

Joint Programme Document

A. COVER PAGE

1. Fund Name: Joint SDG Fund

2. MPTFO Project Reference Number

3. Joint programme title: Supporting the economic resilience and food security of young people and women through social protection.

4. Short title: Economic Resilience of youth and women

5. Country and region: Haiti, Department of Grande Anse

6. Resident Coordinator: Bruno Lemarquis, bruno.lemarquis@un.org

7. UN Joint programme focal point :

- Marie-Pascale Ginette Francois, UNDP, marie-pascale.francois@undp.org
- Fabrice Leclercq, ILO, leclercqf@ilo.org
- Lucie Jouanneau, FAO, lucie.jouanneau@fao.org
- Fausta Baptiste, RCO, fausta.baptiste@un.org

8. Government Joint Programme focal point: Pierre Ricot Odney, Minister, Ministry of Social Affairs (MAST), odney2000@yahoo.com

9. Brief description: With an unemployment rate estimated at 14.5%¹ in 2020 Haiti is facing the thorny problem of unemployment. This affects 40%² of the population and is more present among young people and women, who have enormous difficulties in finding a job and earning a decent income. The potential offered by agriculture, including sustainable and resilient practices, through entrepreneurship, has so far been untapped due to the lack of coherent models and regulatory frameworks to leverage the investments offered by programs and projects. The recent publication of two public policies, namely the Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) and the Policy on Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition (PSNSSANH), provides an opportunity for the United Nations system to support the strengthening of institutional mechanisms to target and support vulnerable groups, in particular youth and women, to address barriers and barriers to entry for this group in promising sectors such as agriculture and agribusiness. Under the leadership of Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the joint program aims to strengthen the resilience of youth and women to economic shocks, particularly in the Grande Anse Department. It provides strong support for the institutionalization and operationalization of two public policies which bring various measures to address the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities that Haiti suffers as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and Least Developed Country (LCD).

¹ World Bank, 2020.

² World Bank, 2021

The adoption of these policies are therefore general frameworks that should guide any support focused on vulnerability. Much more, help institutionalize the response to the needs of populations left behind. But there are major challenges to be met to make the latter effective. These could include (i) the lack of concrete programme definitions, (ii) the absence of a national vulnerability database, (i) providing a solution to financing needs.

Also, to contribute to overcome the above-mentioned challenges and support the operationalization of these policies, the joint programme focused mainly on axes 2³ and 4⁴ of the PNPPS in order to strengthen the resilience of young people and women to economic shocks, particularly in the Department of Grande Anse.

The joint program also straddles the three pillars of the PSNSSANH, namely, the political pillar⁵, the operational pillar⁶ and the institutional pillar⁷.

This joint programme will therefore focus on two points:

1) By 2023, improved food security by increasing economic participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness and

2) By 2023, humanitarian and development actors strengthen their coordination of shock reactive for social protection and promotion actions through the establishment of an integrated information system that facilitates targeting, limits duplication and builds resilience

10. Keywords: Integrated information system - public policy coherence - social protection - women - youth - economic resilience - agriculture - food security - Haiti - Grande Anse

11. Overview of budget

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 956,400
Co-funding 1: UNDP	USD 300,000
Co-funding 2: FAO, ILO	USD 598,632
TOTAL	USD 1,855,032

12. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
1-4-2022	31-03-2024	24 months

13. Gender Marker: 2

14. Target groups (including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	X	
Children		X
Girls		X
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities		X

³Work, Employment and Employability

⁴Shock reactive -Social Protection and Promotion

⁵ Pillar 1: Create an enabling and protective environment for food sovereignty, food security and nutrition and for the various sectors relevant to the SSAN to thrive. Pillar 1.3 Legal framework and sectoral policies

⁶ Pillar 2: Make available the goods and services necessary to achieve food sovereignty, food security and nutrition to the entire population, in normal times and in emergency situations following a shock. Pillar 2.1 Agricultural Production, Processing and Marketing.

⁷ Pillar 3: Strengthen national institutions and capacities to finance, coordinate and manage the decentralized implementation of priority national programs and measures in the different sectors of the NSSA with mechanisms to ensure accountability of investments. Pillar 3.2 Coordination of external aid

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Rural workers	X	
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)		X
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)		
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)		X
Persons with albinism		X
Other groups: Food insecure households	X	

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

The human rights mechanisms related to the joint program are mainly the following:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- ILO Social Security Convention (1982) N102
- Recommendations on social protection floors ILO (2012)
- N202 Recommendations on job creation in small and medium-sized enterprises, ILO (1998), N189

16. PUNO and Partners:

16.1 PUNO

- Convening agency:
 - o United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Fernando Hiraldo
UNDP Resident Representative
Fernando.hiraldo@undp.org
- Other PUNO:
 - o The International Labor Organization (ILO)
Fabrice Leclercq
ILO Haiti Representative
leclercqf@ilo.org
 - o The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Jose Luis Fernandez
FAO representative in Haiti
joseluis.fernandez@fao.org

16.2 Partners

(a) Public institutions

Institutions	Contact (Point focal)	Niveau (national, départemental, communal)
Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE)	M. Ricard Pierre (Ministre) M. Wilfrid Trenard (Directeur Général)	National et départemental
Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST) et • Direction Départementale du MAST au niveau de la Grande Anse	M. Pierre Ricot Odney Ministre	National et Départemental
Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR)	Bredy Charlot, Ministre, Route Nationale #1, Damien, Croix des missions, beugene.purdue@gmail.com	National et départemental

Institutions	Contact (Point focal)	Niveau (national, départemental, communal)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction Départementale de l'Agriculture (Grande Anse) Bureaux agricoles communaux (BAC) des communes bénéficiaires 		
Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction de la Planification économiques et sociale Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire Direction de la Coordination des ONG Direction de la Coopération externe Direction départementale Grande Anse du MPCE Unité Nationale d'Observation de la Pauvreté et de l'Exclusion Sociale (UNOPES) 	M. Wilfrid Trenard, Directeur Général, Av. John Brown, Port-au-Prince wilfridtrenard@hotmail.com	National et départemental
Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes (MCFDF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction Départementale Grande Anse 	Mme Sofia Loréus Ministre	National et départemental
Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales (MICT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Délégation Grande Anse Mairies (niveau communal) 		National, départemental, communal
Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie (MCI)	M. Daniel Denis, Directeur Général denisdaniels2@yahoo.fr	National
Ministère de l'économie et des Finances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale (FAES) Institut de Statistiques et d'informatique 		
Office Nationale d'Identification (ONI)		National et départemental
Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA)	Harmel Cazeau, Coordonnateur # 18 Delmas 83, Port-au-Prince hcazeau06@gmail.com	National
Centre National de l'Information Géospatiale (CNIGS)		
Banque de la République d'Haïti		

(b) *Non-state partners*

Organisation	Nom	Niveau
Bureau des droits humains en Haïtienne (BDHH)	Jacques LETANG jacquesletang.avocat@gmail.com	National
Cadre de liaison Inter-ONG	Rose-May Guignard Président du Comité Exécutif coordonnatrice.ciohaiti@gmail.com	National
Collectif Femmes Haïtiennes pour le Progrès Social	Tanya JEAN PIERRE tanoujp2007@yahoo.fr +50936617291	National
Combite pour la Paix et le Développement (CPD)	Fritznel PIERRE pfritznel@yahoo.fr 38908430	National
Fédération Haïtienne des Associations et Institutions de Personnes Handicapées (FHAIPH)	Fabiolla CENORD Jean Chevalier Sanon fabiolle.cenord@live.fr infofhaiph@yahoo.com 37 74 24 3454-0281	National
Foundation Nouvelle Grande Anse (FNGA) – Jérémie	Roosevelt Decimus rdecimus@hotmail.com 37028831	Départemental
Réseau Associatif National pour l'Intégration des personnes handicapées (RANIPH)	Marie Jessie A. Muscadin raniphaiti@yahoo.fr 3457 6157/3528-7459	national
Société Haïtienne d'Aide aux Aveugles (SHAA)	Péan MICHEL ARCHANGE shaveugles@yahoo.com 36951819	national
UFMORHL (Union des Femmes à Mobilité Réduite d'Haïti)	ufmorh@yahoo.fr 3936-3322	National
Alliance pour la Gestion des risques et la continuité des activités (AGERCA)	Gerard Laborde, Président, info@agerca.ht	National
Syndicat des employeurs	Sophia Riboul Directrice Exécutive de l'Association des Industries d'Haïti (ADIH) #7, rue Frank Cardozo, Immeuble Dupuy, Bureau 805, Pétiion-Ville, adih.director@gmail.com	National
Confédération des travailleurs haïtiens (CTH)	cconfederationtravailleursh@yahoo.com	National

DocuSign Envelope ID: 79AF4EF8-0957-44D0-9EE4-0DA3FE1527D4

SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Coordonnateur Résident Bruno Lemarquis</p> <p>Date : [REDACTED] Signature : [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Autorité Nationale de Coordination</p> <p>Nom de l'Institution : ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST)</p>
<p>Agence NU Participante (lead/convening) Fernando Hiraldo Représentant résident PNUD</p> <p>Date : 01-Sep-2021</p> <p>Signature et sceau : [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Nom du/ de la Représentant : S.E. Dr. Ariel Henry (Ministre)</p> <p>Date :</p>
<p>Agence NU Participante</p> <p>Nom : Organisation pour l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation (FAO)</p> <p>Nom du Représentant : Jose Luis Fernandez p.o.</p> <p>Date : 01/09/2021</p> <p>Signature et sceau : [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Signature et sceau</p>
<p>Agence NU Participante</p> <p>Nom : Bureau International du Travail</p> <p>Nom du Représentant : Fabrice Leclercq</p> <p>Date : 1/09/21</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>Signature et sceau</p>



B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Proposal: Building Resilience and Ending Vulnerability in Small Island Developing States (3/2021)

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

- **Outcome 1:** Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Outcomes

3.1 Overall Outcome:

Public institutions are strengthened to effectively implement policies and programmes that ensure the provision of quality basic services in the most underserved communities and increase their resilience to climate-related threats, including through disaster management and risk mitigation (One UN Plan 2020-2022)

3.2 Joint Program Outcomes

- **Outcome 1:** By 2023, improved food security by increasing economic participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness
- **Outcome 2:** By 2023, humanitarian and development actors strengthen their coordination of shock reactive actions for social protection and promotion through the establishment of an integrated information system that facilitates targeting, limits duplication and builds resilience.

