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AND INVESTIGATION MECHANISM

HAITI

MICI-BID-HA-2017-0114

**CONSULTATION PHASE REPORT
PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM**

**(HA-L1055, HA-L1076, HA-L1081, HA-L1091, HA-L1101)
(2552/GR-HA, 2779/GR-HA, 3132/GR-HA, 3384/GR-HA, 3623/GR-HA)**

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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.	BACKGROUND.....	1
A.	Geographic and Social Context of the Project	1
B.	The Project.....	2
C.	The Request	3
D.	MICI Process to date.....	3
II.	CONSULTATION PHASE.....	4
A.	Normative Framework.....	4
B.	Timetable for the Consultation Phase Process.....	5
C.	Methodology and Actions Carried Out During the Consultation Process	5
D.	Outcomes of the Consultation Phase	7
III.	NEXT STEPS	9
A.	Monitoring Mechanism	9
B.	Tentative Monitoring Schedule	9
C.	Estimated Resources for Monitoring actions	10

ANNEXES

- I. Final Agreement on corrective measures for livelihood restoration and availability of environmental information (confidential document)
- II. Monitoring Plan and Preliminary Schedule (confidential document)

ELECTRONIC LINKS

1. Request MICI-BID-HA-2017-0114
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=40816900>
2. Eligibility Memorandum
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=40865670>
3. Consultation Phase Assessment Report
<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=40874988>
4. Case file MICI-BID-HA-2017-0114
<https://www.iadb.org/en/mici/mici-complaint-detail?ID=MICI-BID-HA-2017-0114&nid=21822>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Bank or IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
Board	The Board of Executive Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank
CP	MICI Consultation Phase
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
ESMR	Environmental and Social Management Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Government or GoH	Government of Haiti
<i>Kolektif</i> or Requesters	<i>Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabé</i>
Management	The IDB Group Manager(s) responsible for the respective Group-financed operation or the person(s) they delegate
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance of Haiti
MICI or Mechanism	Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project-affected People
PAR	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
Parties	The Requesters, IDB Management, and the Executing Agency (UTE)
PIC or Park	Caracol Industrial Park
Program or Project	Productive Infrastructure Program
Request	A communication submitted by the Requesters or their representative that alleges that they have suffered or may suffer harm due to the failure of the IDB Group to comply with one or more of its Relevant Operational Policies within the context of a Group-Financed Operation
ROP	Relevant Operational Policies
SONAPI	<i>Société Nationale des Parcs Industriels</i> (National Society of Industrial Parks) of Haiti
UTE or Executing Agency	<i>Unité Technique d'Exécution</i> (Technical Execution Unit) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the Productive Infrastructure Program is to strengthen private sector development in northern Haiti through the construction and operation of the Caracol Industrial Park (PIC). The PIC covers an area measuring approximately 246 hectares and is located in the commune of Caracol near Trou du Nord, Terrier Rouge, and Limonade in the Northeast Department of Haiti. By the end of 2017, it had 57 buildings, a water treatment plant, and a power plant.

The IDB has supported the Project through five investment grants (HA-L1055, HA-L1076, HA-L1081, HA-L1091, and HA-L1101) and different technical cooperation operations. The Infrastructure Program (HA-L1055), the first investment grant operation in support of the PIC, was approved on July 25, 2011 by the Board of Executive Directors. It financed: (i) the initial infrastructure of the Park, including the perimeter fence, the water treatment plant, temporary water treatment and waste management facilities; (ii) four industrial buildings; (iii) an administrative building; (iv) social and environmental studies and mitigation measures, and (v) the Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan for Project-affected People. A portion of funding for the latter component is also part of operation HA-L1076.

