMAST database. SIMAST relies on a Proxy Means Test called Human Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (HDVI) and is set to cover 25% of Haiti's population by mid-2021. It is the largest national database on socioeconomic vulnerability and includes gender-disaggregated data. Using SIMAST as a common targeting tool will not only ensure coherence within recipient interventions (avoiding targeting fragmentation or duplication) but also consolidate GoH's social protection systems as a reference and preferred tools for social programmes beneficiary enrolment and targeting.</p>			
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent 	Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Risk 	OECD-DAC	
Fund Specific Markers	Fund Windows	Fund Windows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response 		
	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response	HRBA integrated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 		
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 2: Protecting People 		
	Concept Note Type	Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 		
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-national 	Name of the Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grand'Anse 	Region(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americas 	Country(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haiti
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO UNICEF 	NGOs	New Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other 	Implementing Partners <p>Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation)</p> <p>Local and international non-governmental organizations</p>

Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested		\$855,232	
	Total		\$855,232	
Keywords				
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	Aug 01, 2021		
	Duration (In months)	8		
	Anticipated End Date	Apr 01, 2022		
Comments	<p>From: Astrid Marschatz Clarke <astrid.marschatz@un.org> Sent: Thursday, June 24, 2021 11:18 PM To: Olga Aleshina <olga.aleshina@undp.org> Cc: Nina Andersen <nina.andersen@undp.org>; bruno.lemarquis@un.org; Marie-Fausta Jean-Maurice Baptiste <fausta.baptiste@un.org> Subject: RE: COVID-19 MPTF: Haiti's proposal</p> <p>Dear Olga,</p> <p>On behalf of the RC in Haiti, Mr Bruno Lemarquis, and as per the instructions received from Nina earlier, attached please find the narrative to complement the project proposal that we submitted online (see attached).</p> <p>We thank you for the opportunity to submit this project proposal. Kindly let us know if you have any questions or if we can provide any further information.</p> <p>Regards,</p> <p>Astrid</p> <p>-----</p> <p>June 2021's comments on MPTF proposal</p> <p>"Building a social protection system in Haiti to tackle the multidimensional poverty and promote social development and inclusion in response to the Covid-19 crisis"</p> <p>Annex to the narrative</p> <p>PARTICIPATING AGENCIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first draft of this proposal was submitted in 2020 when WFP was mobilizing resources from the World Bank to support the MAST to boost implementation and institutionalization (<i>Projet de Protection sociale adaptative (Klere Chimen) pour une résilience accrue</i>) of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP) in Grand'Anse (output1). Since WFP succeeded in leveraging resources to implement the initially planned activities under output 1 and is now implementing these activities, there is no need to mobilize funds from the MPTF for the same activities. In order to maintain a strong Theory of change and a good articulation with the NSPPP, the three agencies will remain accountable of the outcome though WFP is implementing output 1 with funds from the World Bank. WFP has assisted the Government of Haiti in the development of SIMAST (MAST Information System), and in the elaboration of its new NSPPP as a co-convener of the Secretariat of the NSPPP drafting committee, commend by MAST's Social Protection Sectoral Table to draft a new National Social Protection Policy. WFP is currently delivering two social assistance systems articulated with the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the South-East, the implementation of a social protection and promotion system regulated by the Departmental Directorate of MAST (institutionalization component) with the economic integration of approximately 2,700 vulnerable households. This project is based on two pillars. The first is institutionalization (capacity building of MAST, development of the departmental action plan of the PNPPS, 			

coordination mechanisms of the NSPPP, targeting in the framework of SIMAST – Minister of Social Affairs’s Information System) and a direct support to the targeted households (graduation model and integral development of early childhood) which aims at the graduation of 2 cohorts (1000 households in Jacmel, Marigo and Bel’Anse for the first and 1700 households in Grand Gosier, Bel’Anse and Cote de Fer for the second) by applying a Cash Plus model

3. A social net with a monthly cash transfer (unconditional) to 18,000 vulnerable households with children aged 0 to 5 (SIMAST database where the data will be updated at the start of the project) over 6 years. The Adaptive Social Protection (Klere Chimen) for Increased Resilience (PSARA) project also provides support to improve health, nutrition and financial inclusion (Cash + approach) with a contingent emergency response (reallocation funds available to respond to a large-scale emergency and funding of COVID-19 emergency transfers).

1. As a participating agency, WFP will use funds from the World Bank to boost implementation and institutionalization of the NSPPP in Grand’Anse (output1) under the framework of the PSARA project.

1. WFP as well as UNICEF and FAO will remain accountable of the outcome though the WFP is implementing output 1 with funds from the World Bank. Therefore, FAO and UNICEF will support implementation of output 1 and will be fully accountable for the implementation of outputs 2, 3 and 4 contributing to the attainment of the outcome.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. In addition, as the timeframe and the project budget amount were revised downwards compared to the initial proposal in 2021, output 1 will be implemented with funds from the World Bank. Some targets were revised and adjusted accordingly.

Narratives

Title	Text	Comments
<p>CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).</p>	<p>Dire situation pre-COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Considered the poorest country in the western hemisphere, the situation in Haiti before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic was already particularly fragile. The political instability, sharp inflation (+34% in one year according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], 2020), extreme wealth inequalities (GINI coefficient of 41, UNDP, 2019[1]) and underlying multidimensional poverty (the multidimensional poverty index is estimated at 21.8% across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, according to UNDP in 2019[2]) have fuelled socio-political unrest over the last few years.</p> <p>During the past ten years, Haiti has been hit by multiple earthquakes and hurricanes, as well as a series of droughts, irregular distribution of rainfall and floods. This, while facing cholera, diphtheria, malaria, food insecurity, a migration crisis and recurrent protection issues.</p> <p>These factors have had a widespread impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable households and their resilience to shocks. In this context, a new shock such as COVID-19, is further compounding the situation, thus affecting the fragile socio-economic conditions of many already vulnerable Haitians.</p> <p>Degradation of conditions with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Following the confirmation of the first COVID-19 cases on 19 March 2020, the Government declared a state of emergency, which was then prolonged until July 2020. The state of emergency included the adoption of essential containment measures to prevent the spread of the virus, including the closure of factories, schools, airports and ports, banning of meetings of more than ten people, night curfew, and prohibition of informal street selling, as well as reduced opening hours of public markets until 1 July 2020. The Government of Haiti (GoH) has put in place several mechanisms to support preparedness and response. A Permanent Information Centre on the Coronavirus has been launched by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health, in order to carry out awareness-raising actions and health recommendations, and a Multisectoral Commission for Pandemic Management was established by the President to lead the health response to the pandemic.</p> <p>In Haiti, as in the rest of the world, the pandemic has further exacerbated the situation in an already fragile context and exposed existing challenges, such as structural inequalities, inadequate healthcare and sanitation system, inadequate access to and availability of food, and lack of universal social protection (UN News, 2020[3]). Based on the estimated effects of ongoing processes, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) projects a decline of 5% in GDP in 2020 due to COVID-19[4]. The pandemic has been proven to have</p>	<p>Overall Comments: A very well presented theory of change, a clear explanation of needs how precisely they will be addressed by three agencies. One missing element: leveraging IFIs, but funding Haiti seems profoundly scarce.</p>

damaging socio-economic consequences on the most vulnerable globally, with early evidence suggesting that vulnerable population groups, such as women, people already living in poverty and children, are enduring a more pronounced impact on their socioeconomic status.