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

This joint program aims to strengthen Haiti's capacity in accelerating in achieving the SDGs:

- **SDG 1: "No poverty"**
 - 1.3: Put in place social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context
- **SDG 2: "Zero hunger"**
 - 2.1.2: The selected public institutions are provided with trained staff and effective tools to carry out their mandates in the field of food and nutrition security.
 - 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishermen, including by ensuring equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and non-agricultural employment and value addition opportunities
 - SDG 2.4.1. Poor households benefiting from the program have access to healthy, nutritious, and sufficient food.

- **SDG 10: "Reduced inequalities"**.
 - 10.2.: By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin and religion, or their economic or another status.

It promotes progress towards the SDGs:

- **SDG 5: "Gender equality"**
 - 5.a.: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and resources natural in accordance with domestic law;
- **SDG 8: "Decent work and economic growth"**
 - 8.b.: By 2020, develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment and implement the International Labor Organization's Global Jobs Pact.
- **SDG 17: "Partnerships for the Goals"**.
 - 17.16.: Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, associated with multi-stakeholder partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, specialized knowledge, technologies, and financial resources, in order to help all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve the objectives of sustainable development.

4.2 Expected impact of the Sustainable Development Goals

The joint program will help respond to the national challenges facing the country to end (i) poverty, (ii) hunger, (iii) inequalities, and (iv) promote access to decent work and economic growth.

To help reduce hunger, the joint programme will tackle the high vulnerability and low productivity of women and young people in rural areas, who live particularly on agriculture and petty trading. The joint programme will strengthen their skills in the various trades of the respective value chains to ensure an increase in the economic return of their agricultural activities through an increase in the yields of the plots and a better quality of the processed products.

This will allow women and young people to increase the percentage of energy needs covered by their own agricultural production and the percentage of products marketed to generate income and fight hunger.

To promote access to decent work, agricultural value chains are the pillars of the joint programme to create decent jobs for women and young people. This puts the project in perfect alignment with the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) and the National Policy and Strategy for Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition (PNSSANH).

The joint programme will be based on value chains to contribute to job creation, it will facilitate product traceability, improve agricultural infrastructure (glacis, deposits, roads, irrigation canals, etc.), strengthen the capacity of women and young people in marketing. It will facilitate the access of women and young people to national and/or international markets which offer better prices and position them as real agricultural entrepreneurs.

Through the joint programme, women and youth will have viable agricultural business prototypes from which they can create their own viable businesses in agricultural value chains thereby creating access to decent work.

Consequently, the expected impact in relation to the sustainable development objectives is that women and young people in rural areas will have access to a decent income, will improve their economic resilience and their food and nutritional security through the respective agricultural value chains and will be able to get out of the circle of poverty and hunger, as promote the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS). They will be able to work decently and contribute to economic growth.

Targeting assistance: All the analyses of the current social assistance system show inefficiency, despite the huge budgetary envelopes. The social offer is fragmented into direct aid or protection mechanisms targeting certain people. The joint programme therefore aims to launch discussions on improving targeting and data exchange between the different actors and the different aid platforms. This is through the involvement of local authorities.

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

In the Haitian roadmap for SDGs, 11 SDGs are prioritized including SDG 1, 2, 5, 8 that are especially relevant in this joint programme.

The relevant objectives of the national framework of sustainable development objectives under this joint program are mainly based on four policies and strategies: The Haiti Strategic Development Plan (PSDH); the Post-COVID Economic Recovery Plan (PREPOC 2020-2023); the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS); and the national food sovereignty and security and nutrition policy and strategy in Haiti (PSNSSANH).

More specifically, the joint program is directly linked to three of the four major projects of the PSDH: Economic, Social, and Institutional pillar

The PREPOC (2020-2023) pursues two major objectives (i) stabilize the macroeconomic framework and relaunch growth, and (ii) create the conditions for the revival of economic growth and to support the well-being of the populations through the creation of decent jobs. These objectives are fully aligned with the joint program, with the actions undertaken aimed at diversifying and widening the productive base; improve infrastructure; contribute to social inclusion; support for private sector development and the creation of decent jobs; strengthening governance.

Two major policies recently adopted constitute the real basis of this joint program, with direct support to axes 2, on employment and employability, and 4 on Protection and social promotion reactive to the shocks of the PNPPS; and a direct contribution to the following axes of the PSNSSANH: 2, to make goods and services available to achieve food sovereignty and security and nutrition to the population; 3 on strengthening the national institutions and capacities necessary for the implementation of the policy; and axis 4 on cross-cutting issues such as land use planning, capacity building, gender and the resilience of the PSNSSANH.

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

6.1 Summary:

The theory of change of this joint program can be summarized as follows:

IF a scalable integrated information system (social register) facilitates better targeting and coherence between the interventions of humanitarian and development actors and an alignment of actions with the two public policies targeted; A regulatory framework for enterprise creation in the agricultural sector is put in place **AND** the production skills and access to agricultural inputs and materials of women and

youth in agricultural value chains are strengthened, **THEN** rural women and youth will have access to a decent income, improve their economic resilience and food and nutrition security through enabling agricultural value chains and be able to break out of the cycle of poverty and hunger..

7.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

The underlying assumptions to take under consideration are:

- Consolidation or establishment of the social register to correctly identify the most vulnerable and allow a deeper knowledge of their challenges in each commune. The social register of recipients set up in these 3 municipalities will ensure the establishment of social protection and promotion mechanisms at a decentralized level
- knowledge acquired by women and young people improves their access to the market and their access to credit. Women and young people acquire the necessary skills to strengthen their capacity in the management of micro-enterprises and the introduction to agro industry.
- Improving the regulatory system on agricultural enterprises facilitates the increase in income and the decrease of the rural exodus.
- interventions are carried out in a coordinated and timely manner under the leadership of state actors at national and local level.
- Coordination between UN agencies, and MAST allows for the appropriation of the principles of the common register.

8. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

Not applicable

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

As one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), ranked 163rd out of 188 on the Human Development Index (HDI), Haiti is the poorest country in Latin America and above all one of the most unequal in the world.

Due to its geographical location, the country is particularly prone to natural disasters: hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, drought. Thus, according to Germanwatch's 2017 Global Climate Risk Index (CRI), Haiti is ranked 21st in the Global Index of Countries at Risk and is among the three countries "most heavily affected by weather events between 1996 and 2015". Due to global warming, the repetition and intensity of these crises is increasing.

Unfortunately, Haiti is not only exposed, but also particularly vulnerable. The effects of the degradation of the natural environment, the socio-economic context, government instability and the failure of social services and public policies lead to a deterioration in the living conditions of populations.

Many Haitian families, especially in remote rural areas, do not have access to essential services (water and sanitation, health care, education) or income-generating opportunities: 40 per cent of the population does not have access to an improved water source, 80 per cent has no access to any sanitation facilities and 40 per cent lacks access to health services. Problems of hygiene, malnutrition and food insecurity are common. The unemployment rate is quite high, it was officially 30% between 2019 and 2020. Modest progress in poverty reduction has been mitigated by the ongoing pandemic.

The surveys conducted between July and November 2020 present a gloomy situation for the populations. (i) COVID-19 has led to a further increase in the already extremely high pre-COVID-19 poverty levels, (ii) 32% of respondents reported a loss of income due to COVID-19, (iii) the main reason for this drop in income is the closure of permanent (for 5% of households) or temporary (for 11% of households) businesses and the resulting loss of jobs and income, (iv) in terms of adjustment, 82% of families who reported a loss of income resorted to borrowing or exhausted their stocks and savings to compensate for the loss of income, (v) the Haitian economy faces deep weaknesses and structural and governance deficiencies, and each new crisis (such as COVID-19) adds to the growing dependence on emergency aid. (vi) the current crisis and the inadequacy of the basic service delivery sectors in Haiti are having a significant impact on the food security, livelihoods, and health of Haitian households, especially the most vulnerable ;(vii) the economic impact due to covid-19 is found much more on women than on men with a considerable reduction in employment (23.8%).