On January 12, 2017, MICI received a Request filed by the *Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabé* (Peasants Collective of Victims of the Chabert) with the support of three civil society organizations. The *Kolektif* consists of approximately 420 families who had been farming the land in the area where the PIC was built. The Request claimed that the unannounced construction of the Park's perimeter fence cut off their access to the plots of land that they relied on as their means of subsistence. They claim that after the fence was installed, inadequate consultation was carried out with organizations that did not represent them and for which they lacked enough information. They further allege that the Project documents were not in Creole, which is the language they speak and one of Haiti's two official languages. Despite the implementation of a Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (*Plan d'Action pour la Compensation et le Rétablissement des Moyens d'Existence des Personnes Affectées par le Projet du Parc Industriel de Caracol - PAR*), the claimants maintained that the amounts received did not enable them to restore their livelihoods. In addition, the Requesters allege that they are unaware of the environmental impacts that the Park could have on the Trou du Nord River and the air. They also have concerns about the pollution that could result from solid waste.

MICI declared the Request eligible on April 21, 2017, thus opening the Assessment stage of the Consultation Phase. Given that the Parties expressed their disposition to participate in the process, and MICI found that suitable conditions for such an exchange were present, on June 14, 2017 a dialogue process was initiated within the framework of the CP. The purpose of the Consultation Phase Process is for the Parties to reach an agreement, with the purpose of developing sustainable solutions to the problems raised in the Request. According to the MICI-IDB Policy, the CP Process is 12 months in duration.

In this case, the IDB Board approved a six-month extension of that deadline, which ran until December 14, 2018.

During the Consultation Phase Process, MICI convened and facilitated six rounds of structured dialogue, following up on the issues pre-defined by the Parties on the agenda and using a methodology agreed upon at the outset. Each round lasted two days and was preceded by preparatory meetings with each Party; ex post meetings were held with the Requesters. The Mechanism kept in constant contact with the Parties through telephone calls and face-to-face meetings.

During the dialogue process, the Parties reached 19 partial agreements that included: translation into Creole and access to key socio-environmental documents and information pertaining to the Project, a visit to the water treatment plant and general tour of the PIC, a joint review of the terms of reference for an independent assessment of the PAR provided in the framework of Policy OP-710 on Involuntary Resettlement, and an in-person review of compensation payments made under the PAR. The Parties reached a final agreement on December 8, 2018. The Agreement includes corrective measures to restore the livelihoods of PAP, as well as provisions related to the availability of information on environmental aspects of the Project. The corrective measures include a combination of training and access to PIC employment, access to land and technical support, access to farming equipment and inputs, and a graduation program for small business development and vocational training.

As agreed between the Parties and in accordance with paragraph 34 of the MICI-IDB policy, the terms of the Agreement reached, the monitoring plan and its time frame are confidential. Consequently, Annexes I and II of this Report will be redacted from the public version thereof.

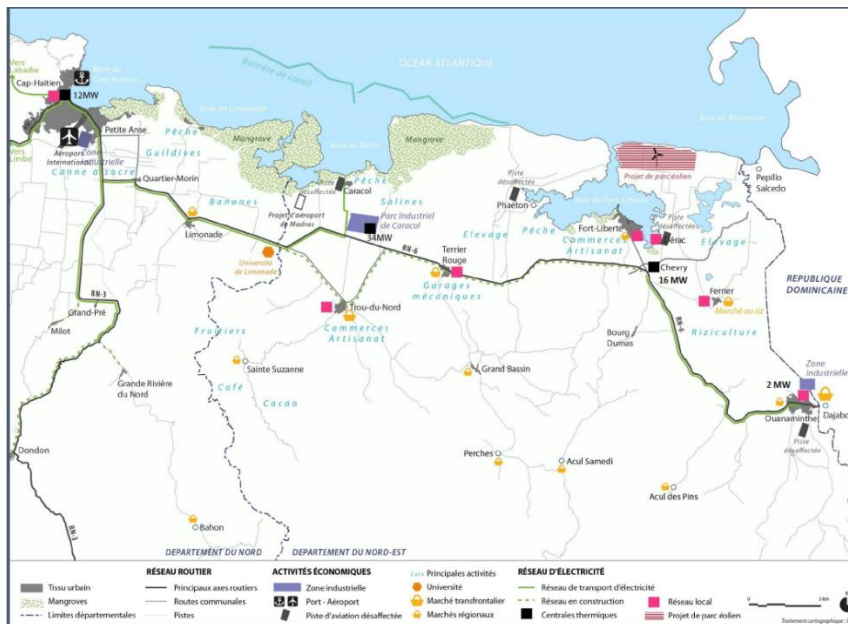
Based on the Agreement reached by the Parties, the Consultation Phase Process stage has ended. According to paragraph 35 of the MICI-IDB Policy, and at the request of the Parties, MICI proposes carrying out monitoring of compliance with the clauses of the Agreement subject to the Board of Executive Director's non-objection.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Geographic and Social Context of the Project