The risk of a COVID-19 outbreak in Haiti must be understood in the context of immense health needs and particularly low health. According to the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 (HRP), more than 2.3 million people need humanitarian aid in the health sector, including more one million children and 315,000 pregnant women. Access to health services and their response capacities - especially those related to reproductive health - are already low, increasing the risk of maternal and infant mortality. In addition, health and hygiene conditions remain very precarious in Haiti, with 60% of households with no soap or water at home to wash their hands, 66% not treating the water before consuming it, and 26% lacking access to an improved water source (40% in rural areas). The food security and nutrition of the population has been particularly affected due to the closure of the border with the Dominican Republic, increased food prices, the slowdown/closure of economic activities and market disruptions. Reduced availability of products, especially for local production, has been observed across the country (National Coordination of Food Security [CNSA]-World Food Programme [WFP], May 2020).

Food prices are likely to further increase due to expected below-average harvest for June-September (due to the water deficit), combined with restrictions on market opening hours, reduced food imports and other food supply chain disruptions. This is likely to exacerbate the current inflationary pressure on food and agricultural inputs prices (FAO, 2020). Between 14 February and 1 June 2020, food prices already increased sharply (by 16.5%), including for staple foods such as rice, beans, vegetable oil and sugar (WFP, June 2020). The 4 percent rise in the cost of the monthly food basket between February and March 2020 (CSNA, April 2020) is due to a combination of low purchasing power of households (CNSA-WFP, May 2020), partial reduction in economic activities owing to essential COVID-19 containment measures, the continuous depreciation of the gourde against the US Dollar, and a rise in the price of imported rice.

The difficulties faced by farmers to commercialize their products will result in significant income losses and may limit their purchasing power to acquire the necessary agricultural inputs to kick-start the fall planting season (starting in August) and the winter planting season (starting in November). Both are key seasons for food production, particularly in the pre-existing context of widespread food insecurity in the country. This dynamic is likely to lead to a vicious cycle of declining production, reduced agricultural labour opportunities and increasing food prices, causing food security to deteriorate further. Decreased domestic incomes and foreign remittances might have reduced the investment capacity of smallholder farmers.

Poverty and food insecurity are likely to increase with vulnerable households facing reduced income and purchasing power due to the lack of formal and informal labour opportunities, inflation, decreased remittances and the closure of the border with the Dominican Republic, which disrupted the livelihoods of many Haitians living along the border who used to work in the neighbouring country before the essential health-related restrictions came into force. The absence of an inclusive social protection scheme may contribute to the deterioration of the food security situation across the country in a context where only limited safety nets do exist. Projections made in the framework of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 indicate that a significant proportion of the 3 million people already facing crisis conditions (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 3) in Haiti are expected to shift into emergency (IPC Phase 4).

A rapid perception survey evidenced that the main needs for Haitian households in the context of COVID-19 are food and cash (CNSA-WFP, May 2020). Haitians' reliance on the informal economy make responding to the crisis even more difficult for the government. Furthermore, foreign remittances to Haiti account for about 33% of GDP, mainly from its diaspora based in the United States and the Dominican Republic, also affected by the pandemic. Overlaying the various data (food security with IPC, water stress on crops with the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index^[5], reported market disruptions from COVID- 19 pandemic), some hotspots crop up, including in Grand'Anse, although risks of food insecurity are widespread across the whole country.

Stunting (or chronic malnutrition) is an enduring problem in Haiti, affecting 22.7% of children under 5 years (National Nutrition Survey (NNS) using SMART methodology – MSPP-UNICEF, 2020). The consequences on early age stunting are irreversible as this condition weakens the immune system, impairs cognitive abilities, including ability to learn at school and productive capacities in adulthood, and lowers life expectancies. These children are also more at risk to be sick and die.

Households stressed over economic shocks caused by reduced livelihood opportunities, school closures and coexistence in crowded spaces are common breeding grounds for gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children to occur. Globally, countries affected by COVID- 19 have reported an increase in acts of violence against children and occurrences of GBV. Particularly, intimate partner violence is on the rise as a result of quarantine and other social distancing measures that have been put in place by governments.

According to EMMUS^[6], in 2017, 29% of women had been confronted with physical violence against women, and 12% of the female population, of which about 4% of girls between 15 and 17 years old, claimed to have suffered sexual violence. With the lockdown measures put in place by the government to face COVID-19, this situation is likely to have further deteriorated.

Women play an important role in the response to the epidemic, including as front-line caregivers, home-based caregivers and mobilizers. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), women make up 70% of health and social sector workers. When health systems are strained by efforts to contain epidemics, care responsibilities are often "shifted" to women and girls, who typically care for sick family members and the elderly. The closure of schools further increases the burden of care work for women and girls, who absorb the extra work of caring for children/younger siblings. Furthermore, women's disproportionate representation in precarious jobs, often informal, make them particularly vulnerable to disruptions. The restrictions on movement can suppress women's ability to earn a living and support their families, and the economic impacts caused by COVID-19 are likely to result in a widening of the gender gap in livelihoods.

The situation might degrade further with an expected above-normal hurricane season that threatens already fragilized livelihoods. The North Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Centre predicts a 60% chance of an above-normal Atlantic hurricane season, which runs from June to November. If Haiti is hit by one or more hurricanes over the few next months, existing vulnerabilities and the impact of COVID-19 would be exacerbated, resulting in devastating effects on the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable households.

Tropical Storm Laura passed over Haiti on Sunday 23 August, causing flooding in 32 communes across six departments. Twenty-one people were killed and another 5 people are still missing. According to the Hydrometeorological Unit (UHM), soil saturation levels are already at 90-100% in many parts of the country, which means that additional rainfall in the coming days could provoke further flooding events. Information is still being gathered on the full impact of the storm; however, preliminary reports appear to indicate that the Ouest, Sud-Est and Sud departments are the most heavily impacted. So far, approximately 600 houses have been reported as flooded, damaged or destroyed. However, this number is expected to change as more information comes to light. Destruction of crops and the death of livestock has been reported in the Sud Est, the Sud, the Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Nord, Ouest, and Nord Ouest departments.