Although the population is affected, the figures show that there is a differentiated impact on the different categories. Indeed, it has been shown that women and young people are more impacted by this situation. Indeed, the population is very young and composed of more than 50% of women (55% aged 15 to 34), and this fringe is mostly poor. It faces many challenges in terms of education, access to work, and security. In rural areas, these difficulties are much more pronounced. ⁸Unemployment is particularly high in rural areas where even "odd jobs" are rare. The lack of economic opportunities hampers people's ability to rebuild their lives.

⁸ 35% of young people aged 15 to 24 are unemployed.

The configuration in the great South in Haiti, is the same as at the national level. There is a large proportion of young people and women, most of whom are unemployed. Agriculture, including crops, livestock, and fisheries, represents an important part of the economy in Haiti, contributing 19.8% of its GDP. It provides employment for 50% of the population, 66% in rural areas, of which 25% are women. However, most of the agricultural production focuses on subsistence agriculture and is not able to generate sufficient income to meet household needs.

Small-scale producers generally lack access to appropriate technologies and essential means of production, especially water for irrigation. Post-harvest losses are considerable and often result from the lack of storage and processing facilities. In addition, road infrastructure is in poor condition, and smallholders and poor rural households have extremely limited access to credit to finance their productive activities. A quarter of farm managers are women who manage an average area of 0.74 ha (compared to 0.99 ha for men) per farm. Most women find themselves in tasks related to the processing and sale of agricultural products.

On August 14, 2021, the Great South including Grande Anse, an area targeted by the joint program, of the country was hit by an earthquake of 7.2 on the Richter scale. The consequences of this terrible disaster show nearly 2,000 dead, 400 missing and thousands injured, more than 50,000 homes destroyed and damaged, and the livelihoods of affected households (including their agricultural inputs) at risk increasing their vulnerability by the same vulnerability. A Post-Disaster Assessment (PDNA) was launched at the end of August by the government with support from the UN and other technical and financial partners.

The results of this assessment put the losses in the agricultural sector in billions of dollars. Most populations have lost their production and income-generating activities. According to the ARG, women were more impacted by this disaster. This is because they end up mainly in basic cultures, earn less than men and face increased barriers to participating in the labour market. But despite the structural challenges it faces, the agricultural sector in general, remains one of the growth sectors with the potential to create sustainable and decent jobs, especially for young people and women. Agricultural growth can generate rapid employment growth, which is an essential element in reducing poverty and food insecurity as mentioned in the PNPPS and the PSNSSANH.⁹

But to make the operationalization of these policies coherent and achieve the objectives, it is necessary to have a perfect knowledge of the populations, which requires a harmonization of targeting. The urgency of this action was noted during the recent earthquake. Overlaps and non-coordination between the actions of the different actors, complaints due to the exclusion of certain households, lack of knowledge of household characteristics, have somewhat reduced the impact of aid. According to the results of the AGR,¹⁰ the process of targeting beneficiaries has been much criticized, the ration and the conduct of distributions have been poorly organized, only physically strong people can access. At the same time, putting women and young people at a disadvantage.

In implementing their mandate, both FAO and ILO experienced similar difficulties in targeting most vulnerable people, without a comprehensive government database. Indeed, the main SIMAST information system, while considering criteria such as food-security related vulnerabilities, fails to identify the diversity and complex multiple overlapping vulnerabilities that persist over time. The existing system provides a useful, yet partial solution, that has been experienced first-hand by the PUNO in this Programme. There is therefore a need for a unified register of beneficiaries, to harmonize targeting and record a real change in the lives of populations.

⁹ According to the new National Policy and Strategy for Food Sovereignty and Security, and Nutrition in Haiti (PSNSSANH), the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) at the level of its employability axis

¹⁰ Rapid Analysis Genre: Earth shaking of August 14 in Haiti p.34

1.2 Target groups

The joint programme mainly targets women and young people from vulnerable households in rural areas of the department of Grand 'Anse. These two categories alone constitute more than 50% of the population and participate considerably in the rural economy. However, they have more limited access to resources (limited access to different types of agricultural support services, such as credit, inputs, or mechanization) and to opportunities that would allow them to be more productive.

Many obstacles are the cause, the poor access to land, because although participating in agricultural work, most plots belong to men. It is very difficult to have statistics on the percentage of women and young people owning land because most of the transactions are done outside the legal frameworks. But the literature tells us about the fact that because women and young people experience more difficulties to become homeowners. The low level of education can be blamed (on average the level of education is low among young people, and illiteracy is widespread, especially among women), lack of knowledge of laws in rural areas and strong cultural practices that limit the enjoyment of rights.

Access to finance is a major obstacle for women and young people because they do not have a habit of soliciting loans. Despite this, some manage to take out loans of small amounts compared to men. These small amounts do not allow women to make larger investments to have more profitability in their activities. The lack of guarantees for these women is also unfavourable for them. Their income-generating activities do not give them sufficient collateral value to obtain larger loans. It is therefore important to provide these women and young people with the necessary tools to be more productive and have access to these funding opportunities.

Improved women's access to land, education, financial and extension services, technology, and the rural labour market would result in a significant increase in their productivity and an improvement in agricultural production, food security, economic growth, and social well-being.

Specifically, in the case of young people, it is the segment of the population that is growing the fastest. In Haiti, the government is faced with the challenge of providing young people with work and prospects that guarantee them a future.

In rural areas, where nearly 58% of young people live, the challenges are particularly complex. Constraints on access to land, natural resources, finance, technology, knowledge, information, and education make it difficult for young people to contribute to the rural economy.

Few wishes to remain in rural areas to make a living from agriculture. Too often, the only way out for them is to emigrate to the big cities or abroad. This massive rural exodus to the cities has resulted in the proliferation of gangs and for women the introduction into prostitution networks.

Focusing on women and youth, the programme noticed that investing in rural youth is crucial to ensure dynamic growth of the rural economy. Young people are more likely to take risks, innovate and adopt new technologies. These skills show that the potential return on investment in youth is unlimited, in terms of food security, poverty reduction, job creation and peace and political stability.

1.3 SDG targets

Haiti has undertaken many actions in favor of the promotion of the SDGs, which involve prioritization (11 priority SDGs), awareness-raising campaigns and the preparation of an SDG roadmap. At the same time, many projects are being implemented by the government and its partners contributing significantly to the achievement of these SDGs.

However, Haiti ranks 156th out of 162 in terms of progress on sustainable development. This rank is easily understandable as the country faces enormous difficulties, delaying the expected effects on achieving the SDGs. In addition, in the absence of updated data, the current situation, although critical, is not necessarily well documented.

This joint program is therefore a great opportunity for Haiti insofar as while allowing the acceleration of the achievement of the targeted SDGs, will also highlight a pilot for continuous data collection.

SDG 1: 1.3 Put in place social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and ensure that, by 2030, a significant proportion of the poor and vulnerable benefit from them

The operationalization of the different policies aims to (i) define the conditions of equality between people by taking into account intersectionality, (ii) set out the conditions for each person to be able to build the capacity to act for his personal autonomy and (iii) c to achieve the intergenerational reproduction of multidimensional poverty.

Poverty data is probably the best indicator of the situation of the Haitian population. 6 million Haitians live below the poverty line. This figure is not much better than at the beginning of this millennium, and this little progress has probably been completely eroded because of the current crisis.

Also, on the target areas of the joint programme, the focus will be on achieving the above objectives. A baseline study will be carried out to get a real idea of the situation in these areas.

SDG2: 2.1.2 The selected public institutions are equipped with trained staff and effective tools to carry out their mandates in the area of food and nutrition security.

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-added creation and non-agricultural employment.

2.4.1. Poor households benefiting from the programme have access to safe, nutritious and adequate food.

Food security is now at the heart of Haiti's concerns. It is estimated that about 980,000 of the 2 million people in the Grand Sud region (Nippes, Grand'Anse, Sud and Sud-Est departments) will experience acute levels of food insecurity and that 320,000 people are in urgent need of nutrition.

This is because six percent of rural Haitians depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. And for the poorest and most vulnerable families, food production from their backyards and vegetable gardens is essential to their nutritional well-being.

Also, capacity building in these areas of people working in the field of food and nutrition security through this JP will on the one hand help producers in increasing their agricultural production. Even more, poor households will be able to have access to a healthy diet.

SDG 5:5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of ownership, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Women are seen as the poor relation of the social divide. In Haiti poverty has a female face, the causes can be occupational segregation, the unskilled and unstable nature of so-called women's jobs, wage discrimination, unemployment of women, their confinement in economically weak sectors, female single parenthood, the problem of access to education and training. With the socio-political-economic crisis that the country has been experiencing in recent years, exclusion and precariousness are exacerbated to the highest degree.

Also, through this JP, it will be a question of equipping women with skills allowing them to get out of this vicious circle of vulnerability.

SDG 8: 8. b By 2020, develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment and implement the International Labour Organization's Global Jobs Pact

Young people are both a human capital and a factor of sustainable development for the country. however, the absence of structures to supervise this population creates conditions for loss. (youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) remained around 19%, based on the forerunner data.) . Also, through the JP, it will be a question of providing guidance to young people so that they become competitive on the job market.

SDG 10: 10.2 By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic, and political integration, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnic origin, origin and religion, or economic or other status.

Haiti is a very unequal country. These inequalities have risen sharply since 2001, with a Gini coefficient rising from 0.61 to 0.66 in 2012. One observation has been established: these inequalities have increased with the occurrence of Covid-19.