- 1.1 The Caracol Industrial Park covers approximately 246 hectares and is located in the Northeast Department of Haiti, near the communes of Caracol, Trou du Nord, Limonade, and Terrier Rouge. This Department has been characterized as one of the least populated and poorest in the country. According to census estimates, as of 2012, 3.8% of Haiti's total population resided in the northeast corridor.¹ In 2014, GDP per capita was US\$833, and 44% of the department's population lived in extreme poverty.²

Figure 1. Location of the PIC



Source: CIAT. North-Northeast Development Plan, p. 14.

- 1.2 In response to the 2010 earthquake, the Government has prioritized the development of economic hubs outside the capital. The north has been identified as one of them. Over the past ten years, priority has been given to infrastructure projects such as the road connecting Cap Haïtien to the center of the country, housing projects in Terrier Rouge and Ouanaminthe, the Campus of the State University of Haiti in Limonade, and private sector development through the Caracol Industrial Park.
- 1.3 The main economic activities of the department's inhabitants are traditional in nature. Agriculture, fisheries, and commerce are the most important employment sectors. Data from 2007 show that 39% of the working population was engaged in fishing,

¹ Estimates for 2015. Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI).

² World Bank (May, 2015). "Haiti: Towards a New Narrative-Systematic Country Diagnosis."

23% in agriculture, and 23% in commerce.³ In recent years, however, the manufacturing sector has become an important source of employment. In December 2017, 45% of jobs in textile production were concentrated in northern Haiti, and 25% of those were located at the PIC.⁴

B. The Project⁵

- 1.4 The purpose of the Program is to contribute to the sustainable economic development of the country's northern region. Its specific objective is to create formal employment in the North and Northeast Departments by providing the necessary conditions for the establishment of firms in the Caracol Industrial Park. The IDB has supported the Government of Haiti since the Program's inception through five investment grants and different technical cooperation operations.
- 1.5 The Infrastructure Program (HA-L1055), the first investment grant operation in support of the PIC, was approved on July 25, 2011 by the Board of Executive Directors. It financed: (i) the initial infrastructure of the Park, including the perimeter fence, the water treatment plant, temporary water treatment and waste management facilities; (ii) four industrial buildings; (iii) an administrative building; (iv) social and environmental studies and mitigation measures, and (v) the Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan for Project-affected People. A portion of funding for the latter component is also part of operation HA-L1076.
- 1.6 The four remaining operations were to cover: (i) internal and complementary infrastructure works; (ii) small-scale civil works in the communities surrounding the PIC, such as road paving, bus stops, cycle lanes, and other transportation improvements; (iii) environmental and social impact studies, and (iv) support for the UTE and the SONAPI to improve their institutional framework and capacity to manage the PIC's operations. The technical cooperation operations, for their part, supported the preparation of studies and the implementation of measures to mitigate the Project's negative social and environmental impacts.
- 1.7 The beneficiary of the operations is the Republic of Haiti through the Technical Execution Unit of the MEF and the SONAPI who is the entity in charge of the Park's administration since 2014.
- 1.8 On January 4, 2011, the PIC was formally launched with the erection of a temporary fence along its perimeter. The Park's construction began on November 28 of the same year, and it was officially inaugurated on October 22, 2012. By the end of 2017, the

³ IDB. (2015). "*Mise à jour de l'évaluation de l'impact cumulatif sur l'environnement du projet d'aménagement du Parc Industriel de Caracol*," pp. 54-74.