The department of Grand'Anse in Haiti is particularly vulnerable to shocks. One of the poorest departments of Haiti, Grand'Anse counts 70% of its population in the two lowest quintiles of economic well-being. Lack of latrines, poor access to potable water, absence of experienced partners in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health, and weakness of health services are persistent problems in Grand'Anse (OCHA, 2012 [7]). In the most remote areas of Grand'Anse there is no electricity and communications are virtually non-existent. The department is often hit by hurricanes, (44% of all Haiti's past hurricanes have hit the department), and Hurricane Matthew, on 4 October 2016, destroyed or damaged most people's homes and livelihood in Grand'Anse. Despite ongoing development projects, the population of Grand'Anse area experience high levels of food insecurity. The coastal zone was projected to fall in IPC phase 4 "emergency" in June 2020, while the other areas were expected to maintain their status to IPC phase 3 "crisis" before COVID-19. In addition, projections estimated that in the mountainous area of Grand'Anse (HT07) 15% of their population was likely to be in food and nutrition security emergency in June 2020 (IPC, 2019). The COVID-19 shock is likely to further hit this highly vulnerable department, which now faces the hurricane season. For these reasons, Grand'Anse is a priority for Haiti, as identified in the UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has created a public health emergency with immediate and long-term socio-economic consequences, hitting particularly hard the most vulnerable populations, including women and people already living in poverty. Social protection can ensure critical access to health care, provide incentives for compliance with confinement measures, and support income protection for those affected to bounce back from this and future socio-economic and health-related shocks.

[1] UNDP (2020) Haiti Human Development Indicators. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from : <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/HTI>

[2] UNDP (2019) The 2019 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2019-MPI>

[3] UN News (2020). Impacts of COVID-19 disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable: UN chief. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from : <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/06/1067502>

[4] ECLAC (2020). Addressing the growing impact of COVID-19 with a view to reactivation with equality: new projections. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from : https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45784/4/S2000470_en.pdf

[5] Vegetation index commonly used in remote sensing. NDVI helps to differentiate vegetation from other types of land cover and determine its overall state.

[6] Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance, et ICF (2018). Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services en Haïti 2016-2017: Rapport de synthèse. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR249/SR249.pdf>

[7] OCHA (2012) Profil humanitaire départemental Haïti – Grande-Anse. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/Profil%20Dep%20Grand-Anse_Final.ES_.VS2OK.pdf

<p>P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact</p>	<p>UNICEF : https://haiti.un.org/fr/122676-evaluation-socioeconomique-de-limpact-de-la-pandemie-covid-19-esi-covid-19-republique-dhaiti</p> <p>UN News (2020). Impacts of COVID-19 disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable: UN chief. Retrieved on 28 August 2020 from : https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/06/1067502</p> <p>The revised Humanitarian response plan (In French):</p> <p>https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/haiti_hrp_2019-2020_revise-covid19-annex_fr.pdf</p> <p>13 June 2021 epidemiologic COVID update : https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/haiti_hrp_2019-2020_revise-covid19-annex_fr.pdf</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based</p>	<p>Programme approach</p> <p>In Haiti, strengthening a social protection response mechanism is essential to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and building back better, to reduce vulnerability and build community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities to shocks. Haiti recently developed a National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS), approved by the GoH and its partners in June 2020. Its objectives are to: 1) Break the intergenerational transmission of multidimensional poverty; 2) Create an enabling environment for each person to build the ability to act for personal autonomy, improvement of livelihood and the full exercise of its citizen's role; 3) Create the conditions for equality between people, considering gender relations, places of residence, disabilities and other conditions of vulnerability.</p> <p>This policy, which considers social protection as a "right", seeks to build a sustainable "social protection floor" before gradually reaching to universality by 2040, which is essential to leave no one behind. In this perspective, the human rights and gender dimensions are integrated within the PNPPS strategic focus. Universal social protection is indispensable to build collective resilience and protection mechanisms against risks we all face during our life cycle.</p> <p>With one of its strategic focuses being articulated around shock-responsive social protection, the PNPPS seeks to use social protection systems as an emergency response instrument and a key enhancer to build back better, and faster.</p> <p>Social protection is a key enabler and promoter of economic inclusion of those furthers left behind. It gradually moves people out of poverty and brings sustainable rural transformation. Based on the new PNPPS, this joint programme seeks to pilot a shock-responsive social protection scheme to mitigate COVID-19's impacts and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks in Grand'Anse. The project supports: 1) a comprehensive framework for the financing of the PNPPS; 2) the targeting of the poorest and most vulnerable based on a consensual targeting methodology, poverty and vulnerability index, towards a national single registry; 3) a national action plan of the PNPPS.</p> <p>FAO, UNICEF and WFP will target beneficiaries collaboratively based on data-driven needs, recognizing the complementarity of food, livelihoods and nutrition assistance, as well as other critical support to meet basic needs. Given the multiple needs of vulnerable populations, a multi-sectoral package is proposed, for which a joint targeting process is being established to identify those furthest left behind, anchored in the principles of "do no harm". This assistance will be calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), in line with the objectives.</p> <p>General goal: integrated social protection scheme implemented based on the PNPSS to reduce poverty and increase resilience to COVID-19 socio-economic impacts</p> <p>Outcome of the project: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output 1: Institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) in Grand'Anse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development of a budgeted PNPPS national action plan under the patronage of the Social Protection Sectoral Table 2. Support the development of a budgeted PNPPS departmental action plan in Grand'Anse under the patronage of the Social Protection Departmental Sectoral Table 3. Strengthen MAST at central level and Grand'Anse department levels to regulate, coordinate and manage social protection initiatives through improved governance 4. Define a comprehensive framework for the financing of the PNPPS national plan and the Grand'Anse plan 	<p>UNDP: 2</p>

on the principle of “recover better together” d) if and how the theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

5. 5,000 additional households in Grand'Anse are registered and/or updated within SIMAST (the information system of MAST)

Justification: The PNPPS was adopted in June 2020. A budgeted plan is required to prioritize actions within a dedicated timeframe and ensure PNPPS implementation whilst being adapted at departmental level. To create a social protection and promotion system at departmental level, coordinated and regulated by MAST, and ensure a gender perspective, a PNPPS action plan needs to be established in coordination with all public and non-public stakeholders assuming social protection or social promotion functions or engaged in sectoral policies. Developing capacities at departmental level on the PNPPS is critical to ensure its implementation and sustainability. The support to the national sectoral table and the reactivation of the Grand'Anse departmental sectoral table with adequate capacities in social protection management is critical in this context. To ensure sustainability, the policy must be funded at both national and departmental levels.

The PNPPS clearly indicates SIMAST's data updates as a strategic priority as it is required for more precise targeting of social protection beneficiaries.

Output 2: Training, professional integration and building livelihoods, especially for small producers in support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARNDR) and MAST

1. Multipurpose unconditional cash social transfers available to the most vulnerable, with at least 40% female-headed households
2. Capacitate highly vulnerable households, including at least 40% female-headed households, to run productive nutrition-sensitive home gardens through training and inputs

Justification: Some most vulnerable households covered by WFP's regular cash-based transfer (CBT) will benefit from top-ups from UNICEF and FAO to cover non-food expenditures (education, health, asset building), whose amounts will be based on the MEB defined by the Cash-Based Working Group. Social protection infrastructure (such as SIMAST for targeting and Payment Systems) will be used when possible. At least 40% female-headed households will benefit from both the top-up and be empowered in setting-up home gardens. Nutrition-sensitive home gardens have the potential to improve both nutritional and economic outcomes for households whose situation degraded with COVID-19. These interventions seek to enhance vulnerable households' self-reliance to meet their right to food, in line with PNPPS' pillar 4 of the for shock-responsive social protection.