Also, through JP it will be a question of working with vulnerable people taking into account intersectionality. Moreover, the establishment of the pilot of the unified social register will allow a better targeting of these vulnerable people and a better response to their concerns.

SDG 17: 17.16 Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, especially developing countries.

The JP is implemented through partnerships. The Puno will exchange knowledge and expertise within the framework of this JP. Even more, with the strong intervention of local partners, ownership of the program will be effective for the continuity of actions related to the achievement of the SDGs. But also, for an increase in the coverage rate of social protection programs to meet the needs of the population.

Based on the above developments, we can conclude that the expected results of development strategies in Haiti are far from being achieved. In addition, the unavailability of reliable data to assess, in the best way, the contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and the situations at the level of the priority axes chosen by the government authorities remains one of the fundamental problems.

With the adoption of the SDG roadmap in September 2021 by the Haitian government, the joint agenda takes on its full importance. This joint programme will make it possible, on the one hand, to monitor the progress of the SDGs with the implication of UN Country Teams and

in full coordination with specific Ministry's such as Ministry of Social Affairs, and in synergy with other Joint programme such as Integrated National Financing Framework for sustainable development implemented by the Ministry of Planification and external cooperation. On the other hand, the creation of employment opportunities for youth and women will have an impact on the targeted SDGs while promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

Although the impact is difficult to anticipate because there are several factors to consider: the security situation, the socio-political situation, the long-term effects of the earthquake, the level of national ownership. Results of the joint programme will establish a based, integrate and identify the issues, the main actors and analyze the uncertainties to anticipate the strategies to be implemented. Partnership created with support to the joint programme will therefore begin with the establishment of a baseline situation, the evolution of which will be monitored and evaluated using the verifiable and measurable indicators identified. An impact assessment will be carried out by assessing all the effects of the Joint Programme during the ex-post evaluation. This whole process will allow the joint programme to properly measure its impact and the expected transformational effect.

1.4 Stakeholder mapping

Name of Stakeholders	Function, Characteristics and Roles	Involvement in design and the stages of implementation
Ministry of Social Affairs (MAST)	In charge of the design and implementation of social protection programs	Main government partner in the design and implementation of the joint programme
United Nations agencies	Technical and financial assistance in the country	-Mobilization of funds -Technical and financial assistance
Representative of the vulnerable population	Characterized by several types of vulnerabilities: Non-participation in social life. -Exclusion in social protection programs	-Participation and active involvement in the local joint programme implementation committee - Involvement in the monitoring of the joint programme
MCFDF (women Ministry)	In charge of designing and implementing programs that consider the needs, priorities, capacities, and vulnerabilities of women.	-Technical expertise in project management -Technical advice on gender equality components
MARNDR (Agriculture ministry)	Government entity responsible for the design and implementation of agricultural programs	-Identification of communities in agricultural need -Identification of the food insecure community (CNSA via IPC)
Women's organization	Multiple vulnerabilities: -Exclusion from certain social activities -Situation of financial insecurity	-Participation in the local implementation committee -Identification of women in vulnerable situations
Producers' associations	Limited technical and financial capacities to initiate and strengthen income-generating activities (IGA) and their access to the market	Start-up and/or strengthening of technical capacities to improve access to the IGA market (marketing school fields) Reduction of post-harvest losses, processing, and improving the marketing of agricultural products (breadfruit and cocoa) with technical and material support
Prime Minister	Limited capacities	Coordination and monitoring-evaluation of the PSNSSANH
Agricultural ministry al local level	Limited capacities	Departmental coordination of the implementation of the PSNSSANH
CNSA (Food security Coordination)	Limited capacities	Strengthening the coordination of the food security sector, and focal point for the implementation of the PSNSSANH

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

The Ministry of Social affairs and labor (MAST) is the lead government partners coordinating works leading to the implementation of the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) with the support of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and World Food Programme with World Bank financial support. Despite significant inroads made in the Formulation of relevant social protection policies and strategies, there remain many gaps in coordination and the flow of information to guide responses and programmes, particularly in term approaches and interventions to support the economic resilience and food security of young people and women through social protection. The flow of information is not consistent and regular and needs to flow in two directions, from districts and clusters to the central level and then back. To address these challenges, this JP will strengthen and institutionalizes capacities, reporting mechanisms and accountability among government partners, un agencies et rural actors.

The JP will capitalize on the integrating role of the UNDP, and the expertise of the UNDP, FAO and ILO agencies to address identified problems and push for synergies with the other actors of social protection in Haiti and UNCT to increase leadership of young people the women in the economy of vulnerable populations and improve the coordination and effectiveness for shock-responsive social protection. The JP will act as a first step towards strengthening the connections between the humanitarian response and linking to improved SDG development.

To this end, the joint programme will support a regulatory framework for the creation of businesses link with social protection programmes in the agricultural sector, strengthen production skills and access to agricultural inputs and materials of women and young people in agricultural value chains. The programme will also support the establishment of a pilot unified social registry to ensure coordination of humanitarian and development interventions and fill institutional gaps in terms of targeting vulnerabilities. It will identify and target the most disadvantaged people either because they are in very remote areas of the country (exclusion) or simply because of gender social norms (discrimination).

Thus, with the help of this coordination system, the decentralized structures of MAST, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI), the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (MCFDF), the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and others will be equipped to supervise and support actors in their development and humanitarian programmes, while limiting duplication and ensuring that no one is left behind in the fight against poverty, the promotion of social protection for all and that respective Ministries' policies are monitored and implemented.

2.2 Theory of Change

The theory of change of this joint programme stems from an in-depth analysis of the key factors that prevent rural women and youth affected by shocks from having access to a decent income, keeping them in poverty and food insecurity.

The highest level of impact expected by the Joint Programme is as follows: women and young people have access to a decent income, improve their economic resilience and food security. The limiting factors that will be taken into account are: (i) the lack of opportunities and skills of women and youth in agricultural value chains, (ii) the lack of a regulatory framework to

promote sustainable and resilient investments in agriculture and agribusiness; and successful agricultural business models that can inspire and motivate women and youth in agribusiness,(iii) a lack of coordination in the actions of humanitarian and development actors in the implementation of economic resilience and food security programmes created by a lack of awareness among the target population and the lack of harmonization in targeting, which facilitates existing duplication and gender inequalities.

Young people and women have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work, business and sustainable livelihoods. The JP will promote an economic transformation **if** capacities can be expanded to: design public policies that promote the transition to decent work, the formal economy, the economic participation of women beneficiaries and the youth group and individuals at risk in small trades using the agricultural sector as a vehicle; promote replicable model of selective incentive mechanisms in agriculture and at the local level, particularly for the economic recovery of micro and small businesses; generate of improved data and information systems through coordination efforts; synchronized a social registry system to development partners at the local level, to advance better targeting of humanitarian and development. **Then**, the economy will be transformed under an innovative, inclusive and environmentally sustainable model. In a formal and innovative economy, increasing productivity is the basis for achieving sustained economic growth.

This Theory of change is aligned with the One UN Plan and the SDG prioritized by Haitian Government: keeping people out of poverty, strengthening gender equality, and promoting nature-based solutions. The gender equality approach will reduce inequalities by including women in the labour market and reducing the wage gap.

With this JP, the acceleration of the SDGs can be achieved in Haiti through the reduction of duplication and increased synchronization of social protection projects and programmes. In addition, better monitoring and tracking of results can be achieved, development and humanitarian aid can be better streamlined/targeted, better models of inclusive rural growth and businesses will be available through demonstrations of evidence.

Second, progress can be made in reducing the social and economic vulnerability of women and youth, as well as inequalities, which in turn leads to improved economic resilience of the rural poor.

The main assumptions underlying ToC are:

1. The implementation of the social registry will correctly identify and allow a deeper knowledge of the difficulties of the extremely poor in each commune and improve the targeting for humanitarian and development programmes.
2. The register of recipients set up in the municipalities will ensure the establishment of social protection and promotion mechanisms at a decentralized level
3. The knowledge acquired by women and young people improves their access to the market and their access to credit.
4. women and young people acquire the necessary skills to strengthen their capacity in the management of micro-enterprises and the introduction to agro-industry.
5. Improving the regulatory system on agricultural enterprises facilitates the increase in income and the decrease of the rural exodus.
6. interventions are carried out in a coordinated and timely manner under the leadership of state actors at national and local level.
7. Coordination between UN agencies and MAST allows for the appropriation of the principles of the common register.

2.3 Expected outcomes and impact

Outcome 1 - By 2023, improved food security by increasing economic participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness

The United Nations system wants to use its power to bring together and mobilize actors to support the Government in providing incentives that include a regulatory framework for the promotion and coordination of investments in agriculture and agro-industry. Indeed, stimulating the revival of the agricultural sector requires the improvement of value chains in promising sectors and the development of agricultural entrepreneurship as a vector for job creation and the fight against poverty. The creation of sustainable jobs and the promotion of decent work for young people and women in these sectors will have to go through the improvement of production but also through the improvement of the processing and marketing of products from these sectors.

The joint programme will support, through this axis, the definition and/or strengthening of government policies on agricultural entrepreneurship. It will pay particular attention to the participation of young people and women in agricultural activities and thus contribute to the significant reduction of poverty. The PSNSSANH, for its part, considers these tools to effectively accelerate job creation in the country, especially in rural areas, and to ensure food security.

