

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HAITI

TEMPORARY SOCIAL SAFETY NET AND SKILLS FOR YOUTH

HA-L1137

PROJECT PROFILE

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Matilde Neret (SCL/SPH), Team Leader, Dulce Baptista (SCL/LMK), Co-Team Leader; Luis Tejerina (SCL/SPH); Marco Stampini (SCL/SPH); Javier Jiménez (LEG/SGO); Marise Etienne Salnave (VPC/FMP); Marie Marcelle Orisme Roc (VPC/FMP); David Maier (VPS/ESG); Carlos Alviar (SPH/CPN); Nicola Magri (CID/CID); Alfred Metellus (CID/CID) and Sheyla Silveira (SCL/SPH).

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

PROJECT PROFILE

HAITI

I. BASIC DATA

Project Name:	Temporary Social Safety Net and Skills for Youth		
Project Number:	HA-L1137		
Project Team:	Matilde Neret (SCL/SPH), Team Leader, Dulce Baptista (SCL/LMK), Co-Team Leader; Luis Tejerina (SCL/SPH); Marco Stampini (SCL/SPH); Javier Jiménez (LEG/SGO); Marise Etienne Salnave (VPC/FMP); Marie Marcelle Orisme Roc (VPC/FMP); David Maier (VPS/ESG); Carlos Alviar (SPH/CPN); Nicola Magri (CID/CID); Alfred Metellus (CID/CID) and Sheyla Silveira (SCL/SPH).		
Borrower:	Republic of Haiti		
Executing Agency:	Social and Economic Fund (FAES, for its French acronym)		
Financial Plan:	IDB (Grant Facility):	US\$40,000,000	
	Local:	US\$0	
	Total:	US\$40,000,000	
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	OP-102, OP-704, OP-761, OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.10, B11, B.17)	
	Classification:	B.	

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 **Context.** Haiti's economic growth has slowed down to 1.0% in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 (from 1.5% in FY 2016). The rate of inflation remained high at 14% in FY 2017, with a substantial depreciation of the gourde. Extreme poverty fell by seven percentage points from 31% in 2001 to 24% in 2012.¹ In urban areas extreme poverty went from 24% to 12% in the same period.² Seventy percent of the urban population lives in underdeveloped, underserved areas due to demographic pressures and informal urban settlements.³ Haiti is the fourth most urbanized country in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).⁴
- 2.2 The population is young, particularly in urban areas where 41% of the total was between 16 and 35 years old in 2012. The urban youth suffer high levels of inactivity, coupled with extremely low level of labor formality. In 2012, 34.5% of them were Neither Employed nor in Education or Training (NEET); the problem was most acute among young women, 42.3% of which were NEET. In addition, only 9.6% of employed urban youth had a formal job (11.3% for males, 7.5% for females).
- 2.3 The Government of Haiti (GOH) recently signed a Staff Monitoring Program (SMP) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was necessary to

¹ IDB Group Country Strategy 2017-2021 (GN-2904).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Haitian Cities: Action for Today, with an Eye for Tomorrow. The World Bank, 2017.

promote economic growth and stability. Reforms will be put in place to address the losses from the public electricity company (including increase billing efficiency and collections and reform contracting practices) which represent about half of the public deficit. In the short term, retail fuel subsidies will be eliminated. The fiscal reforms to be implemented will have an adverse effect in the most vulnerable population, particularly youth living in marginal urban areas. Reforms must be accompanied by measures to mitigate social impacts, manage civil unrest and protect vulnerable groups who are already poor from becoming even poorer. The project will target youth living in capital cities of the departments with the highest NEET.

- 2.4 The GOH does not have a social protection strategy nor a developed targeting platform. To mitigate the social and economic effects of the SMP several compensatory mechanisms were analyzed. A Temporary Employment Program (TEP) for the urban youth, in which labor is generated by the implementation of Community Driven Development (CDD) projects, was identified jointly with the Government as the most promising intervention. Haiti has almost ten years of experience implementing CDD.
- 2.5 Temporary Employment Programs is one type of employment subsidy aimed at alleviating transitory poverty and are generally used during periods of slow growth, targeting informal workers whose unemployment status is hard to verify and to provide income for groups with low or no qualifications. The TEPs are self-targeted and effective in maintaining income.⁵ Several countries in LAC have used them successfully to address temporary drops in income. In the rest of the world, some large scale TEP have also been implemented. For example, in India a rural employment program evaluation showed positive impact on consumption in the short term and accumulation of nonfinancial assets over the medium term.⁶
- 2.6 There are other Active Labor Market Policies (ALMP) that were analyzed to improve youth employability that could complement the TEP such as training programs and labor intermediation services. In Haiti, ALMP offer is limited which constrains the Government's ability to deliver effective public interventions. Training programs can be an effective intervention when lack of skills is a barrier to employment, especially among youth.⁷ Evaluation of training programs for young people in the region show that they improve access to formal jobs and that effects are maintained in the long run. International evidence shows that labor intermediation is a cost-effective intervention and improve access to formal jobs.⁸
- 2.7 The training offer is characterized by low access, low quality and relevance.⁹ As a consequence, employers report difficulties in finding workers with the right set of skills and complain that young graduates lack both technical and soft skills.