⁴ SONAPI. (2017). "Q4 Year End Report," p. 8.

⁵ The information presented here is available in the Project Profile and Financing Proposal documents for investment grant operations HA-L1055, HA-L1076, HA-L1081, HA-L1091, HA-L1101 and related technical cooperation operations.

Park employed 13,026 people, making it the largest source of formal employment in northern Haiti.⁶

C. The Request

- 1.9 On January 12, 2017, MICI received a Request filed by the *Kolektif Peyizan Viktim Tè Chabé* with the support of three civil society organizations: Accountability Counsel, Action Aid Haiti, and AREDE. The *Kolektif* is made up of approximately 422 families who farmed the land in the area where the PIC was built.
- 1.10 The Requesters contend that the unannounced construction of the Park's perimeter fence cut off their access to the plots of land that they relied on as their means of subsistence. They maintain that after the fence was installed, inadequate consultation was carried out with organizations that did not represent them and for which they lacked enough information.
- 1.11 The claimants consider that both the transitional and final compensation payments were not commensurate with the losses they incurred as a result of their displacement. They point out that the provision of cash compensation was not sustainable and did not enable them to restore their livelihoods. In particular, they assert that the compensation failed to take account of the increased cost of living stemming from the PIC's location in the area and the value of the investments made in the land they had been farming. They also note that there were cases of women heads of household and older people to whom the vulnerability criteria were not correctly applied.
- 1.12 The consequences of lost income include children dropping out of school due to the inability to pay school fees, as well as difficulties in ensuring the food security of their families. Women report being particularly exposed to the negative consequences of economic displacement on the fabric of the family.
- 1.13 The Requesters allege that they lack information about the potential environmental impacts of the Park, particularly on the Trou du Nord River and the air. They also have concerns about the pollution that could result from solid waste. They stress that the Project documents and relevant information were not in their language or in an appropriate format. The complainants link the impacts to potential non-compliance with operational policies OP-710, OP-761, OP-703, and OP-102.

D. MICI Process to date

- 1.14 Table 1 lays out the key milestones in the MICI process, from the receipt of the Request to the present. Section II.B of this Report presents the actions taken during the Consultation Phase process in greater detail.

⁶ SONAPI. (2017). Op. Cit.

Table 1. MICI Actions to Date

Date	Action
2017	
January 12	Receipt of Request
January 23	Registration of Request
January 22	Receipt of Management Response
March 18-22	Eligibility Mission to the Project site in Caracol
March 23	Publication of Eligibility Memorandum
April 21	Distribution of Eligibility Memorandum to the IDB Board of Executive Directors and transfer to the Consultation Phase for assessment
May 8-10	Consultation Phase Assessment mission to Port-au-Prince
May 22-24	Consultation Phase Assessment mission to Cap Haitien
June 1	Publication and distribution of the Consultation Phase Assessment Report to Requesters, Management and Executing Agency
June 14	Beginning of the Consultation Phase Process
October 11 – December 8	Rounds of dialogue in Limonade
2018	
May 24	Board of Executive Directors approves extension of Consultation Phase deadline by six months under no-objection procedure
December 8	Signature of agreement by Requesters, Executing Agency, and Bank Management
2019	
January 18	Issuance of Final Consultation Phase Report