In the long term, these tools will contribute to poverty reduction and enable women and youth to access a decent income in the agricultural sectors. These tools will be real incentives for business practice and investment growth in the country, especially in the agricultural sectors.

By reassuring existing investors and encouraging undecided and/or potential investors to take initiatives, these tools will increase business opportunities for women and youth in rural areas and improve the level of investor protection. In addition, the participation rate in agricultural business activities in rural areas. This aspect is fundamental in the context of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Link, because increasing employment opportunities in rural areas contributes to the reduction of rural exodus and the recruitment of young people by armed gangs.

Youth and women in Haiti are seen as an important lever for development, due to their untapped potential and numbers. Despite population growth and many young people, employment and business creation opportunities remain limited. This is especially true for young people and women living in rural areas with low economic development. The agricultural sector has great potential as a source of income. The Joint Programme proposes, through its sustainable and coordinated actions, to increase the investment of young people and women in this sector.

First, it will support young people and women around individual and collective initiatives and strengthen their capacities in training, advice, introduction to the processing of agricultural products and the supply of agricultural inputs and materials to increase added value in close relation to market demand. Insufficient access to knowledge is widespread, making it even more difficult for young people and women in rural areas. And, with the covid-19 crisis, they are sidelined by society because they do not always have access to modern means of communication and electricity. This insufficient access to knowledge and information hinders the development of entrepreneurial projects, as does the low capacity to invest in quality equipment and inputs.

Moreover, in the post-earthquake context, sustainable actions risk being neglected in the absence of coordinated mechanisms between humanitarian workers and development actors.

In addition, it is becoming increasingly difficult for young people and women to access markets, especially due to the growing international influence of supermarkets and the draconian standards of their supply chains. Young people and women face additional constraints, especially as cultural norms in these countries tend to restrict their freedoms. In addition, increased access to training and information can greatly improve access to these markets, and in particular to niche markets that are particularly promising for young people and women working in the agricultural sector.

Through this joint programme, capacity building of these women and youth will be carried out to enable them to acquire the skills needed to create wealth.

Second, it will support local agricultural entrepreneurship, supporting promising value chains (cocoa, breadfruit, bananas, yams), through investments, training, and other forms of technical support. Haiti has an economy largely dominated by the primary sector and has a large part of the population that derives its livelihood from agriculture. Women make up about 51 per cent of the population and despite their responsibilities to ensure the livelihood of their households, their empowerment and active participation in the socio-economic life of the country remain limited. The situation is similar for young people. Stimulating the revival of the agricultural sector requires the improvement of value chains in promising sectors and the development of agricultural entrepreneurship. The creation of sustainable jobs and the promotion of decent work for young people and women in these sectors will have to go through the improvement of production but also through the improvement of the processing and marketing of products from these sectors.

The joint programme will enable the development of the financial skills of populations, especially young people and women and the strengthening of target financial institutions (including mutual societies) on the one hand and the facilitation of the creation of credit funds and/or guarantees for young people and women on the other hand. Most financial actors are reluctant to offer their services (credit, savings, insurance) to young people and women, partly because of their low level of financial knowledge and lack of guarantees. In addition, through mentoring programs and financing opportunities for business creation, solutions can be provided, promoting financial products dedicated to young people and women.

Based on the objectives of the PNPPS and the PSNSSANH in terms of job creation in promising sectors, the joint programme will support the reflection efforts of the various stakeholders on the definition of a framework policy for employment and training of young people and a legal and regulatory framework for the creation of enterprises in the agricultural sectors.

Indeed, the PNPPS recognizes the inadequacies of the legal and regulatory framework and encourages efforts on these topics in all areas, including that relating to the employability of young people.

Outcome 2 - By 2023, humanitarian and development actors strengthen their coordination of shock reactive actions for social protection and promotion through the establishment of an integrated information system that facilitates targeting, limits duplication and builds resilience

Haiti adopted in 2020 its National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS). The operationalization of this policy into concrete and impactful action is a major challenge. This requires profound changes in the management and governance of Haiti's social protection system. However, the success of this process will require the establishment of a set of preconditions and accompanying measures with the aim of gradually improving the impact on beneficiaries, through the operationalization of the unified social register.

The social protection system is fragmented and characterized by overlaps and dysfunctions that affect its efficiency and effectiveness, with many social support and protection programmes ranging from universal transfers to protection mechanisms targeting certain categories of the population. These programs are characterized by a lack of synchronization and consistency and do not effectively target eligible categories. It is almost impossible to know which households are receiving which services, to direct support to the neediest households, to take advantage of synergies that could be created between programmes, and to eliminate duplication and fraud.

In addition, the recent earthquake highlighted failures in targeting affected populations. Aid does not always reach the most needy and vulnerable, especially in hard-to-reach rural areas. The difficulties faced by humanitarian and development partners (NGOs, UN agencies, including ILO and FAO) in targeting and ensuring the implementation of interventions to the group of people concerned reveal that it is imperative to harmonize targeting techniques using multiple criteria.

Axis 4 of the PNPPS- Reactivity to shocks- opens the door to establishing a link between poverty and exposure to covariate shocks, vulnerable people, employment and food security. This outcome established the coherence between this need and the interventions of UN agencies on humanitarian and development issues.

Reactivity to shocks calls for the establishment of targeting and financing mechanisms which will be predefined. Institutional arrangements establishing specific coordination protocols with the National System for Risk and Disaster Management (SNGRD) and humanitarian actors will necessarily be considered.

To remedy this situation, the joint programme will work towards the establishment at the level of a municipality of a more equitable, efficient and integrated university system for targeting households. This mechanism will enhance harmony between social support programmes, ensure their coordination and convergence, and ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of social spending. Not knowing the needy populations, their numbers, their needs, already contribute 50% to the failure of an intervention. The improvement of targeting will allow a better identification and knowledge of vulnerable groups and a sufficient response to needs.

The joint programme will build on the achievements of SIMAST, which is the targeting system in place to improve and eliminate fraud, duplication and phantom identities in social assistance databases and promote a coordination and communication system

In addition, the joint programme will build on SIMAST achievements and those of other national actors involved in data collection to promote the establishment of the Unified Social Register (RSU).

The joint programme, through its implementation, will therefore provide a pilot database on poor, vulnerable and indigent people, and people in situations of chronic poverty, which will serve as a reservoir for all other national and international actors working to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable Haitian populations and socio economic programmes post chocs and crisis.

2.4 Financement

JP funding will be distributed among the three agencies. The lead UNDP agency will take care of the management aspects of the JP and will therefore have a slightly higher percentage of the funding for this purpose than the others. To this funding, which will be allocated by the SDG fund, each agency will provide a counterpart, which will make it possible to have many quality activities, which have an impact on the beneficiaries.

Some of the activities of this JP are the result of pre-existing activities and have already demonstrated capacity building in the areas mentioned. This funding by the JP is proof of the interest of donors in this type of activity, especially since the inking documents exist.

In addition, Haiti faces a problem of up-to-date data, and many donors are interested in this problem. Because we cannot plan development and make decisions for the people if we do not have their number, nor their characteristic. Today, through the funding of this JP, the stakeholder agencies wish to set up this self-targeting system for continuous data collection and where there is a municipal monitoring in terms of updating.

In addition, the activities carried out under this JV aim to establish a solid foundation to facilitate the implementation of the PNPPS and the PSNSSANH and to implement "pilot activities" to strengthen agricultural value chains in order to demonstrate their replicability and their benefits for increasing the income and opportunities of rural households. By establishing these foundations, this program could be of interest to other donors, such as the World Bank, which is already contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS in the department via funding to the World Food Program.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

The project coordination secretariat will be provided by MAST with technical support from the agencies. This coordination will focus on matching the results and actions of the project with the orientations of the action plans or other priority orientations given by the national stakeholders in charge of defining the implementation framework of the two national policies.

The implementation of the activities will lead to the involvement of other institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the departmental directorates of the target ministries. In addition to these different actors, the project will seek support/accompaniment from civil society, financial institutions and the private sector in order to benefit from their expertise in various fields and to accompany the targeted populations.

UNDP, ILO/ILO and FAO will establish at the start of the project a regular and ad-hoc consultation mechanism with MAST and other ministries involved in its various components. They will be responsible for the mechanism of informing the entire citizenry and the various processes underway in the project.

The project will also be able to draw on the technical expertise of partner agencies that, because of their reach and presence in the field, can provide particular added value. Examples include WFP, which supports MAST in SIMAST activities, and CNSA, which is a national partner active in data collection, specifically related to food security.

UNDP, ILO and FAO will provide regular updates to the various donors. Whenever possible, these updates and exchanges will be undertaken jointly with MAST.

The support of the Resident Coordinator's Office will be catalytic for the partnership around the joint program, communication and monitoring of the implementation of the two public policies. This support will ensure that the UN country team and the International Financial Institutions take ownership of the integrated approach adopted.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

Several considerations and principles will guide the governance aspects of the joint programme and the resulting implementation strategy:

Alignment with national priorities and National ownership:

The joint program aims to support the Haitian government in the implementation of policies on social protection and that on sovereignty and food security. The Ministry of Social Affairs has the leadership of the program, it is supported by sectoral ministries of agriculture and trade and other ministries deemed relevant for implementation. At the start of the joint programme, MAST, MARNDR and MCI, UNDP, ILO, FAO, and the Office of the Resident Coordinator will constitute the joint programme steering committee. The minister of social affairs and labour and the Resident Coordinator will co-chair this committee. After the completion of the initial report and the launch of the joint programme, the composition of the Steering Committee will be gradually enlarged according to completeness to include civil society and private sector.