⁵ Labor informality Bias of a Poverty Alleviation Program in Argentina, Gasparini, Haimovich, and Olivieri, 2009.

⁶ Deininger and Liu Y, 2013. Welfare and Poverty Impacts of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Evidence from Andhra Pradesh, Policy Research Working Paper (WPS6543).

⁷ Ibarraran, Kluve, Ripani and Rosas-Shady, 2015. Experimental Evidence on the Long-Term Impacts of a Youth Training Program.

⁸ Labor Sector Framework Document (GN-2741-7), October 28, 2016.

⁹ Subrahmanyam, G. (2016) Haiti's TVET reforms: do they meet the needs of the country's 2030 vision? Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Only 1% of workers have a formal Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) qualification and possess a written certificate validating their skills.¹⁰ It is estimated that 83,650 additional skilled workers are needed in Haiti's priority sectors, yet only 19,425 individuals are currently receiving training in these areas.¹¹

- 2.8 The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) does not have a public labor intermediation service preventing better matching between job seekers and jobs. Currently, its labor market statistics only capture the demand for Government workers and the information is not widely shared. Haitians have insufficient information about labor market trends, vacancies available and rely on informal job search methods, such as asking friends, family, and employers, and/or by visiting companies in person. These informal methods are relatively less effective for the most vulnerable population.¹²
- 2.9 **Strategic alignment.** The project is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy (UIS) 2010-2020 (AB-3008) and is aligned with the development challenges of: (i) social inclusion and equality; and (ii) productivity and innovation. Also, the project is aligned with the gender equality and diversity cross-cutting theme and the thematic area of the Gender Action Plan of promoting women's economic opportunities and productivity. The project contributes to the Corporate Results Framework 2016-19 (GN-2727-6) through the indicator beneficiaries of anti-poverty programs and beneficiaries of on-the-job training programs. Also, the project is aligned with the dialogue area of vocational training of the Country Strategy with Haiti 2017-2021 (GN-2904) and is aligned with the Labor Sector Framework Document (GN-2741-7).
- 2.10 The overall objective is to create a short term social safety net for vulnerable urban youth while creating opportunities for training and labor intermediation for youth. There are three specific objectives: (i) provide short term income opportunities to youth through short term employment in vulnerable neighborhoods, to mitigate the effects of the elimination of fuel subsidies; (ii) provide access to training for youth living in vulnerable neighborhoods; and (iii) provide institutional strengthening to FAES and MAST. The operation is structured in three components.
- 2.11 **Component I. Temporary safety net through temporary employment in small community development projects (US\$27 million).** This component will finance small community development projects which will be identified through a participatory process.¹³ The small works will provide temporary employment for youth who are 18-35¹⁴ years old, who are neither studying nor working and who reside in selected vulnerable neighborhoods. Each project to be funded will have a maximum value of US\$50,000 (exceptionally, up to US\$75,000 conditional on no objection by the Bank) designed to be intensive in the use of low skill labor

¹⁰ Desroches, R. (2015) *La Formation Technique et Professionnelle, un Important Levier pour la Croissance Economique*, Bulletin du SOCAPP, N. 5 (June 2015), pp. 12-17.

¹¹ Institutions for Development. (2013) *Rapport diagnostique de la formation technique et professionnelle en Haiti* (Port au Prince: IDB).

¹² Mazza, 2017.

¹³ Municipalities are important stakeholders.

¹⁴ Legal working age starts at 18 years old.

force. More specifically, the cost of labor will have to represent at least 70% of the total value of each project. Eligible pre-identified works include: (i) improved street and drainage infrastructure, including corridors, sidewalks, and public stairs; (ii) new or improved retaining wall, likely to accompany sidewalks or the protection of some small works; (iii) new or improved threshold gabion; (iv) new or improved water kiosks, water distribution pipes, community cisterns, rainwater capture, and community latrines; (v) new solar streets lamps installed; (vi) improvements in schools, health centers, and daycare centers (painting, fixing lighting, fixing windows); (vii) new or improved community/public areas, sports, cultural and/or recreation places (open spaces, support to visual arts, music, theater, and sport for youth); and (viii) neighborhood beautification (e.g., painting of walls). This component will fund about 450 community development projects, generating 180,000 months of temporary employment, with a target of at least 30% women. Salaries will be paid up to the national minimum wage.