Output 3: Deprived and vulnerable households have an increased access to a minimum income, basic social services, including increased access to WASH and nutrition services

- 3.1 Farmer associations, with a strong representation of women and smallholder farmers, are capacitated to supply school canteens
- 3.2 Advocacy towards buyers of the school meals programme to adapt their purchasing rules and procedures to the characteristics of the supply of locally produced food
- 3.3 Optimal health, nutrition and caregiving practices are promoted through community members' training and sensitization

Justification: Creating an enabling environment that supports smallholder farmers in strengthening their livelihoods with new market opportunities is expected to alleviate the COVID-19 socio-economic impact. This also contributes to improve social cohesion. This intervention supports pillar 2 of the PNPPS on work, employment and employability, with a focus to strengthening agricultural livelihoods. The school feeding scheme contributes to pillar 1 of the PNPPS focused on childhood and can support local farmers' livelihood by giving preference to locally grown food production, with direct purchase. This also lessens the reliance on imported food, undermined by COVID-19. The pandemic also makes the precarious WASH situation critical. The provision of WASH is essential to protect human health during and help avoid infectious disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 outbreak. Access to WASH is crucial for good outcomes in health, nutrition, education and livelihoods, in line with the right to health. Reducing the time spent collecting water is a critical step in the economic empowerment of poor women and girls. WASH improvement benefits more the poorest people^[1], those furthest left behind. Continued support to WASH access, through a community approach, essential to tackling poverty, hunger, ill-health and inequality, will be provided.

Output 4: Monitoring and evaluation of all components

- 4.1 The contribution of the activities implemented to improving livelihood is monitored and assessed by the end of the intervention

Justification: This pilot project requires strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to identify the impact on populations' livelihood. This component is integrated in all activities, and in addition to a dedicated share of the budget, WFP will make its M&E capacities available to this project. Accountability to affected populations will be ensured through a complaints and feedback mechanism providing channels for the beneficiaries to flag abuses in respect to their rights.

Vulnerability criteria and targeting

In line with the PNPPS, vulnerability criteria will be based on SIMAST data informing on the most vulnerable households in Grand'Anse. In Grand'Anse, all households have already been integrated in the SIMAST database. SIMAST relies on a Proxy Means Test called Human Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (HDVI) and is set to cover 25% of Haiti's population by mid-2021. It is the largest national database on socioeconomic vulnerability and includes gender disaggregated data.

Theory of change

The programme will support governments' efforts to expand and refine multisectoral social protection instruments, their implementation and assertion of beneficiaries' entitlements. Integration of social protection with other development interventions will broaden coverage and contribute to beneficiaries' longer-term resilience.

The programme's intervention logic refers to the following results chain:

Goal: By 2021, the community's well-being in Grand'Anse is improved in the poorest households through the implementation of an integrated social protection scheme based on the PNPPS to reduce poverty and increase resilience

To achieve this goal, the program aims to address the following issues and bottlenecks:

- *Poor leadership by the Government:* To ensure government ownership and engagement, the programme will leverage and build on existing institutions with a strong collaboration with the PNPPS coordinating body. The targeting of beneficiaries will be hosted by the MAST operating at local level with full community participation.
- *Low quality of reporting:* The programme will promote a multi-actor framework (NGOs, municipalities, implementing partner, third party) to improve interventions monitoring, settlement of grievances, specifically at community level, which will increase the quality and accountability of reporting.
- *Persistence of behaviour-related bottlenecks:* Efforts should focus on communication for development and community engagement to drive synergies between the programme components, with emphasis on addressing social norm-related bottlenecks.
- *Misuse of resources by partners:* FAO, UNICEF and WFP will routinely conduct integrated programme monitoring missions with the GoH at all levels within the framework of the plan of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). HACT requires offices to systematically assess the level of risk before making cash transfers to a partner, and to adjust their method of funding and assurance practices accordingly.

This programme will help the country in its efforts to get back on track towards Agenda 2030. It contributes to the progressive achievement of SDGs 1: "No poverty", 2 "Zero hunger" and 10: "Reduced inequalities". It promotes progress towards goals 3: "Good health and well-being", 5: "Gender equality", 8: "Decent work and economic growth", 16: "Peaceful and inclusive societies" and 17: "Partnerships for the goals".

The **outcome** is to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, through piloting an integrated social protection scheme in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level.

The theory of change logic goes from interventions to outputs and from outputs to outcome as follows:

If

1.1 A budgeted PNPPS national action plan is developed under the patronage of the Social Protection Sectoral Table;

1.2. A budgeted PNPPS departmental action plan for the Grand'Anse is supported under the patronage of the Social Protection Departmental Sectoral Table;

1.3 The information system of the MAST at central level and Grand'Anse levels are strengthened to regulate, coordinate and manage social protection initiatives through improved governance;

Then

The institutionalization and implementation of the PNPPS by MAST will be operational at the central and departmental (Grand'Anse) levels (result 1).

If

2.1 Unconditional social transfer are made available to most vulnerable households, including at least 40% female headed households;

2.2 Most vulnerable households are capacitated to run productive nutrition-sensitive home gardens;

Then

The livelihoods, especially for small producers are professionally integrated, built and strengthened (result 2).

If

- 3.1 Farmer associations with a strong representation of women and smallholder farmers are capacitated to supply schools' canteens
- 3.2 Advocacy towards buyers of school meals programme to adapt their purchasing rules and procedures to the characteristics of the supply of locally produced food
- 3.3 Optimal health, nutrition and caregiving practices are promoted through community training and sensitization

Then

Deprived and vulnerable households have increased access to a minimum income, basic social services, including increased access to WASH and nutrition services (result 3).

Through demonstrating the potential of social protection systems to meet basic needs and protect households and specifically respond to the differing demands in contexts of emergencies, structural fragility, crises, and to help create income-generating activities, the programme envisions to build on the following enablers:

- Develop a set of cash transfer tools for market assessments, transfer modalities, risk assessments, complaint mechanisms;
- Promote community-based norms for child development, protection and promote gender sensitivity.

[1] WHO (2012). Global costs and benefits of drinking water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal cover. World Health Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland

CN_III.
Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.

This project contributes to enhance social cohesion and community mobilization by the strengthening local civil society organisations (CSOs), farmers associations, women associations and parents in Grand'Anse. Capacitation of local CSOs support longer-term benefits as it enables members of the local society, especially those in the weakest position, to be equipped with the knowledge and capacities to claim their human rights.

The interventions outlined in the proposal are to be considered as a pilot project; successful activities could then not only continue to be sustained in the department of Grand'Anse but also be replicated in other departments of the country as well. This phase will demonstrate the impact of the social protection approach in Grand'Anse on vulnerable populations' livelihood and resilience to shocks such as the COVID-19 socio-economic impacts. Successful implementation will lay the base for more actions, attract interest from development partners and facilitate resource mobilization.