Multi-stakeholder partnership

The United Nations will support MAST in forming a multi-stakeholder partnership around the two public policies. Representatives of other sectoral ministers, of the private and financial sector, of civil society will be invited to join the steering committee. Operational structures for monitoring (technical monitoring committee) will be set up with focal points from state structures, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, and technical and financial partners involved. Other collaborative spaces between all stakeholders will be set up to promote the maintenance of the partnership.

Technical leadership, within the UN, by the three agencies

The joint programme requires the mobilization of the best possible technical expertise. The co-leads will also, under the joint programme budget, ensure the establishment of an in-country technical project management resource, working under the joint coordination and leadership of the UNDP Representative (consulting therefore with ILO and FAO). The Resident Coordinator and the Resident Coordinator's office support the participating agencies in the strategic thinking around the JP and follow up on the decisions of the steering committee

through monthly coordination meetings between the agencies and the promotion of the joint program to the United Nations country team and technical and financial partners.

Regular interactions with non-governmental stakeholders:

The implementation of such a joint programme, which involves many non-governmental actors, implies that the latter are consulted regularly so that they can support the implementation of the joint programme in the necessary aspects, but also that they become models / benchmarks for young people and women who will benefit from the joint programme. We will work specifically with the private sector which has expertise in this area.

UNCT endorsement thought One UN plan and incoming Cooperation Framework

The success of this joint programme depends to a large extent on the degree of involvement of all United Nations agencies, as well as their contributions, knowledge, and expertise.

The joint program is a pilot initiative for joint actions to be developed in support of both public policies. Consideration will be given to the establishment of a common country fund that can attract other funding and align the efforts of the country team. The establishment of a single steering committee for all actions in support of the PNPPS will also be considered, particularly with a view to improving the coherence of the country team's support and strengthening the capacity and leadership of MAST.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence-based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and outcomes for the next 12-month funding period.
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme¹¹; and
- *A final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will adequately allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

¹¹ This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on the progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost-sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at the Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, is to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the joint programme activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After the competition of a joint programme, a final, *independent, and gender-responsive*¹² *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The programme will be subject to a joint final independent evaluation with an established arrangement for managing the joint evaluation. The final evaluation will be managed jointly by the PUNOs as per the established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and with the use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation outcomes will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions, and stakeholders of civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations) and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of the PUNOs and through the UNEG database.

¹² [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on an annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which include information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports, and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due to recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

- **Agency name:** UNDP
- **Title of the agreement:** Standard Basic agreement between the Government of Haiti and the UNDP
- **Date agreed:** 1973

- **Agency name:** ILO
- **Title of the agreement:** Revised Basic Technical Assistance Agreement between the International Labor Organization and Haiti
- **Date of agreement:** June 26, 1956

- **Agency name:** FAO
- **Agreement title:** Revised Basic Technical Assistance Agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Haiti
- **Date of agreement:** June 26, 1956

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
MPTF - Covid-19 (UNICEF / WFP / FAO)	An integrated pilot social protection program to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and increase the resilience of households most vulnerable to shocks is implemented in Grand 'Anse, contributing to the implementation of the PNPPS at the national level	Action carried out in Grand 'Anse; operationalization of the PNPPS	FAO-WFP-UNICEF	MAST/MARNDR	MPTF-fund USD 1,000,000	Jose Luis Fernandez Representant of FAO in Haïti JoseLuis.Fernandez@fao.org Pierre Honnorat, Representant of WFP in Haïti Pierre.honnorat@wfp.org Bruno Maes, Representant of l'UNICEF in Haïti
Adaptive Social Protection Project for Enhanced Resilience (PSARA)	Provide cash transfers to targeted households and lay the foundation for an adaptive social protection system in Haiti to respond to shocks, including COVID-19.	Action carried out in Grand 'Anse; operationalization of the PNPPS	WB/WFP	MAST	World Bank USD 75 000 000	Pierre Honnorat, Represent WFP Haïti Pierre.honnorat@wfp.org
Support for the integration of the PNPPS into local action and planning (UNDP / MAST / WFP)	Empower local administration staff to start the SIMAST database at the local level; for the maintenance and updating of the database of vulnerability dates Integration of vulnerability considerations (gender sensitive) in the planning of local actions	Operationalizes the PNPPS and enables the implementation of a new approach to data collection (self-targeting) This project already implements support for local initiatives which has a relationship with axis 2	UNDP	WFP/MAST	2.250.000 ACEID RRF	Fernando Hiraldo RR UNDP fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
	<p>Direct support to local actions in response to identified and objectively prioritized vulnerabilities (and more particularly, within the framework of this project and with regard to the component funded by the Spanish government in relation to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19) , and the formulation of a national follow-up and scale-up initiative</p>					
<p>Project to Strengthen Agricultural Opportunities through Training and Technological Investment (P.R.O.F.T)</p>	<p>The capacity of producers to produce more and better (refined) products corresponding to growing market demand is improved (adapted technical and managerial training, better-structured producers), with particular attention to the specificities and needs of women.</p> <p>The technological capacity of agriculture and applied research along the value chains for the selected products is improved (traceability, increase in fermentation by 25%, post-harvest equipment).</p> <p>The incomes and financial capacity of beneficiary farmers are improved by 30%, and at least 100 green and decent jobs are created in support of the two agricultural value chains.</p>	<p>Grand 'Anse; Agricultural Value Chains; women's participation; Improvement of income conditions; Improvement of living conditions.</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>MAST</p>	<p>NMFA</p>	<p>Fabrice Leclercq ILO Haiti coordinator</p> <p>Phone: +509 3694 6825 Email : leclercqf@ilo.org Skype : fablec2109</p>

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹³	0	2
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ¹⁴	0	2

Joint SDG Fund Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2022	2023
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested ¹⁵ (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	0	1
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	0	1
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	0	1

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country¹⁶
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g., parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector).
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind".
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level.
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth.
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning.
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change.

¹³Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added, or mechanisms/systems replicated.

¹⁴Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

¹⁵Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

¹⁶Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

2.2. Joint programme Result framework

Outcome / Indicators	Based	Target 2022	Target 2023	Means of verification	Responsible and partners
Outcome 1.- Increased economic participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness and improved food security by 2023					
Outcome 1, indicator 1.- Score of household dietary diversity increases in Beneficiaries' Household	Will be confirm in the baseline study	-	Tbd	Final joint programme Evaluation Report	FAO
Outcome 1, indicator 2: Beneficiaries' household Income is increased compared to the control group	Will be confirm in the baseline study	-	Tbd	Final joint programme Evaluation Report	FAO/ILO
Outcome 1, indicator 3.- Rate of increase of green jobs at the level of the department of Grande Anse (local level)	Will be confirm in the baseline study	-	5%	Final joint programme Evaluation Report	ILO/UNDP
Output 1.1 a regulatory framework for business creation in the agricultural sector and a policy of framing employment and training for young people is available					
Output 1.1, indicator 1: Number of employment framing policy	Will be confirm in the baseline study	0	1	Workshop reports Study reports	ILO / UNDP
Output 1.1 indicator 2: Number of documents summarizing the proposals for incentive measures within the regulatory framework for the creation of businesses and jobs in agricultural value chains	Will be confirm in the baseline study	0	1	Workshop reports Study reports	ILO / UNDP
Output 1.2: The production skills and access to agricultural inputs and materials of women and young people in agricultural value chains are strengthened to improve their competitiveness					
Output 1.2, indicator 3: Number of farmer processing school fields set up in communities for processing and agroforestry	Will be confirm in the baseline study	2	3	Activity Report	FAO
Output 1.2, indicator 4: Establishment of 50 agroforestry plots of 25 hectares	0	15	35	Activity Report	FAO
Output 1.2 Indicator 6: Number of associations that receive technical support to improve the competitiveness of processed products (Cocoa, breadfruit, etc., etc.)	Will be confirm in the baseline study	2	5		ILO
Output 1.2 Indicator 7: % Increase in income from cocoa and breadfruit processing	-	0%	1%		ILO
Output 1.3: Women and young people in vulnerable rural communities have information, storage and processing infrastructure to improve their access to markets and profitable and viable agricultural business models					
Output 1.3, indicator 8: A study of the potential market for processed breadfruit is available	0	1	-		ILO
Output 1.3 indicator 9: Construction of community storage and / or drying areas (for the respective sectors in Moron, Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois.)	Will be confirm in the baseline study		3		ILO
Output 1.3, indicator 10: Number of business models implemented	0	0	5	Business model mapping	ILO