- 2.12 **Component II. Training for youth (US\$9 million).** This component will finance demand driven technical training for 2,000 youth to increase employability. Eligible youth include: (i) those between the ages of 16 and 29 years old; (ii) youth who are neither studying nor working; and (iii) and having completed at least the 6th year of Fundamental Education. Training priority will be given to sectors with job creation potential. Guidance and labor intermediation will be provided to the youths that are in training. Participants will receive a stipend to cover transportation and meal expenses. Other activities under consideration are being explored include: (i) provision of soft skills training; (ii) digital work training; (iii) the design of an apprenticeship program; and (iv) support services to entrepreneurs (for incubation of new business ventures).
- 2.13 **Component III. Institutional strengthening for FAES and MAST (US\$2.5 million).** Support to FAES includes updating the manual of operations and other activities for institutional strengthening related to project implementation.¹⁵ This component will support MAST in the development of social protection strategy and its related studies including the strengthening of the beneficiary information system and will also support the design and implementation of a labor intermediation service, including the development of: (i) service offer for jobseekers and employers; (ii) association strategy with employers; (iii) strategic management plan; (iv) labor intermediation technology platform, including hardware and software; and (v) road map for a labor markets information system including mechanisms to collect demand and supply side information, as well as to process and disseminate information. The parts of the system to be implemented will be defined once the road map has been designed.
- 2.14 **Monitoring, evaluation and administration (US\$1.5 million)** will finance monitoring and reporting, the project's evaluation and project administration costs.
- 2.15 **Expected results** are: (i) improved short term income opportunities through the creation of short term employment in vulnerable neighborhoods; and

¹⁵ Identified from institutional strengthening assessment.

(ii) increased training and intermediation opportunities for youth between 16 and 29 years old who live in vulnerable neighborhoods.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **Execution mechanism.** The executing agency of the project will be FAES. At first, FAES will contract Operators¹⁶ to: (i) identify and prioritize small works and training in neighborhoods in a participatory process; (ii) identify and register beneficiaries for small works or training (training institutions and courses will be provided); (iii) verify that beneficiaries are working or participating in training through the use of biometric fingerprint scanners; (iv) request electronic payment; and (v) monitor progress and prepare activity and financial reports. All beneficiaries will be included in the beneficiary registry. In addition, operators will share the list of training graduates with MAST to include in the job seeker registry. As mentioned in paragraph 2.12, there are still activities under consideration, and once confirmed the implementation mechanism will also be identified.
- 3.2 FAES will sign agreements with municipalities to ensure that they participate in the consultation process for identification and prioritization of small works. In addition, FAES will supervise progress of small works and training.
- 3.3 MAST will be the technical implementing agency of Component III. MAST should share the information about vacancies with operators participating in the project and should add graduates of training courses to the job seeker registry.
- 3.4 **Retroactive financing.** The Bank may recognize up to 20% of eligible expenses incurred prior to the date of project approval provided that all the requirements are substantially similar to those requirements set out in the project contract. These expenses must have been incurred from the approval date of this document, and under no circumstances shall expenditures incurred more than 18 months prior to the project approval date be included.
- 3.5 **Single source selection.** Because of the nature of the work, the level of complexity envisioned, and the geographical locations of targeted communities, the activities of Component I and part of the training from Component II, FAES may select among the following operators: *Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale*, Catholic Relief Services, Pan-American Development Foundation and CARE to implement the activities.¹⁷
- 3.6 Eligibility criteria of operators include: (i) previous experience managing and implementing complex projects funded by international donors (implemented at least one project within last 10 years); (ii) evidence in having coordinated participatory consultation methodologies (consistent with Bank's procedures); (iii) evidence of previous experience managing either CDD projects or cash transfer projects; (iv) on the ground presence in target communities implementing

¹⁶ The Operators are among others, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other non for profit organizations.

¹⁷ Additional operators for direct contracting may be added before project approval. Other operators may be identified after approval.

similar projects currently or in the last 12 months; and (v) evidence to plan, coordinate, monitor, and report according to Bank's requirements (examples of project implementation plan and of monitoring and implementation reports).¹⁸ These operators have been identified as having experience of exceptional worth for the assignment.