II. CONSULTATION PHASE

A. Normative Framework

- 2.1 The MICI Consultation Phase process is governed by Policy MI-47-6, approved on December 16, 2015. Section H of the Policy contains the processes, stages, and deadlines that must be observed during the management of a case in the Consultation Phase. The document “Guidelines for the Consultation Phase” (MI-74) develops the provisions of that section in detail.
- 2.2 During the Consultation Phase, several methods are used based on the following factors: urgency, type of harm, corrective actions sought, and the likelihood that the process will have positive results. Similarly, various methods of analysis and alternative dispute resolution can be used within the framework of the Phase and in a variety of formats, such as situational and conflict analysis, scenario building, structured dialogue, sustained dialogue, mediation, negotiation, and facilitation. These methods may be employed simultaneously or consecutively (Paragraph 4.4, “Guidelines for the Consultation Phase”).
- 2.3 At the end of the Consultation Phase Process, MICI prepares a Consultation Phase Report detailing the outcome. If an agreement has been reached and monitoring is appropriate, the report may include a Monitoring Plan.
- 2.4 Elements of the Plan will include whether the monitoring of agreements between the Parties will be direct or external, and what steps will be taken to determine whether the agreements are being properly implemented. The Monitoring Plan, the total

duration of which depends on the commitments undertaken by the Parties, may not exceed five (5) years from the signature of the agreement, and must be considered by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors.

B. Timetable for the Consultation Phase Process

2.5 According to paragraph 31 of the MICI-IDB Policy, the maximum time limit for the Consultation Phase Process stage is twelve (12) months from the distribution of the CP Assessment Report to the Board of Executive Directors. In the instant case, the IDB Board of Directors approved a six-month extension of the deadline, which expired on December 14, 2018. The following activities were carried out during this period:

Table 2. MICI actions during the Consultation Phase Process

Date	Action
2017	
June 14	Start of the Consultation Phase Process
August 19- October 10	Weekly exchanges with the Parties to develop a process design methodology and agenda of subjects to be addressed
October 11	Replacement of Executing Agency Director
October 11-15	First round of dialogue in Limonade
December 6-9	Second round of dialogue in Limonade
2018	
January 30- February 3	Third round of dialogue in Limonade
March 15	Visit to the water treatment plant and general tour of the PIC. Participants: representatives of Requesters, IDB, UTE and SONAPI
April 16-19	Fourth round of dialogue in Limonade and scenario analysis exercise with each Party
May 24	Board of Executive Directors approves the extension of the Consultation Phase deadline by six months under no-objection procedure
July 23-August 2	Activities undertaken by the UTE and IDB to review compensation payments with PAP
August 8-11	Fifth round of dialogue in Limonade
August 29- September 1	Continuation of activities undertaken by the UTE and IDB to review compensation payments with PAP
October 19- November 27	Weekly teleconferences with the Parties
December 3-8	Sixth round of dialogue in Limonade and signing of the agreement
2019	
January 18	Issuance of the Final Consultation Phase Report

C. Methodology and Actions Carried Out During the Consultation Phase Process

2.6 As established in the MICI-IDB Policy and the Guidelines for the Consultation Phase, the Consultation Phase Process must be flexible, consensual, and consistent with the issues raised in the Request. The methodology used depends on the specific conditions of each case and the process.

2.7 **Process design.** During the first few months, based on an initial proposal developed by MICI, there were exchanges with each Party to agree on a roadmap containing the substantive and methodological aspects that would guide the process.