- Resource mobilization and mapping of potential funding partners:

This project will seek to steer advocacy efforts for the financial and organizational sustainability of NSPPP through the elaboration of budgeted PNPPS national and departmental action plans, which shall lead to financial commitments within the GoH's next budget (either through domestic budget or external partners' budget support) and/or from GoH's financial partners. This includes the analysis of potential partners, and the identification of relevant funding mechanisms for Haiti, including through international financing institutions, foundations and the private sector. Governance strengthening (through financing mechanism) and capacity building (through development of action plan and targeting) conducted in this pilot project in Grand'Anse is one of the requirements for attracting development partners to support the GoH in implementing the PNPPS at national scale.

- **This project proposal relies on the experience and complementary skills of the three agencies in Grand'Anse** and will create synergies between and build on interventions already taking place.

Strengthening the activity continuum (Nexus) between COVID-19 emergency response and post-COVID interventions to catalyze socioeconomic recovery: 14,300 households in 7 communes of Grand'Anse will be covered by WFP's COVID-19 emergency response until April 2021. This COVID-19 emergency response consists in 4 monthly cycles of cash or in-kind distribution worth 82 USD for cash (70% of monthly improved food basket value per household - calculated by the GoH); or 1,700 calories per person per day for 30 days for in-kind distribution. Multipurpose unconditional cash transfers (UCT) will catalyze targeted households' socioeconomic recovery. This due to more frequent multipurpose cash-based transfers that bring in larger benefits in terms of income anticipation and consumption for them. The elaboration of a drafted PNPPS action plan for Grand'Anse within this project shall also set the foundations of a new social safety net targeting the most vulnerable households in Grand'Anse, many of which are female headed. Besides, WFP supports interventions providing 31,000 pupils with school meals in this department, with 131 schools supported. This provides a good base for linking smallholder farmers to school feeding schemes.

In addition, an emergency response planned before COVID-19 and assisting the most vulnerable households affected by the food crisis is ongoing in Grand'Anse, with the objective to restart agricultural production for the most vulnerable households. This response, operated by FAO and reframed to operate in the COVID-19 context, provides the most vulnerable households with agricultural support in Grand'Anse, in Dame Marie (2,050 households), Abricot (2,050 households), Bombon (1,850 households) and Anse d'Hainaut (1,800 households). This includes the provision of seeds and plant material for climate-resilient crop planting, with at least 40% of

Reviewer
Overall grade: 1. Well argued project, clear geographic focus - interesting opportunity to learn international social protection approach and system. Concern over need and time implications of developing an Action Plan. Is it needed? pilot phase is it COVID-19 development emerger

women beneficiaries, for their resumption of agricultural production at the start of the agricultural spring season. Multipurpose UCT activities planned within this project, as well as linking farmers associations with sustainable income generating schemes (via home-grown school feeding) will offer benefit continuation for selected beneficiaries. In addition, a project is ongoing preventing and responding to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on food security with cash-based transfer in Grand'Anse (urban and peri-urban areas of the city of Jérémie and commune of Les Irois).

Innovative approach

This approach recognizes the complementarity of food, livelihoods and nutrition assistance, as well as other critical support to meet basic needs.

All three UN recipients of this project (FAO, UNICEF, and WFP) will use SIMAST (the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor Information System) as their unique targeting tool to select their beneficiaries. This government-owned information system includes data on socioeconomic vulnerability of all Grand'Anse's households and relies on a proxy-means test which ranks households in 4 categories from "least" to most "vulnerable." Using SIMAST as a common targeting tool will not only ensure coherence within recipient interventions (avoiding targeting fragmentation or duplication) but also consolidate GoH's social protection systems as reference and preferred tools for social programme beneficiary enrolment and targeting. SIMAST will also be reinforced in Grand'Anse through the update of SIMAST data for 5,000 Grand'Anse households thanks to this project.

Joint Multipurpose Unconditional Cash Transfers interventions constitute the second-biggest innovation of this project. Haiti's Cash-Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG), which is composed of government and non-government humanitarian and development actors, sets the value of the MEB annually in Haiti. The MEB value corresponds to the cash amount which covers households' basic needs' monthly consumption (including food, education, health, etc., i.e. multipurpose). Through this project, all three UN recipients will combine their CBT financial commitments to provide selected beneficiaries with joint multipurpose UCT, with each UN agency covering portions of the cash value being transferred and set according to the MEB cost breakdown. This is the first time such an innovative approach is being applied in Haiti.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.

FAO, UNICEF and WFP will work together to support the GoH, and more specifically the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation in implementing this pilot project in Grand'Anse for the implementation of the PNPPS. They will jointly oversee the implementation of this project. The agencies accord outmost important to monitoring and evaluation, as presented in output 4 of this concept note.

The Food Agriculture Organization has developed a dynamic partnership with the Haitian Government for more than 40 years. FAO plays a leadership role in the agricultural sector to strengthen support structures for the implementation of programmes aimed at food and nutrition security. FAO recognizes the critical role social protection plays in strengthening food and nutrition security, poverty eradication and rural development, as well as in enhancing the resilience of livelihoods to shocks and stresses, such as the impacts of COVID-19.

The FAO country office in Haiti works on both emergency and development interventions. FAO assistance in Haiti is shaped by the 2017-2020 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), which is centred on four priority areas: institutional capacity building on food and nutrition security, to ensure that information systems are functional and intersectoral interventions are integrated and coordinated; development of agricultural value chains, to develop a high-performance agriculture sector; conservation and management of natural resources including strengthening of related information systems; and building resilience to disasters and food crises, developing post-disaster policies adopting appropriate environmental and climate change policies. FAO's work is multidisciplinary and uses various entry point to reach its goals including social protection and safety nets, especially relevant in this project. With about fifty employees, and a presence at both national and departmental levels (currently in 4 departments, including Grand'Anse). The FAO office in Haiti can benefit from extra expertise when needed from the regional and subregional offices and its headquarters, in which a Division is dedicated to social protection and an Office to Emergencies and Resilience, which provides scale-up assistance to FAO Haiti, including through surge support and operational and technical assistance.

Over the past biennium, FAO technical support to the GoH has led to the following results that are especially relevant to this project:

- The establishment of over 200 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), including in Grand'Anse, to improve production, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products;
- The establishment of a Haitian Parliamentary Front against Hunger;
- The training of food security national coordination staff;
- A draft law on school feeding;
- The elaboration of a National Policy and Strategy for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition;
- The development of city, departmental and national plans on food and nutrition security;
- The creation of food producer groups trained, equipped and mentored to produce, process package and market their products.

...

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been working in Haiti since 1969. The main WFP office in Haiti is in Port-au-Prince, and WFP has sub-offices and antennas in Gonaïves (Artibonite), Cap-Haïtien (North), Les Cayes (South) and Jacmel (South East). The WFP team in Haiti is composed of 148 national staff and 32 international staff based both in the field and in Port-au-Prince. These staff members have a deep knowledge of the needs, challenges and solutions for implementing food assistance and nutrition interventions and to ensure an effective supply chain. The various WFP units also bring an expertise in the reinforcement of government capacities, supply chain and logistics, and mapping vulnerability. In addition, WFP Haiti maintains strong relationships with local partners and well-established networks throughout the country.