Outcome / Indicators	Based	Target 2022	Target 2023	Means of verification	Responsible and partners
Output 1.4. Women and young people build their capacities on rural financial inclusion mechanisms and have an investment plan to improve their access to credit and their food security					
Product 1.4, indicator 11: A mapping of existing regulations is available	0	1		Cartography available	ILO
Output 1.4, indicator 12: at least two stakeholder workshops to improve regulation and facilitate investment and business development	0	1	1	Workshop report	ILO
Output 1.4, indicator 13: A mapping of existing MFIs (AVEC, MUSO, micro-credit etc.) at departmental and local level is available	0	0	1	Cartography available	ILO
Output 1.4, indicator 14: Number of rural households trained in rural financial inclusion	Will be confirm in the baseline study	15	25		FAO
Output 1.4, indicator 15: Number of women and young people who have strengthened their capacity in financial literacy (how to save? how to invest?, how to budget?)		-	50		ILO
Output 1.4, indicator 16: An investment plan for the PSNSSANH linked to the PNPPS is developed	0	0	1	Document available Workshop report	FAO
Outcome 2: By 2023, humanitarian and development actors are strengthening their coordination in the implementation of economic resilience and food security programmes through a better understanding of target populations and through the establishment of an integrated information system that harmonises targeting and limits duplication and promotes public policies.					
Outcome 2, indicator 1.- Proportion of humanitarian and development programs using data from the pilot integrated information system	Will be confirm in the baseline study	-	tbd	Final joint programme Evaluation Report	UNDP
Outcome 2, indicator 2: Number of municipalities covered by an integrated information system	Will be confirm in the baseline study	-	tbd	Final joint programme Evaluation Report	UNDP
Output 2.1: A pilot scalable integrated information system that facilitates coordination between humanitarian and development actors and that limits duplication is put in place and is promoted					
Output 2.1, indicator 3.- Number of sensitization and popularization materials of the two policies in their multisectoral	0	2	2	Materials available Distributed to partners	FAO and UNDP
Output 2.1, indicator 4: Number of PSNSSANH and PNPPS consultation tables launched Number of SSSANH and PNPPS lookup tables launched or revitalized	0	1	1	Meeting report of the PSNSSANH and PNPPS round tables	FAO and UNDP
Output 2.2 The decentralized structures of the State, in particular the town halls and the BACs, are experimenting with the coordination tool to support humanitarian and development actors.					
Output 2.2, indicator 5: Pilot uniform social register of a municipality	0	0	1	Report	UNDP
Output 2.2, indicator 6: number of municipalities and BACs using disaggregated data from the RSU	0	1	2	Field report	UNDP
Output 2.3 Operationalization of the mapping allowing the identification of priority intervention sectors for the reduction of vulnerability					
Output 2.3, indicator 7: number of maps produced	0	0	1	Investigation report	UNDP

Annex 3. Theory of Change

The most underserved communities have access to quality services through strengthened Public institutions, their food security and resilience to climate-related threats increase

OC1 The participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness are promote and their food security are improved

OC2: humanitarian and development actors are strengthening their coordination in the implementation of economic resilience and food security programmes through the establishment of an

Young people and women have strengthened capacities and are more competitive in the rural employment market

Consideration of vulnerable people in programmes through harmonization of targeting leading to their overall knowledge

OP1.1 A regulatory framework for the creation of businesses in the agricultural sector and a policy of framing employment and training for young people

OP1.2. The production skills and access to agricultural inputs and materials of women and young people in agricultural value chains are strengthened to improve their

OP1.3. Women and young people in vulnerable rural communities have information, storage, and processing infrastructure to improve their access to markets and profitable and

OP1.4 Women and young people build their capacities on rural financial inclusion mechanisms and have an investment plan to improve their access to credit and their food

OP2.1 A scalable integrated information system (social register) that facilitates improved coordination of interventions by humanitarian and

OP2.2 Decentralized state structures, in particular town halls and BACs, are experimenting with the integrated information system to support humanitarian and

OP2.3 Operationalization of the mapping allowing the identification of priority intervention sectors for the

IO.1.1.1A mapping of existing regulations is available
IO1.1.2 Number of employment framing policy;
IO.1.1.3 Number of documents summarizing the proposals for incentive measures within the regulatory framework for the creation of businesses and jobs in agricultural value chains;
IO.1.1.4 at least two stakeholder workshops to improve regulation and facilitate investment and business development

I.O.1.2.1. # Number of farmer processing school fields set up in communities for processing and agroforestry
I.O.1.2.2. # of agroforestry plots of 25 hectares established,
I.O.1.2.3 % Increase in income from cocoa and breadfruit processing

IO1.3.1 A study of the potential market for processed breadfruit is available
IO1.3.2 Construction of community storage and / or drying areas (for the respective sectors in Moron, Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois.)
IO1.3.3 Number of business models implemented or reinforced

IO 2.2.1 Number of rural households trained in rural financial inclusion ;
IO 2.2.2 Number of women and young people who have strengthened their capacity in financial literacy (how to save? how to invest?, how to budget?)
IO 2.2.3 An investment plan for the PSNSSANH linked to the PNPPS is developed

IO 2.3.1 Proportion of humanitarian and development programs using data from the pilot integrated information system
IO 2.3.1 Number of municipalities covered by an integrated information system

IO2.2.1 : Pilot uniform social register of a municipality
IO2.2.2 number of municipalities and BACs using disaggregated data from the RSU

IO 2.3. number of maps produced

Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analyses integrate gender analysis	2	Haiti has ratified many texts that militate in favor of gender equality and the greater involvement of young people in various development strategies. The recent PREPOC reports on the various updated challenges that Haiti is experiencing and gender equality is listed as one of the main topics. The socio-economic assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has integrated the transversality of Gender. A rapid gender assessment informed this assessment. The current post-earthquake PDNA will provide additional sex-specific information disaggregated by age and living environment. The recent earthquake underscored the importance of having up-to-date, gender-disaggregated data for a better humanitarian response.	PREPOC ESI COVID 19 PDNA post-earthquake August 14, 2021 (yet to add)
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	The goal of the joint programme is to have results that have helped promote gender equality	
1.3	Program output indicators measure changes in gender equality	2	While gender-disaggregated monitoring will continue, national statistical capacities may not be up to the need for further or updated gender disaggregation.	Project updates; meeting reports; monitoring and evaluation reports and information
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with the Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	2	The government attaches a great importance to gender equality, this has resulted in the adoption of the gender policy. The PUNOs will ensure as part of this work to reduce inequalities between men and women and promote the empowerment of women. The staff of the Ministry of Women will be consulted and included in the activities of this joint programme to establish this assurance.	Reports
2.2	PUNO collaborates and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	2	The first component of the joint programme makes it possible to target vulnerable categories in order to make the programs effective. The second axis will deal with the holistic support that will be given to women. Also, the joint programme will develop mechanisms in connection with civil society.	Reports
3.1	The program proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	the joint programme is almost 50% dedicated to promoting gender equality and reducing inequalities. The joint programme budget itself is not disaggregated by gender. As the joint programme manager position is by far the highest cost item in the budget, the consideration of a gender perspective will be explained in the mandate of the position and in the requirements of the position in terms of aptitude, expertise, and skills.	joint programme team report
Total scoring		2		

Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

5.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		ILO		FAO		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	60 000	300 000	60000	150 000	90000	115 000	210 000	565 000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	35 000		15 000		90000		140 000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	50 000		12000		15000		77 000	
4. Contractual services	70 000		127 774		5000		202 774	
5. Travel	35 000		12 600		16 374		63 974	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	48 084		23 000		34 000		105 084	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	35 000		30 000		30 000		95 000	
Total Direct Costs	333 084		280 374		280 374		893 832	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	23 316	19 626	19 626	62 568				
TOTAL Costs	356 400	300 000	300 000	150 000	300 000	115 000	956 400	565 000
<i>1st year</i>	178 200	100 000	150 000	50000	150 000	50000	478 200	200000
<i>2nd year</i>	178 200	200 000	150 000	100000	150 000	65000	478 200	365000

5.2 Budget per SDG targets

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
SDG1.3	Put in place social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and ensure that by 2030, a significant proportion of the poor and of people vulnerable benefit	10	95 640
SDG2.1.2	The selected public institutions are provided with trained staff and effective tools to carry out their mandates in the field of food and nutrition security.	5	47 820
SDG 2 2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishermen, including by ensuring equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and non-agricultural employment and value addition opportunities;	5	47 820
SDG2, 2.4.1	Poor households benefiting from the program have access to healthy, nutritious, and sufficient food.	5	47 820
SDG5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to	50	478 200

	SDG TARGETS	%	USD
	ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and resources natural in accordance with domestic law;		
SDG8.b	By 2020, develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment and implement the International Labor Organization's Global Jobs Pact	10	95 640
SDG10.2	By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic, and political integration, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, and religion, or their economic or another status.	10	95 640
SDG17.16	Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, associated with multi-stakeholder partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, specialized knowledge, technologies, and financial resources, to help all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve the objectives of sustainable development.	5	47 820
TOTAL		100	956 400