- 3.7 **Risks.** Three medium risks have been identified: (i) the number of youth willing to work exceeds temporary jobs available and creates discontent in communities; (ii) given large infrastructure gaps in urban areas, communities might have expectations for more costly projects; and (iii) that there might not be enough engagement of the private sector with training and labor intermediation activities. To mitigate the first, a communication strategy will be developed and both number of jobs available and selection criteria will be communicated within communities before works start. To mitigate the second, the community will be informed of the types of works eligible and the consultation methodology will include mechanisms to manage expectations. To mitigate the third, strategies will be designed to secure the engagement of private sector with both training and labor intermediation as well as communication strategy to engage stakeholders throughout the implementation.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 According to the IDB's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this program is classified as category "B". The net social and environmental impacts are likely to be positive, since communities will benefit from improved public spaces.
- 4.2 With an Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) safeguards in place, the negative potential impacts of the small constructions work proposed are expected to be small, highly localized inside existing footprints, and typical of small rehabilitation works (some noise and dust, traffic disruptions, some pollution, small quantities of wastes and debris, workers' health and safety) mainly during construction. Special measures to prevent potential cases of child labor and ensure safe workplace conditions to protect the beneficiaries will be put in place. The Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) with respective Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) will be prepared. In addition, an ESHS Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared.

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Annex V contains the project's preparation timeline. It is expected for OPC to approve the Draft Loan Proposal on September 5, 2018 and for the Board of Directors to approve the operation on November 7, 2018. The cost of preparation is estimated at US\$110,535, of which US\$44,080 will be for consultancies and US\$66,455 for missions.

¹⁸ Absorption capacity of the operators will also be analyzed.

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



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
HA-L1137 Improving Skills for Youth		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
HAITI		
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Country Office Haiti	YOUTH AT RISK	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
MATILDE I NERET	DAVID MAIER	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$40,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
17 Mar 2018	DMAIER ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	13 Apr 2018	
QRR (Estimated)	18 Jun 2018	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

[No potential issues identified]

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards](#) ([Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation has the potential to affect negatively women or gender equality ([Negative gender impacts may include the following](#))

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

[B.17. Procurement](#)

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
HA-L1137 Improving Skills for Youth		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
HAITI		
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Country Office Haiti	YOUTH AT RISK	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
MATILDE I NERET	DAVID MAIER	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$40,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
17 Mar 2018	DMAIER ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	13 Apr 2018	
QRR (Estimated)	18 Jun 2018	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Override Rating	Override Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

[Moderate Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#) are predicted.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Assessment: The borrower should promote the reduction of project-related greenhouse gas emissions in a manner appropriate to the nature and scale of project operations and impacts. The borrower should quantify direct emissions from the facilities owned or controlled within the physical project boundary and indirect emissions associated with the off-site production of power used by the project. Quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions should be conducted annually in accordance with internationally recognized methodologies (i.e. IPCC - <http://www.ipcc.ch/>). In addition, the borrower should evaluate technically and financially feasible and cost-effective options for the reduction/offset of emissions that may be achieved during the design and operation of the project. The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI) can help with this task (<http://www.iadb.org/secci/>).

Borrower and/or third party has only a partial commitment/capacity to comply with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#).

Ensure the Development of Adequate Labor Policy and Practices: The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, the policy should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.) and require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.

Borrower is committed to complying with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#) but does not fully address all employment requirements.



Safeguard Screening Form

Confirm Labor Practices are Adequate: The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations; (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, requirements should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).

Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions: The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.

Construction: The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. dams, public buildings etc), or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, transport of [hazardous materials](#), etc.) exist which could result in [moderate](#) health and safety [risks](#) to local communities.



Safeguard Screening Form

Address Community Health Risks: The borrower should be required to provide a plan for managing risks which could be part of the ESMP; (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year). Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Requirements for independent audits should be considered if there are questions over borrower commitment or potential outstanding community concerns.

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.

Monitor hazardous materials use: The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