- 2.8 In substantive terms, the Parties agreed on an agenda and sequence of subjects that included social and environmental impacts of the Project, the terms of reference of the independent assessment of the Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan, a grievance mechanism relating to compensation, and the difficulties faced by Requesters in ensuring their children's education.
- 2.9 In order to ensure effective participation in the process, the complainants requested the translation into Creole of: the Resettlement Plan, annexes thereto, a summary of the Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and the 2015 ESMR. IDB Management ensured the translation, and shared electronic and hard copies of the documents during the first round of dialogue.
- 2.10 With regards to the methodology, it was agreed that the rounds of dialogue would take place at the University of Haiti, Limonade Campus, as a neutral location near the Project site. The rounds were held on a bi-monthly basis. In view of the language differences, MICI ensured the simultaneous interpretation of each meeting, as well as the translation of the documents generated within the process.
- 2.11 The Parties additionally agreed to a set of basic rules to be considered during the process. They included the definition of the participants' roles, the confidentiality of what was discussed during the dialogue sessions and of participation in these sessions, among others.
- 2.12 In terms of representation in the CP process, IDB Management identified two representatives, the Executing Agency identified one, and the Requesters designated ten members organized in the *Komite*. The Parties agreed that the Requesters could receive support from the CSOs, which would act as advisors. One member of MICI's Roster of Experts in Facilitation facilitated the sessions in coordination with the MICI staff members responsible for the case (Consultation Phase Coordinator and Case Officer), who were present at all the dialogue sessions. The IDB's environmental specialists and independent consultants participated in some of the sessions in order to provide in-depth information on specific topics on the agenda.
- 2.13 **Dialogue sessions and partial agreements.** MICI convened and facilitated six rounds of structured dialogue between the Parties, following up on the agenda items and methodology agreed to at the beginning of the process. Each round lasted two days and was preceded by preparatory meetings with each Party. Ex post meetings were held with the Requesters, in order to take advantage of MICI's presence in the field and to undertake capacity building exercises. Minutes were drawn up for each meeting, the final version of which considered the comments suggested by the Parties. MICI kept in constant contact with the Parties through telephone calls and face-to-face meetings.
- 2.14 Toward the end of the process, the Mechanism also facilitated scenario analysis exercises with each Party to explore potential livelihood restoration measures and possible outcomes of the process. During the last two months, and as a consequence of the restrictions imposed by the country's security conditions, weekly

videoconferences were held to identify proposals regarding the agenda items that were still pending.

- 2.15 During the year and a half that the process lasted, the Parties reached 19 partial agreements. These included: the expansion of the sample for the PAR independent assessment -established in the OP-710 on Involuntary Resettlement- from 135 people to encompass the universe of PAP, as well as a visit to the water treatment plant and a general tour of the PIC. One of the partial agreements also constituted a joint review of the compensation payments made under the PAR. The joint review took approximately three weeks and was carried out concurrently with the Consultation Phase Process. As a result, minor differences in amounts were found in 41 cases.
- 2.16 Finally, Project documents were shared, and the Parties worked on a proposal for corrective measures for livelihood restoration.

D. Outcomes of the Consultation Phase

- 2.17 The Consultation Phase process sought to create minimum levels of trust between the Parties in order for them to exchange information and keep communication channels open. MICI facilitated a dispute settlement process that attempted to address existing asymmetries between the Parties to the extent possible, as well as to create a safe space in which to explore sustainable solutions to the issues raised in the Request.
- 2.18 A central aspect of the process was to develop an agenda and preliminary format in conjunction with the Parties. The participation of IDB Management, the Executing Agency, and the Requesters in this exercise was essential to creating a sense of legitimacy and ownership of the process.
- 2.19 The Agreement that was reached is structured around two main blocks of measures: corrective measures relating to the restitution of livelihoods, and measures to ensure the availability of information on the environmental impacts of the PIC.
- 2.20 **Corrective measures for livelihood restoration.** The Parties agreed that one member of each affected household will be eligible for employment at the PIC after receiving preparatory technical training. While most of the jobs would be in the sewing field, some 30 vacancies in more specialized jobs are expected to be identified.
- 2.21 The Parties also agreed that a second member of each affected household could choose one of the following four options:
- a. Access to land and technical support. A maximum of one hundred (100) PAP will have the option of access to land. The plots must be the same size as those that were being farmed before the Park's arrival, up to half a

hectare. This option will be open to PAP who currently do not have access to land or those in greatest need of land. The option provides for financing to obtain title to the plot.

- b. Specialized farming equipment and inputs. This measure is intended for those who currently have access to land. It includes different packages of equipment and inputs for land preparation and cultivation. It also includes technical support and the use of sustainable technologies.
- c. Graduation program for the most vulnerable focused on small business development and access to microcredit. Taking into account the methodology of a specialized organization, this option offers a program focused on small businesses and access to microcredit. It will be open to women, men with disabilities, and the most vulnerable PAP.
- d. Vocational training. Beneficiaries will receive a one-year scholarship to study at one of the existing technical training institutions in the area. Training will focus on careers such as plumbing, mechanics, electricity, and others.