Outcome 1		Increased economic participation of youth and women in agriculture and agribusiness and improved food security by 2023																		
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved				
	2021	2022		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PLNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)			
Output 1.1 A regulatory framework for the creation of businesses in the agricultural sector and a policy of training employment and training for young people	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Support for the development of a scoping policy for young people's employment and training				X	X						10 000			ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners		
			Scoping policy validation workshop				X	X						5 000			ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners		
			Diagnosis of existing regulatory frameworks in terms of job creation				X	X						8 000		8 000	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners		
			workshop for the diagnostic validation				X	X						2 000			ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners		
			Proposal for a legal framework for setting up a business in the agricultural sector				X	X						5 000			ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners		
			Workshop to validate the legal framework proposal				X	X				3 520			ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI INFP Local Partners				
Output 1.2 The production skills and access to agricultural inputs and materials of women and young people in agricultural value chains are strengthened to improve their competitiveness.	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Establishment of a farmer field school for processing and agroforestry				X	X	X	X	X	X		110000	90000	160000	FAO	DDA/BAD, UN agencies local partners		
			Establishment of 30 agroforestry plots of 23 hectares				X	X	X	X				53800	20000	73800	FAO	DDA/BAD, UN agencies local partners		
			Technical support for improving the competitiveness of processed products (coconut breadfruit etc.)			X	X	X						27 260	100 000	127260	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT		
			Support for local coordination mechanisms conducive to the implementation of policies at the local level at commune and department level.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		29874	5000	34874	FAO	DDA/BAC CNSA MAST	
Output 1.3: Women and young people in vulnerable rural communities have information, storage and processing infrastructure to improve their access to market and profitable and viable agricultural business model	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	(1) Identification of existing tables / mechanisms; (2) Support for the creation / launch of the PSNCSANH departmental consultation table			X	X							26 034	0	26 034	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners		
			study of the potential market for processed breadfruit			X	X													
			Construction of community storage areas (for coconut and breadfruit in Moron Anse d'Heinault and Les Trois.)						X	X					56 273	24300	80773	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners	
			Support for participation in fairs at municipal level							X	X				14 000	3000	17000	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners	
			Training and technical support for improving the competitiveness of food products (processing storage packaging marketing) to producers				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		46300	20000	66300	FAO	DDA/BAD, UN agencies local partners	
Output 1.4 Women and young people build their capacities on rural financial inclusion mechanisms and have an investment plan to improve their access to credit and their food security.	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Mapping of existing regulations in relation to business development and existing MFIs (AVEC MUSD micro-credit etc.) at departmental and local level										X	X		21 260	9000	26260	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners
			Facilitate discussions / advocacy between actors to improve regulations and facilitate investments and business development										X		14 305	7 300	22005.4	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners	
			Rural financial inclusion training				X	X	X					10 300	0	10300	FAO	DDA/BAD, UN agencies local partners		
			Training in financial literacy marketing and business planning				X	X	X					23 760	0	23760	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners		
			Support for the development of an investment plan for the PSNCSANH linked to the PNPPS			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		27 900	20000	47900	FAO	MARDNR MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI Local Partners	
			Support for market analysis:						X	X					6 000	10 000	16 000	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI	
			Support for the realization of business plan						X	X					10 000		10 000	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI	
Support for the procurement of small equipment for the establishment and / or strengthening of 3 agricultural enterprises										X	X		47 760		47 760	ILO	MAST Agences des Nations Unies MICT MCI			
Outcome 2		By 2023, humanitarian and development actors strengthen their coordination in the implementation of economic resilience and food security programs throughout access to an integrated information system that facilitates targeting and limits duplicates and promotes public policies.																		
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved				
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PLNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)			
Output 2.1 A pilot scalable integrated information system that facilitates coordination between humanitarian and development actors and that limits duplication is put in place and is promoted	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Stakeholder consultations to identify good practices in identifying vulnerabilities			X								80 374	30 000	130 374	PNUD/FAO	Ministère des Affaires Sociales CNIGS CNSA IHSI et Agences des Nations Unies		
			Compare and analyze all types of government's databases other existing databases and identify recommendations on effective methodology to collect data on poverty and vulnerabilities			X	X													
			Establish protocols and recommendations for new data collection technologies ensure the sustainability periodicity and lower cost of data collection.				X	X												
Output 2.2 The decentralized structures of the State, in particular the town halls and the BACs, are experimenting with the coordination tool to support humanitarian and development actors.	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Carry out workshops to contribute to a real mastery of information and methodologies on poverty and vulnerabilities as well as to define data entry protocols in the information system				X							50 000	30 000	100 000	PNUD	Ministère des Affaires Sociales CNIGS CNSA IHSI et Agences des Nations Unies		
			Coordinate and consult with all actors stakeholders		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Output 2.3 Operationalization of the mapping allowing the identification of priority intervention sectors for the reduction of vulnerability.	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	CF. RESULT FRAMEWORK	Survey of basic service providers and households on major axes such as health and education and complementary axes such as vulnerability social protection economic substrates and potentialities.			X	X							150 000	200 000	350 000	PNUD	Ministère des Affaires Sociales Autorités locales Agences des Nations Unies		
			Collection of spatial and non-spatial data				X	X												
			Constitution and management of the GIS database								X	X								
Joint Management		List of activities																		
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved				
	2022	2023		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PLNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)			
Development of a communication plan for the project and implementation of the Plan					X	X														
			Development of the monitoring plan		X	X								10000	0		PNUD	MAST MICT MCI DDA/BAC LOCAL PARTNERS Agences des Nations Unies consultants		
			Final evaluation of the project										X		17710	0		PNUD		
													23000	0		PNUD				

Annex 6. Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Natural disaster	Very high	high	high	Follow hurricane trackers and flood previsions to better support preparedness; use resilient and sustainable agriculture techniques for climate adaptation; use ant seismic techniques for constructions	Directorate of Civil Protection
Security degradation	high	high	high	The humanitarian community and the Government regularly monitor indicators to propose a contingency plan and a rapid intervention strategy.	Government UNSDSS
Safety degradation	high	high	medium	Implementation of barrier gestures and protective measures. PPE supplies to meeting participants.	UNDP, FAO, ILO
Programmatic risks					
Oversized expectations of beneficiary populations and bad habits related to the situation and the emergency context (outstretched hand policy) in a disaster recovery context	Very high	medium	high	Involvement of communities to explain joint programme activities, ensure ownership and manage expectations	UNDP, FAO, ILO
Institutional risks					
Lack of commitment and ownership of local authorities	high	medium	Very high	The PUNOs are already present in the department and will work in close collaboration with the local authorities to identify the municipalities and beneficiaries. Follow-up meetings will be organized	UNDP, FAO, ILO
Political instability and weak government	Very high	high	high	Sensitization of potential new governments to the joint programme. Stability of technical staff	UNDP, FAO, ILO
Fiduciary risks					
Corruption	high	medium	medium	Several technical partners	UNDP, FAO, ILO

Annexe 7. Baseline data on target SDGs based on available data

SDG	Status (as per the latest data available)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty (based on the national poverty line of \$ 2.41 per day) was 64% at the start of the millennium and decreased to 59 % around 2015. Inequalities have increased sharply since 2001, with a Gini coefficient increasing from 0.61 to 0.66 in 2012. The negative impact of the 2018-2019 crisis on poverty is expected to significant in view of the weak and even negative growth of GDP in 2019, and continued reduction in 2020 and 2012 as per the World Bank’s recent forecast • Coverage of social protection and employment programs (% of population) increased from 0.753 in 2001 to 19.462 in 2012, this is very insufficient in view of the needs of the populations •
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level, 4,2 million people are in IPC phase 3+ (including 1,3 million people in emergency) • In the far south, the 2021 integrated food security classification framework (ICP) based on an emergency assessment post-earthquake estimates that 320,000 people (or 15% of the population analyzed) experience critical levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and 660,000 (30% of the population analyzed) are in a Crisis situation (Phase 3 of the IPC), i.e. 980,000 people (around 45% of the population analyzed) in high food insecurity. Grand'Anse has the highest percentage of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with rates of 35% and 15% respectively.
Goal 5. achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In primary education, the gender parity index was 0.93 in 2012. In 2000, it was 1.01. The Haitian Parliament (although the current legislature ended on 13 January 2020 with no elections yet held to constitute the new Parliament) , had a female participation below 3% (2.72% for the two chambers), while there had been no less than 9% of women in 2003, and this notwithstanding recent legislation enacting related to a 30% quota. • The participation rate of women in relation to men (%) (national estimate) was 82.517% in 2000 and decreased to 73.33% in 2012. Recent analyzes have projected a significant decrease in this rate following the various socio-economic, political, health shocks and more recently to the earthquake.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployment rate for young people (15-24 years old) has remained around 19%, based on pre-crisis data. A January 2020 Survey by the Central bank of Haiti mentioned that almost two-thirds of surveyed enterprises had reduced employment by about 10-25% in response to reduced activity resulting from the crisis. • The unemployment rate, women (% of the female labor force) (national estimate) is passed from 19.2

SDG	Status (as per the latest data available)
employment and decent work for all	in 2007 to 17.39 in 2012
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequalities have increased sharply since 2001, with a Gini coefficient increasing from 0.61 to 0.66 in 2012. Haiti rank 168 in the latest Human Development Report. Its GDB per capita has decreased by almost 0.7% per year over the last 30 years, as such one of the few LDCs not showing consistent – even if low – GDP per capita growth.
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haiti continues to see a high degree of instability, with the latest crisis in 2018 and 2019 (and continuing in 2020) seeing mass demonstrations sometimes turning violent. The termination of Parliament (in January 2020, upon the expiration of its 4- mandate and without elections being yet in sight to constitute the next parliament) creates an additional factor of tension and instability in the country • An absence of a president amplifies the country's instability.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance in Haiti increased from 167 million dollars in 1990 to 3 billion dollars in 2010 (post-earthquake) but decreased to about 1 billion dollars in 2018 and 2019. • Debt levels have risen to 35% of GDP, making Haiti one of the 13 LDCs in – or close to - debt distress. Foreign investment has remained (pre-crisis, as no data are available beyond) at a very low 100-150 million dollars per year.