The project is located in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

B



Disaster / Recommendations

Safeguard Screening Form

Disaster Summary

Details

Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s).
Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and
Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operation Name	Temporary Social Safety Net and Skills for Youth
Operation Number	HA-L1137
Prepared by	David Maier (VPS/ESG)
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	Social Protection and Health Division (SCL/SPH)
Type of Operation	Loan (LON), Global of Multiple Works Operation (GOM)
Impact Categorization	B
Environmental and Social Risk Rating	High
Disaster Risk Rating ¹	Moderate
Borrower	Government of Haiti (GOH)
Executing Agency	FAES - Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Sociale
IDB Grant US\$ (and total project cost)	40,000,000
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102, OP-704, OP-761, OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.10, B11, B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>The government of Haiti plans to significantly reduce subsidies on fuel, on which Haitians rely as a primary commodity for their everyday businesses. The overall objective of this multiple works program is to mitigate the macro- and microeconomic shock, that is expected as a result of this upcoming energy reform, by financing labor-intensive temporary employment through small-scale community development projects throughout the country. The program hence plans to absorb the anticipated shock by providing temporary economic opportunities for low-skilled locally sourced laborers. By offering jobs to the poorest, it aims at benefiting the most vulnerable members of society. Accompanying support measures include a component that targets the development of an active labor market policy as well as a labor intermediation service.</p> <p>The community development projects may include improvements of streets, drainage infrastructure, retaining walls, sidewalks and threshold gabions. Further, they may focus on the construction and/or repair of water kiosks and distribution pipes, community cisterns, rainwater capture systems, the installation of community latrines, solar streets lamps as well as improvements in schools and health and daycare centers (painting, fixing lighting, fixing windows). Finally, they may also include new or improved community / public areas, sports, cultural and/or recreation places (open spaces, support to visual arts, music, theater, and sport for youth) and neighborhood beautification activities (e.g., painting of walls).</p> <p>The sample for this multiple works operation are works foreseen for the neighbourhoods Carrefour and City Soleil, both of which are located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Being the two focus areas of the project, where most of the above listed activities will take place, they are a representative sample that surpasses 30% of the total project.</p>	

¹ The Disaster Risk Rating applies for Type 1 Risk Scenario (when the project is likely to be exposed to natural hazards due to its geographic location).

Key Potential ESHS Risks and Impacts

The Program's net social and environmental impacts are likely to be positive, as communities will benefit from improved public spaces, schools and sanitary structures. With the appropriate environmental, social, and health and safety (ESHS) safeguards in place, the negative ESHS potential impacts of the small construction works (e.g., improved sidewalks, upgrading of existing community centers, and renovation of existing schools) under the proposed Program are expected to be small, highly localized inside existing footprints, and typical of small rehabilitation works (some noise and dust, traffic disruptions, some pollution, small quantities of wastes and debris, workers' health and safety) mainly during construction. Eligibility criteria will also ensure that no resettlement or loss of livelihoods will occur. The health and safety risks to workers and community members associated with construction will have to be carefully managed.

The implementing agency FAES has experience in implementing IDB-financed projects, such as the operations HA-L1060, HA-L1077 and HA-L1080, all of which included significant construction. It nevertheless displays low implementing capacity and it is unknown whether FAES currently employs qualified environmental and social specialists that could support sound E&S management of the project. This creates a certain risk and will be responded to with respective capacity building measures that are already included in the overall budget of the project. In addition, the Executing Unit will be supported by the Bank and held responsible for the supervision of the construction standards. Nevertheless, given the overall lack of institutional capacity in Haiti, in the Executing Agency and contractors, as well as the lack of adequate legal framework for environmental and social management, the E&S risk rating is High. Given the Country's High Risk of earthquakes and other natural disasters (hurricanes, flooding), the Bank will provide continuous support to the implementing agency to review the activities proposed by the communities, to ensure they comply with quality construction standards, accessibility, availability of areas for expansion inside the existing footprint, adequacy of the terrain (e.g., no steep slopes, no flood areas, no contaminated land) and other environmental and social criteria that will be defined during project preparation and analysis. The project activities will be coordinated with the respective line ministries (such as DINEPA in the case of water kiosks).

Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

According to the IDB's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this Program is classified as Category "B", due to the expected ESHS impacts of the Program's proposed interventions, which can be adequately managed through good practice ESHS standards. As a Category "B" Operation, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) is required for each of the sample projects. In addition, an ESHS Management Framework (ESMF) to address the standard good practice procedures and legal requirements for environmentally and socially safe construction practices must also be developed and enforced on the Contractors. The ESMF will include a Strategic Environmental Analysis, detailed procedures for the inclusion of new projects under the Operation, and actions/procedures/managements plans that should be executed for all projects to ensure their compliance with IDB Safeguards Policies. The ESAs (including their respective ESMPs) and the ESMF must be disclosed prior to analysis mission. In addition, environmental and social eligibility, including exclusion criteria, must be developed for the further selection of project sites and specific activities to be included. The ESAs for the sample projects, together with their ESMPs, must be consulted at least once during the Bank's due diligence process, preferably at a date close to the analysis mission. A grievance mechanism will be established and will be operational throughout the entire cycle of the Program.