WFP Haiti's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) lays out the strategic response plan over a four-year period. This plan is agreed on with the GoH and is approved by WFP's Executive Board as a strategic framework within which WFP can contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger. The CSP was created around six strategic outcomes to help achieve food and nutrition security in Haiti:

- Crisis-affected populations in Haiti can meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis;
- Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year;
- Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023;
- Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks by 2023;
- Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacities to achieve zero hunger by 2030; Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year.

Within the framework of this plan, WFP has also created an emergency operational plan (CONOPS 1) beginning in November 2019 to respond to the deteriorating food security situation outlined in the October 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise, which identified 1 million people in the emergency phase (IPC 4) in need of food assistance. The CONOPS 1 outlined a plan to meet the needs of 700,000 of those in need and added a seventh strategic objective: the Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and given the IPC projections for the period from March to June 2020 and EFSA data, WFP has now created a second emergency response plan (CONOPS 2) to scale up, as estimates now indicate that 1.6 million Haitians may be facing severe hunger. This new plan targets 1.3 million people for emergency food assistance.

WFP has also assisted the GoH in the development of SIMAST (MAST Information System), and in the elaboration process of its new PNPPS by playing the secretariat role of the PNPPS drafting committee, specially tasked by MAST's Social Protection Sectoral Table to draft a new Social Protection Policy.

United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) niche lies in fostering child rights within enhanced community resilience, particularly through interventions in education, nutrition and water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) in communities.

The WASH component will help the Government improve access to drinking water and sanitation, eliminate open defecation and promote good hygiene practices in communities, schools and health centres, especially in rural areas. Against a backdrop of climate change, natural disasters (drought and flooding) and emerging epidemics, UNICEF will focus its efforts on improving equitable access to cost-effective technologies for WASH. Strategic partnerships will be consolidated with the Ministries of Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) and of Health (MSPP), as well as key civil society organizations (CSOs) and technical and financial partners.

UNICEF also works to encourage the scale-up of child-sensitive approaches, which lead to an improved social protection system that can play a vital role in strengthening access to and demand for quality basic services by removing or reducing the financial barriers to accessing these services. It also provides continued support to strengthen the national social protection systems by promoting equity; coverage; increasing greater awareness of the population through education and communication for development (C4D) initiatives; uptake of social safety nets at national level, etc. However, there is a critical need to make the scheme more inclusive for children and to address gender-specific equity gaps and deprivations; enhance the sensitivity of parents, caregivers, community members and service providers to children's needs and rights. For this, it is critical to experiment a coherent approach to C4D including promotion of positive social norms for realization of child rights with equity, and capacity development of stakeholders and duty bearers, to ensure increased and improved investments in children's well-beings.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) is the line ministry in charge of social protection and promotion and labor regulation in Haiti. Mrs. Nicole Altidor is currently MAST Minister (since March 2020). MAST employs 3,456 staff both at the central and departmental level with a budget of US\$38.3 million for the 2019 fiscal year. In June 2020, the GoH validated a new National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS) which was technically elaborated and drafted under the leadership of MAST with the technical assistance of WFP. The PNPPS highlights shock-responsive social protection as 1 out of the 4 strategic priorities for the GoH in the area of social protection until 2040, and clearly refers to social protection as a means to effectively respond to pandemic shocks and alleviate its impacts on affected populations. MAST also plays a leading role within the social protection

	<p>governance structure in Haiti by heading key dedicated strategic committees such as the Social Protection Sectoral Table (TSPS), Social Protection Departmental Sectoral Tables (TDSPS), Information Systems and Targeting Technical Group.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP): Based on the specific country context in Haiti, the strategy for scaling up nutrition will help to reduce malnutrition through preventive nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions, using a multi-sectoral approach at community level.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MANDR) is the state body responsible for defining the economic policy in the areas of agriculture, livestock, renewable natural resources and of rural development. The MANDR sets the Government's objectives in terms of agricultural policy and management of renewable natural resources, promotes positive changes in the rural environment through the increase of production, farmers' capacity building, transfer of adapted technologies, identifying promising niches and markets for producers, promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship, identifying processing techniques with high added value, and creating agricultural and non-agricultural employment in rural areas. The ministry has decentralized directorates in the 10 departments of Haiti, including Grand'Anse, and at municipality level, with the Communal Agricultural Offices where it supports the local authorities.</p> <p>The National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) provides a continued support to access WASH as an essential component of an integrated approach to tackling poverty, hunger, ill-health and inequality. For this, DINEPA will continue to prioritize the end of open defecation practices and improved access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home and schools in order to progressively eliminate inequalities in access to basic services.</p>	
P_V. Target population	<p>FAO and UNICEF will target beneficiaries collaboratively based on data-driven needs, recognizing the complementarity of food, livelihoods and nutrition assistance, as well as other critical support to meet basic needs. Given the multiple needs of vulnerable populations, a multi-sectoral package is proposed, for which a joint targeting process is being established to identify those furthest left behind, anchored in the humanitarian principles of "do no harm". This assistance will be calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), in line with the objectives.</p> <p>The project will contribute to the strengthening of the gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach to programming. Evidence and lessons learned from this study will guide the set-up of a participatory M&E system. Monitoring will be focused on the effective participation of children and vulnerable families and the main drivers of deprivations among children identified by the study. Such a participatory process will be conducive to the creation of an enabling environment for planning and implementing appropriate corrective measures, improving project performance and ownership. Capacity-building of communities in the targeted municipalities will guarantee their effective participation in different step of project implementation and their citizenship engagement in achieving expected results. Achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be documented through participatory approaches such as the most significant changes. Good practices and lessons learned documented will be used for reporting purposes, for ensuring the visibility of results achieved in implementing the project and for developing evidence-based advocacy for the scaling-up of the project interventions.</p> <p>The project will benefit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 households representing 5,000 people through livelihoods support with a minimum of 40% being women-headed households • 8,000 children receiving multiple micronutrient powders (MNPs) • 3,000 children with increased school participation • 30 youth organizations • 10 community-based organizations • 200 community members 	See above

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	

Target	Description
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Secondary Goals	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_1.3	% TARGET_10.4	% TARGET_2.3	% TARGET_1.5	% TARGET_10.2	% Total
UNICEF	15	5	10	50	20	100
FAO	15	5	50	10	20	100
Total contribution by target	30	10	60	60	40	
Project contribution to SDG by target	15	5	30	30	20	100

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Modified By	Modified On
Reviewer#2HaitiIntegratedsocialprotection.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative	Overall Comments: 20. A very well presented theory of change, with a clear explanation of needs and how precisely they will be addressed by three agencies. One missing element is leveraging IFIs, but funding for Haiti seems profoundly scarce.	grogan@un.org	Sep 03, 2020

Haiti1 Assessment of Proposals by Reviewers RC Assessment_27 Aug1.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative	This is a very strong concept note which should be recommended for further development into a full proposal.	owen.shumba@undp.org	Sep 07, 2020
Reviewer3Haiti integrated vulnerable households support.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative		jacquand@un.org	Sep 09, 2020