2.22 Finally, PAP will receive two school kits per household in order to reduce education costs. The kits will be delivered in August 2019. In addition to the above, there will be an event to support the promotion of microcredit at which local organizations will present their services to interested PAP.

2.23 It is important to underscore that the implementation of the agreed measures will be the responsibility of the Executing Agency and will be supported by the Bank. Each PAP will be responsible for taking advantage of these measures to fully restore his or her livelihood. The Agreement states that the commitments will be final and their implementation will mark the conclusion of the corrective actions for livelihood restoration.

2.24 **Measures concerning the environmental and social impacts of the PIC**. IDB Management stated that it continues to work on improving the social and environmental management of the PIC and that to this end it considers the participation of the *Kolektif* to be vitally important. Bank Management has followed up on several of the different aspects highlighted by the Requesters in connection with social and environmental matters. In particular, it pledged to continue to monitor the contracting of an independent laboratory to perform water quality tests and to request that the results be shared with PAP. It will also provide a detailed update to the *Kolektif* on environmental and social issues during the meetings held as part of the Monitoring stage. The information will be included in MICI's annual monitoring reports, which are available to the public.

2.25 Finally, it is important to note that the Parties agreed that the content of the Agreement would be confidential, and therefore Annex I (the Agreement) and Annex II (the

monitoring plan and its time frame) will be redacted from the public version of this report. The description of the abovementioned measures is part of a public summary agreed to by the Parties.

III. NEXT STEPS

A. Monitoring Mechanism

- 3.1 The Parties agreed to create a Monitoring Committee to monitor compliance with the agreements. The Committee will include representatives of the Requesters, IDB Management, the Executing Agency, and MICI if there is no objection from the Board of Directors. It will also hold at least three face-to-face meetings during the first year.
- 3.2 The aim of MICI's involvement at this stage is to maintain trust between the Parties, monitor compliance with the agreements, and support the Parties in their implementation. MICI may develop a set of actions as part of the monitoring of the agreements such as: convening and facilitating working meetings between the Parties for the implementation of the agreements; continuous monitoring by the MICI team through face-to-face meetings, telephone calls, emails, and videoconferences; conducting at least three annual monitoring missions agreed to with the Parties in advance and producing monitoring reports.
- 3.3 According to paragraph 35 of the MICI-IDB Policy, progress will be reported to the Board of Executive Directors through annual monitoring reports. Upon completion of the agreed upon activities, MICI will conclude the monitoring and close the case.

B. Tentative Monitoring Schedule

- 3.4 Taking into account that each of the 422 affected households will have to choose one of the four agreed options, in addition to the job training for PIC employment; at the time the Agreement was signed, it was impossible to draw up a detailed monitoring plan and its respective timetable, as the number of PAP interested in each option was unknown. During the Monitoring Committee's first meeting, which is expected to take place the first week of February, the plan and follow-up calendar will be agreed upon in detail.
- 3.5 This document's Annex II contains a preliminary monitoring plan and time frame. Like the terms of the Agreement, and product of the exchanges between the Parties, the plan and time frame are confidential. Consequently, and as mentioned in the previous section, Annex II will be redacted from the public version of this Report.
- 3.6 According to paragraph 35 of the MICI Policy, the Board will consider the plan and timetable for monitoring the Parties' agreements under short procedure. If the Board of Directors does not object to the Monitoring Plan, MICI will begin monitoring activities of the agreements by submitting an annual monitoring report to the Board, beginning in December of 2019.

C. Estimated Resources for Monitoring actions

- 3.7 The Consultation Phase team will need to conduct at least three missions to Haiti per year in order to examine the progress of compliance with the agreements. This task is expected to be supported by the facilitation expert who has moderated the dialogue sessions throughout the CP. Each mission requires attention to sensitive logistical aspects, including: a physical space for the Committee sessions, catering service for each session, the translation of documents into Creole, and simultaneous Creole-French-Creole interpretation for each session.