The structure and institutional organization proposed for the Executing Unit for this operation is still unclear, as collaboration with local and international NGO's is foreseen. Whether the NGO's will directly recruit the workers or if small contractors will provide this service also remains vague at this point. Their concrete institutionalized interaction with FAES and the Bank will be subject to further

precision during the preparation stage. Results of ESHS supervision of the previous operations in Haiti, indicate consistent lack of compliance by the contractors in relation to ESHS standard procedures and with the ESMPs that have been developed. Although the current operation will not involve large-scale construction works, thus with limited ESHS impacts, at this stage it is unknown what mechanisms the Executing Unit will use to disseminate the good practice and enforce legal ESHS requirements. Nevertheless, these requirements will be included in both the ESMF and the Operational Manual. During project preparation and analysis, it must be ensured that:

- (i) The appropriate ESAs for the sample projects, including the respective ESMPs will be developed, disclosed and consulted meaningfully at least once prior to Analysis Mission;
- (ii) The ESMF (for the Program) and ESMPs (for each sample project), will consolidate the appropriate ESHS mitigation and management procedures for safe construction works and operations.
- (iii) The ESMF will incorporate adequate procedures and systems to ensure that the ESMPs will be adequately implemented by the Contractors, and supervised by the Executing Unit;
- (iv) The ESMF will incorporate adequate procedures to ensure that the selection process for the community activities that will be benefited by the Program is transparent, equitable and based on solid technical, financial, and environmental and social criteria that have been discussed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders.
- (v) The ESMF will include criteria to exclude temporary livelihood impacts by e.g. road closure/loss of access.
- (vi) The ESMF will incorporate adequate procedures and systems to ensure that there will be an appropriate training for small contractor companies to be able to participate in the construction activities, to ensure that they will be able to deliver the works in an ESHS safe manner and consistent with the standard procedures in the ESMF and ESMP.
- (vii) The Executing Unit will have the structure and technical and financial resources to implement the ESHS safeguards and supervision, including for each sub-project:
 - Ensuring that an ESA and its corresponding ESMP is developed and consulted prior to the approval of each activity under the Program.
 - Ensuring that the implementation of the ESMP by each Contractor will be adequately enforced and supervised.
- (viii) A framework will be developed to train workers on aspects related to Environment, Health and Safety aspects.
- (ix) Robust checks to prevent cases of child labour will be put in place.
- (x) Strict eligibility criteria will be developed regarding the kinds of works to be included in the program depending on their potential environmental and social risk.
- (xi) Basic protocols to manage essential factors such as hazardous waste or will be developed and enforced on the contractors.
- (xii) Particular attention will be given to gender aspects to ensure that women have equal access to project benefits and to ban discriminatory practices from the workplace.

Opportunities for IDB Additionality

Through appropriate training and dissemination of the ESHS good practice and legal requirements in Haiti, there may be an important opportunity for the Bank to add value in enhancing the capacity of small construction companies to work in a safer manner, apply industry standard good practice, and is resilient to natural disaster risks.

Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Please see the table below.

Additional Annexes

None.

Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy				
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Project must comply with environmental and social legislation.	Yes	The Program must comply with Haiti's ESHS legislation	The ESMPs must include measures to comply with Haitian environmental regulations.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Screening and classification	Yes	Program was screened and classified as Category "B", due to the expected local and short-term ESHS impacts of the Program's proposed interventions, which can be adequately managed through good practice ESHS standards	As required for Multiple Works Cat. B operations, Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs, including ESMPs) for the individual projects of the sample must be developed. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Program must also be developed. The ESMF will furthermore include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Institutional Capacity of the Executing Unit	Yes	There is no information on which the organizational structure and resources of the implementing agency will be. Nevertheless, there is an overall lack of institutional capacity in the government in Haiti.	The Project design and analysis must focus in detail on the institutional structure of the implementing agency. Capacity building measures will be included in the overall budget of the project.
	Associated Facilities	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements	Environmental assessments	Yes	All Category B operations require an ESA.	An ESMF for the Program and individual ESAs (with ESMPs) for the sample projects will be developed. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be included in the ESMF.
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements	ESAs are required for all Category B Operations	Yes	Category B operations require an ESA	An ESMF for the Program and individual ESAs for the sample projects will be developed, as well as the corresponding ESMPs. The ESMF will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
B.6 Consultation	Meaningful consultation with key stakeholders	Yes	Category B operations must be consulted with affected people at least once, preferably during the preparation or review of the ESMP/ESMF.	Each ESAs for the sample projects must be consulted with the affected people. A stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify the key stakeholders. The consultation requirements during program execution must be included in the ESMF. In addition, the technical, financial, and environmental and social criteria to select the sites and specific activities that will be benefited by the program must be consulted with the affected communities to ensure transparency and the communities' buy-in.