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description			
A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level					
	The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS	The PNPPS was adopted in June 2020. A budgeted plan is required to set priorities for action within a dedicated timeframe and ensure PNPPS implementation whilst being adapted at departmental level. To create a social protection and promotion system at departmental level, coordinated and regulated by MAST and with a gender perspective, a PNPPS action plan needs to be established in coordination with all public and non-public stakeholders, assuming social protection or social promotion functions or engaged in sectoral policies. Developing capacities at departmental level on the PNPPS is critical to ensure its implementation and sustainability. The support to the national sectoral table and the reactivation of Grand'Anse departmental sectoral table with adequate capacities in social protection management is critical in this context. To ensure sustainability, the policy must be funded at both national and departmental levels. The PNPPS clearly indicates SIMAST's data updates as a strategic priority as it is required for more precise targeting of social protection beneficiaries.			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations

Outcome	Output	Description			
	1.1. Support the development of a budgeted PNPPS national action plan under the patronage of the Social Protection Sectoral Table	Technical meeting; advocacy action; contribution to development of the plan; coordination meetings with MAST	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	1.2. Support the development of a budgeted PNPPS departmental action plan in Grand'Anse under the patronage of the Social Protection Departmental Sectoral Table	Technical meeting; advocacy action; contribution to development of the plan; coordination meetings with MAST	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	1.3. Strengthen MAST at central level and Grand'Anse department levels, to regulate, coordinate and manage social protection initiatives through improved governance	Capacity building activity	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations

Outcome	Output	Description			
	1.4. Define a comprehensive framework for the financing of the PNPPS National plan and the Grand'Anse plan	Development and review of the documents; coordination meetings with MAST	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	1.5. 5,000 additional Households of Grand'Anse are registered and/or updated within SIMAST (the information system of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor)	Support to the development of the registry; coordination meetings with MAST	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	<p>Communities have strengthened capacities for addressing demand through training, professional integration and building of livelihoods, especially small producers in support to MARNDR and MAST</p>	<p>Targeted vulnerable households will benefit from top-ups from UNICEF and FAO to cover non-food expenditures (education, health, asset building) whose amounts will be based on the MEB defined by Cash-Based Working Group. Social protection infrastructure (such as SIMAST for targeting and Payment Systems) will be used when possible. At least 40% female-headed households will benefit from both the top-up and be empowered in setting-up home gardens. Nutrition sensitive home gardens have the potential to improve both nutritional and economic outcomes for household level whose situation degraded with COVID-19. These interventions seek to enhance vulnerable household's self-reliance to meet their rights to food, in line with PNPPS' pillar 4 of the for shock-responsive social protection.</p>			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	2.1 Multipurpose unconditional cash transfer available to most vulnerable with at least 40% female-headed households	Contract with Financing institution; Building the beneficiary lists ; Transfer of cash and monitoring;	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	2.2 Capacitate highly vulnerable households, including at least 40% female-headed households, to run productive nutrition-sensitive home gardens through training and inputs	Identification of the beneficiary list; inputs procurement; inputs and equipment distribution for for small gardening and livestock; Training on improved agriculture technology; Monitoring	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations

Outcome	Output	Description			
	<p>Deprived and vulnerable households have an increased access to a minimum income, basic social services, including increased access to WASH and nutrition services to enable children achieve their full potential.</p>	<p>Creating an enabling environment that support smallholder farmers in strengthening their livelihoods with new market opportunities is expected to alleviate the COVID-19 socioeconomic impacts. This also contributes to improved social cohesion. This intervention supports pillar 2 of the NPSPP on work, employment and employability, with a focus to strengthening agricultural livelihoods. School feeding scheme contribute to pillar 1 of the PNPPS focused on childhood and can support local farmers' livelihoods by giving preference to locally grown food production, with direct purchase. This also lessen the reliance on imported food, undermined by COVID-19. The pandemic also makes the precarious WASH situation critical (60% of households without soap or water, 66% not treating the water before consuming it and 26% lacking access to an improved water source- (HRP,2020). The provision of WASH is essential to protect human health during infectious disease outbreaks, including the COVID-19 outbreak. Access to WASH is crucial for good outcomes in health, nutrition, education and livelihoods, in line with the human right to health. Reducing the time spent collecting water is a critical step in the economic empowerment of poor women and girls. WASH improvement benefits more the poorest people , leaving no one behind. A continued support to WASH access, through a community approach is essential to tackling poverty, hunger, ill-health and inequality will be provided.</p>			
Activities					
Title		Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
Farmer associations with a strong representation of women and smallholder farmers are capacitated to supply schools' canteens		Training and capacity building	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Advocacy towards buyers of the school meals programme to adapt their purchasing rules and procedures to the characteristics of the supply of locally produced food	Advocacy meetings;	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	Optimal health, nutrition and caregiving practices are promoted through community members' training and sensitization	Awareness session with beneficiaries (Nutrition sensitive intervention, child sensitive social protection); Distribution of MNPs; nutrition screening; School enrolment; Outreach and communication (C4D) towards behavioral change; session on Gender based violence prevention and response	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	The project is monitored and evaluated in all its components	This pilot projects requires strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to identify the impact on populations' livelihood. This component is integrated in all activities, and in addition to a dedicated share of the budget, WFP will make its M&E capacities available to this project. Accountability to affected populations will be ensured through a complaints and feedback mechanism providing channels for the beneficiaries to flag abuses in respect to their rights.			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	The contribution of the activities implemented to improving livelihood is monitored and assessed by the end of the intervention	Systematic tracking of activities ; Development of a monitoring matrix	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations
	The contribution of the project is evaluated for scalability purpose	Monthly reports; joint monitoring activity	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Government institutions in Grand'Anse (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation) Local and international non-governmental organizations

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.											

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.											