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	Project supervision by IDB	Yes	The Bank will supervise all safeguards and requirements established in the loan/grant contracts.	During project preparation and analysis, the Project Team will develop a supervision scheme together with the Executing Unit.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	Not applicable	Not applicable	Program impacts are localized.	Not applicable
B.9 Natural Habitats	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
B.9 Invasive Species	The Bank will not support operations that may introduce invasive species.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
B.9 Cultural Sites	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Bank operations must avoid ESHS impacts from hazardous materials	Yes	Expansion works will require use of small quantities of hazardous materials, such as oils and lubricants, and paintings.	During project preparation and analysis, an ESMF for the Program and ESMPs for each individual sample projects will be developed to address adequate management of small quantities of hazardous materials.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	Bank operations must include measures to avoid or reduce pollution	Yes	Expansion works will produce small to moderate construction and other wastes, air pollution, and liquid effluents.	During project preparation and analysis, an ESMF for the Program and ESMPs for each individual sample project will be developed to address adequate management of small-scale impacts from the works.
B.12 Projects Under Construction	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
B.15 Co-financing Operations	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
B.16 In-Country Systems	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
B.17 Procurement	Environmentally and socially	Yes	Inclusion of environmentally and socially responsible Procurement in Bank operations.	During Project negotiation it must be ensured that requirements regarding environmentally, and socially responsible Procurement are included in the contract. The OM must include similar requirements for each Contractor.
OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy				
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 ² risk scenario	Check the operation for high exposure to natural disasters	Yes	Project teams must consider the exposure to natural disasters based on frequency, duration and intensity assessed for the geographic area of the project.	The EMSF for the Program and the ESAs for the sample projects must include measures to enhance resilience to disaster risk. During Project preparation and analysis, it must be ensured that this is also reflected in the eligibility criteria.
	Check the operation for potential to exacerbate hazard risk to human life, property, the environment and the project itself	Yes	Bank projects will include measures to reduce the risks of disasters to a level acceptable to the Bank.	During Project preparation and analysis, it must be ensured that the eligibility criteria include resilience to natural disasters. The ESMF and ESMPs must include measures to reduce the risks and impacts associated with natural disasters during

² Type 2 risk scenario occurs when the operation has a potential to exacerbate hazard risk to human life, property, the environment and the project itself.

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
				construction and operational phases.
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	Ensure adequate preparedness and response to natural disasters.	No	Not applicable	Not applicable
OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement				
Resettlement Minimization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Resettlement Plan Consultations	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Impoverishment Risk Analysis	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples				
Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan and/or Framework Requirement	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
Discrimination Issues	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Transborder Impacts	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development				
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	Equitable participation of women and men, and informed decision-making.	Yes	Meaningful consultation must include both men and women.	During preparation and analysis, it will be ensured that a consultation strategy and plan is developed and that it includes equal participation of women and men.
Application of safeguard and risk ³ analysis	Identify and assess operation's adverse gender-related impacts/risks	Yes	Both men and women must have equal access to project opportunities and derived benefits. Adverse impacts caused by the operation must not disproportionately affect either men or women.	During project preparation and analysis, it will be ensured that the Operation benefits both genders and ESHS impacts do not affect either gender disproportionately.
OP-102 Access to Information Policy				
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the	Disclosure of applicable ESAs, respective ESMF and ESMPs.	Yes	Disclosure of applicable ESAs for Program and sample projects.	The ESAs for sample projects, including their respective ESMPs, as well as ESMF, must be disclosed prior to Analysis Mission.

³ Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionately affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women's ownership rights.

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions Required During Preparation & Analysis
operation for Board consideration				
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation	Disclosure of applicable ESAs, respective ESMF and ESMPs.	Yes	Disclosure of applicable ESAs for all projects under the Multiple Works Program.	The ESMF will include requirements for the ESAs for each project, including their respective ESMPs, to be disclosed prior to the approval of each project.



INDEX OF COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Topic	Authors	Description	Date	Reference and links
Labor	Busso, M.; Cristia, J.; Hincapie, D.; Messina, J.; Ripani, L.	Learning Better: Public Policy for Skills Development. Inter-American Development Bank	2017	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/8495
	IDB, WAPES, and OECD	The World of Public Employment Services. Inter-American Development Bank	2016	https://publications.iadb.org/bitstream/handle/11319/7423/The-World-Of-Public-Employment-Services.pdf?sequence=1
	Fazio, M. V.; Fernández-Coto, R.; Ripani, L.	Apprenticeships for the XXI Century: A Model for Latin America and the Caribbean? Inter-American Development Bank	2016	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7855
	González-Velosa, C. and G. Rucci.	Methods to anticipate skills demand. Technical Note IDB-TN-954. Inter-American Development Bank.	2016	https://publications.iadb.org/bitstream/handle/11319/7458/Methods-to-Anticipate-Skills-Demand.pdf?sequence=4
	Alaimo, V. M. Bosch, D. Kaplan, C. Pagés and L. Ripani.	Jobs for Growth 2015. Inter-American Development Bank	2015	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7203
	Ibarrarán, P., J. Kluve, L. Ripani, and D. Rosas-Shady.	Experimental Evidence on the Long-Term Impacts of a Youth Training Program 2015. IZA Discussion paper No. 9136 (June). Bonn: IZA.	2015	http://ftp.iza.org/dp9136.pdf
	Bassi, M., G. Rucci, and S. Urzúa	Beyond the Classroom: Preparing People to Produce” in “Rethinking Productive Development: Sound Policies and Institutions for Economic Transformation”, 2014, edited by G. Crespi, E. Fernández-Arias and E. Stein. Development in the Americas. Washington, D.C. Inter-American Development Bank.	2014	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/6633

Topic	Authors	Description	Date	Reference and links
Labor	Bassi, M., M. Busso, S. Urzúa, and J. Vargas	Disconnected: Skills, Education, and Employment in Latin America. 2012. Inter-American Development Bank.	2012	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/427
	González-Velosa, C., L. Ripani, and D. Rosas-Shady.	How Can Job Opportunities for Young People in Latin America be Improved? 2012. IDB Publications 78338. Inter-American Development Bank.	2012	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/5539
	Mazza, J.	Fast Tracking Jobs: Advances and Next Steps for Labor Intermediation Services in Latin America” and the Caribbean. 2011. Technical Note IDB-TN-344 Inter-American Development Bank.	2011	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/5821
	Kluve, J.	The effectiveness of European active labor market programs. 2010. Labour Economics, Elsevier, Vol. 17(6), pages 904-918, December.	2010	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092753711000014X
Mobile payment	Dalberg Global Development Advisors.	Haiti Mobile Money. An analysis of the mobile money ecosystem including the regulatory environment, limitations, interoperability issues, lessons and recommendations.	2010	https://idbg.sharepoint.com/teams/EZ-HA-LON/HA-L1137/_layouts/15/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=EZSHARE-801630256-2
Labor	To be defined.	Review the existing labor market information mechanisms in Haiti and prepare a proposal based on good international practices for its consolidation and strengthening as a labor market information system in the short, medium and long term.	May 4th, 2018	

Topic	Authors	Description	Date	Reference and links
Social Protection	To be defined.	Analysis of the evidence on the results of Social Protection programs in Haiti. This includes a review of the experience with beneficiary registries (housed in MAST and FAES).	May 14th, 2018	
Program Management	To be defined	Comprehensive Communication Strategy.	May 15 th 2018	
Program Management	To be defined	Participatory process to Identify and prioritize of small community works.	May 15 th 2018	
Program Management	Team members	Operations Manual for the operation (it is being elaborated internally).	May 15 th , 2018	
Support services to entrepreneurship	To be defined	Assessment of start-up ecosystem and identification of key stakeholders. Identification of partners, of experts and trainers. Adaptation of the business incubation program to the Haiti context.	Mid May 2018	
Labor	To be defined	Assessment of Site Readiness for Digital Work. The analysis includes an assessment of digital work readiness of workforce and analysis of viability of scaling digital work through the following models: (1) Freelance coworking space; (2) Partner delivery center; (3) Owned impact sourcing delivery center. Recommendations of model to pursue included.	June 2018	
Labor	To be defined	Assessment of a formal Apprenticeship model in Haiti The analysis includes an assessment of: (1) Alignment with the country's development strategy; (2) Employers engagement; (3) Structure; (4) Funding and incentives; (5) Curriculum	June 2018	

Topic	Authors	Description	Date	Reference and links
		Development; (6) Delivery; (7) Assessment; (8) Certification; (9) Promotion; (10) Quality assurance.		
Program Management	To be defined	Operational proposal for the use of biometric information for monitoring participation in the project. The consultancy will develop a proposal, design and training for the use of a biometric solution that is customized for population that may have hard to read fingerprints due to manual labor. The solution will also adhere to high security and interoperability standards and will be developed as an open source solution.	July 2018	

CONFIDENTIAL

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