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 1.1		Existence of a budgeted PNPPS departmental action plan under the patronage of the Social Protection Sectoral Table is available	Policy	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS</p>
No components available.											
Output indicator 1.2		Existence of a Departmental Sectoral Table of the PNPPS set with a functional coordination mechanism	Policy	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 1.3		Existence of concrete governance mechanism at national and departmental level (Grand'Anse) of the MAST that are leverage to strengthen , regulate, coordinate, and manage social protection initiatives	Policy	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS</p>
No components available.											
Output indicator 1.4		Existence of a comprehensive framework for the financing of the PNPPS National plan and the Grand'Anse plan	Policy	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 1.5		Existence of a complete targeting of vulnerable households (desegregated by sex) in Grand'Anse through the updated information system (SIMAST)	Other	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The department of MAST in Grand'Anse is fully supported to drive institutionalization and implementation of PNPPS</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 2.1		% of male and female households practicing improved agricultural technologies	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage	0	2021	40	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: Communities have strengthened capacities for addressing demand through training, professional integration and building of livelihoods, especially small producers in support to MARNDR and MAST</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 2.2		# of women that received equipment and training for small gardening and livestock	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number	0	2021	400	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: Communities have strengthened capacities for addressing demand through training, professional integration and building of livelihoods, especially small producers in support to MARNDR and MAST</p>
No components available.											
Output indicator 2.3		# of households that adopted appropriate food utilization practices	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number	0	2021	2000	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 2.4		Percent of targeted beneficiaries who accessed financial services	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage	0	2021	25	2022	
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 2.5		% of women operating viable income generating activity	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage	0	2021	50	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.1		Number of youth organizations participating in planning and monitoring processes	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number	0	2021	30	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.1		Number of community-based organizations participating in coordination mechanism for the child sensitive social protection programme	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number	0	2021	10	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: Communities have strengthened capacities for addressing demand through training, professional integration and building of livelihoods, especially small producers in support to MARNDR and MAST</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 3.3		Number of children 6-23 months. that received MNPs	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	8000	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.4		Number of children 6-23 months screened at community level and referred to health facilities	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	50000	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.5		Number of community members sensitized on nutrition-sensitive interventions (infant-young child feeding practices).	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	200	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.6		Number of members of communal coordination mechanism for social protection trained in child sensitive social protection in the targeted municipalities	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	20	2022	
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 3.7		# of children with increase children's school participation (school enrolment and regular school attendance)	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage ra	0	2021	3000	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.8		% of decreased in undernourished children	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage ra	tbd	2021	50	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.9		Number of Outreach and communication (C4D) implemented towards behavioural change	Capacity	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	10	2022	
No components available.											
Output indicator 3.10		%of Women, men, girls and boys who participated in Gender based violence prevention and response	Beneficiaries	At closure	Others	Percentage ra	nd	2021	90	2022	
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 4.1		Existence of a systematic tracking of activities for effective targeting, allocation and use of tools and equipment provided to beneficiaries is ensured	Other	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The project is monitored and evaluated in all its components</p>
No components available.											
Output indicator 4.2		Existence of a results-based monitoring matrix where each result (output and outcome) is assigned with specific indicators with baseline and targets and means of verification is finalised at the inception phase	Other	At closure	Others	Yes/No ra	no	2021	yes	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The project is monitored and evaluated in all its components</p>
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Output indicator 4.3		# of monthly activities reports finalized and shared	Other	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	6	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The project is monitored and evaluated in all its components</p>
No components available.											
Output indicator 4.4		Number of joint monitoring visits organised	Other	At closure	Others	Number ra	0	2021	1	2022	<p>Outcome: A pilot integrated social protection scheme mitigates the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience to shocks, in Grand'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at national level</p> <p>Output: The project is monitored and evaluated in all its components</p>
No components available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
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Natural Disaster : Cyclone and floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	High	Possible	Extreme	Put activities on holds during one month or more and prioritize the humanitarian response. Request for No-Cost-Extension. Advocate relevant authorities for strengthening disaster risk management, including anticipatory action and preparedness.	patrick.david@fao.org
Natural disaster : drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	Medium	Possible	Major	Promote anticipatory actions such as using drought-tolerant seed varieties and rehabilitating water points ahead of the drought; Strengthen access to water for humans and livestock; Advocate for strengthened and sustainable disaster risk management.	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Political instability at central level (rapid turnover of the government;)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political 	Very High	Very Likely	Moderate	Working closely with the decentralized institutions; preposition;	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Country blockage (road block, restriction on all movements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political 	High	Likely	Major	Preposition of inputs; equipment and fuel, if relevant, in the project areas; strengthen capacity and empowerment of the staff directly based in the field; work remotely; organize virtual consultations for supervision;	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Civil unrest in Grand Anse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	Low	Rare	Moderate	Advocate towards authorities to facilitate security and access to beneficiaries and project areas; Provide strengthened security guidance and support to the field staff; Strengthen security of warehouse; Put activities on holds in case of uncontrolled situation;	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Economic crisis : Fluctuation of the exchange rate (local currency vs the US Dollar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial 	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Revise the project and propose a budget revision to the MPTF Secretariat to adjust the inputs amounts and salaries to the available budget in HTG.	patrick.david@fao.org
Economic crisis : soaring price of imported goods/inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	Low	Possible	Minor	Anticipate procurements of goods and equipment; Continue promoting locally produced goods; Monitor global economic indicator and analysis	patrick.david@fao.org

Inefficient local market : Failure of vendors to deliver goods and services in quantity and quality required. Non-timely delivery of goods of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	Medium	Likely	Moderate	Regular update of the local vendor database conducted by the Procurement Unit; Cross-check reference of vendors prior awarding contracts; Use of Dominican Market through UN Offices in Dominican Republic;	patrick.david@fao.org
COVID-19 uncontrolled spread : Containment measures and lockdown limit or prevent the project implementation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental Operational 	High	Likely	Major	Work remotely with minimum staff in the offices; provide refresher COVID-19 prevention awareness ; supply additional Personal Protection Equipment; Adapt face-to-face interventions with the beneficiaries to guarantee social distancing; provide COVID-19 prevention awareness to the beneficiaries.	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Inability of the Financial institutions to transfer the cash to the beneficiaries;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Operational 	Low	Unlikely	Major	Strengthen the monitoring of financing institutions; Assess alternative financing institutions; change the modalities of transfer; provide adequate, timely and careful communication to the beneficiaries	rdetorcy@unicef.org
Fraud and misuse of project resources especially for CBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial 	Low	Rare	Moderate	Follow the CBT working group, UN and Agencies standard rules and procedures; Set up adequate monitoring and strengthen the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) mechanism;	rdetorcy@unicef.org

Budget by UNSDG Categories

Budget Lines	Description	FAO (7%)	UNICEF (7%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		75,950	32,000	107,950
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		126,910	90,000	216,910
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		1,300	0	1,300
4. Contractual services		55,000	65,000	120,000
5. Travel		15,800	11,000	26,800
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		100,000	173,000	273,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		44,322	9,000	53,322
Sub Total Project Costs		419,282	380,000	799,282
8. Indirect Support Costs		29,350	26,600	55,950

Total		448,632	406,600	855,232
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Country: Haiti

Programme Title: Integrated social protection scheme to mitigate impacts of COVID-19 and increase most vulnerable households' resilience

Signature Page

<p>UN Resident Coordinator:</p> <p>Name: Bruno Lemarquis</p> <p>Email: Bruno.lemarquis@un.org</p>	<p>Signature: <i>Bruno Lemarquis</i></p> <p>Date: 25-Jun-2021</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization:</p> <p>Name of Signatory (Head of Organization): UNICEF</p> <p>Title: Representative</p> <p>Email: bmaes@unicef.org</p>	<p>Signature: <i>Bruno Maes</i></p> <p>Date: 25-Jun-2021</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization: FAO</p> <p>Name of Signatory (Head of Organization): Jose Luis Fernandez</p> <p>Title: Representative</p> <p>Email: JoseLuis.Fernandez@fao.org</p>	<p>Signature: <i>Jose Luis Fernandez</i></p> <p>Date: 25-Jun-2021</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization:</p> <p>Name of Signatory (Head of Organization):</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Email:</p>	<p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization:</p> <p>Name of Signatory (Head of Organization):</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Email:</p>	<p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>