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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation		
Country(ies): Haiti	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): FAO	Execution Modality: Agency-implemented
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): National, regional and local institutions and civil society improve the management of rural and urban areas, agriculture and the environment, and mechanisms for preventing and reducing risks in order to improve the resilience of the population to natural disasters and to climate change.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate		UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Award ID: 00128886		Atlas Project/Output ID: 00122730
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LPAC meeting date:		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF:		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date:		
Planned start date: June, 2021		Planned end date: May, 2028
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: March, 2025		Expected date of Terminal evaluation: September, 2027
Brief project description: This project will generate major biodiversity benefits, as well as sustainable land management benefits and collateral gender-sensitive socioeconomic/livelihood benefits by enhancing conditions and capacities among farmers in the north of Haiti to manage BD-friendly, sustainable and economically viable tree-based production systems (diversified cacao, coffee and home gardens).		
(1) FINANCING PLAN (only cash transferred to UNDPs bank account and included in the TBWP for this specific GEF project should be included under this section (1), all others should be included under section (2).		
GEF Trust Fund		USD 6,186,964

UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0	
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 6,186,964	
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING <i>(all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)</i>		
Interamerican Development Bank	USD 43,479,737	
United Nations Development Programme	USD 2,093,111	
Food and Agriculture Organisation	USD 1,821,572	
(2) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 47,394,420	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 53,581,384	
SIGNATURES: NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.		
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure		

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Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation	English meaning
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and other land use
ANAP	National Protected Area Agency
ANATRAF	The National Association of Fruit Processers
AOO	Area of occupancy
BD	BioDiversity
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASELI	Center for Support and Services for Local and International Businesses
CBC	Caribbean Biological Corridor
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTCR	Technical Commission on Rural Credit
DEED	Sustainable Economic and Environmental Development project
DSNCRP	National Strategy Document for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
EU	European Union
FACN	Federation of Native Coffee Associations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FECCANO	Federation of Cacao Cooperatives of the North
GBV	Gender-based violence
GEBs	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	GEF Trust Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HAP	Hillside Agricultural Program
HTG	Haitian Gourdes
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LD	Land Degradation

Abbreviation	English meaning
LULUCF	Land Use and Land Use Change in Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MCDFD	Ministry of the Feminine Condition and Women's Rights
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPCD	National Programme for the Combat of Desertification
PA	Protected Area
PAC	Project Approval Committee
NAPE	National Action Plan for the Environment
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PITAG	Programme for Technical Innovation of Agriculture and Agroforestry
PO	Project Officer
PMU	Project Management Unit
PN3B	Three Bays National Park
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSDH	Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti
RECOCARNO	Network of Coffee Cooperatives in the North Region
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TA	Technical assistance
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TPR	Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Context

1. Haiti is predominantly a rural country, with 53% of its population living in rural areas (The World Bank, 2010). The agriculture sector employs around 50% of the total labour force of the country. There are an estimated 25,000 cocoa farmers in the country, with around 10,000 intermediaries and processors and 4 exporters. The principal cacao production areas in Haiti are the north and the south-west, with an estimated total area of around 9,000 ha¹ and an annual production of around 3,000 t, of which around 45% comes from the North Department.
2. The management of these agroforestry systems is not solely determined by market factors: it also seeks to minimize agroclimatic risks and also to meet several objectives in the same plot (food security, herd enlargement, and response to other socioeconomic and livelihood needs). Over much of the project area, degradation has led to the canopy of these agroforestry systems becoming fragmented, resulting in a series of patches and strips. The degradation of the traditional agroforestry systems and their progressive replacement by annual cropping systems is leading in many cases to plots being fenced off, which affects traditional patterns of access and use across the landscape.

Value chains and market potential

3. There is great potential for growth of cocoa exports, given the predicted 25% supply deficit worldwide by 2020: global demand has grown by 1% annually, while supply has only grown by 3%, and prices have almost doubled over the last 10 years. However, there are significant technical obstacles to the growth of the sector: for example, while 95% of production in Latin American countries is from grafted disease-resistant material, in Haiti there is limited or no knowledge of the varietal heritage available, which consists of multiple varieties, or consequently of their management. In consequence, typical yields are around 250 kg/ha as compared to 3,000 kg in some countries of Latin America with similar agroecological conditions. There are significant opportunities for improving productivity, for example through the use of grafted plants and improved fertility and disease management².
4. More than 90% of coffee produced corresponds to natural (or dry-processed) coffee, where the beans are left to dry in the sun for a period of three to four months, then milled by rudimentary means (typically by women) at the farm, producing *café pilé*, or milled in facilities that are equipped to produce “*natural coffee*”. Very few farmers carry out “wet processing”, which involves de-pulping, washing and fermentation, despite the promotion of this practice by some agencies with the aim of improving coffee value. The option in fact exists of promoting “*nature*” coffee (dried without de-pulping) as a niche product for certain markets, given its full-bodied taste.

Finance for agriculture

5. In general, the agricultural sector in Haiti is characterized by the absence of an inclusive system for credit. Agricultural credit makes up less than 5% of the portfolio of micro-finance institutions, and less than 1% of the portfolio of conventional banks is for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, and the credit that is available is subject to very high rates of interest³.
6. Many of the communes in the project target area do not have any microfinance institutions operating. Fonkoze and rural savings and loans banks (caisses populaires) are present in some cases,

¹Haiti Déforestée, Paysages Remodelés. Alex Bellande 2015, Éditions CIDIHCA

² Économie Verte : étude sur les filières agricoles et le verdissement de l'économie dans le Département du Sud. PNUD/MoE/MARNDP (2016).

³ Conseil national de financement populaire (KNFP, 2014))

however these tend to finance small businesses, rather than agriculture. The conditions of the finance available from these sources do not tend to be widely communicate.

Policy and regulatory context

National Strategy Document for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty (DSNCRP)⁴

7. Written in 2007, the DSNCRP implemented an approach with a long-term vision, characterized by an emphasis on the development and renewal of institutional structure, aiming at improved effectiveness in terms of the mobilization of natural resources in order to put the country on a course of sustainable development, through for example sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Agricultural development policy and triennial programme for agricultural revival

8. The Agricultural Development Project (2010-2020) published by MARNDR in 2010, contained provisions for the sustainable development of agricultural productivity, with the aim of protecting natural resources (soils, water, forests) through the practice of integrated, conservationist and intensive agriculture, capable of reducing the vulnerability of the population to natural cataclysms. Priority axis 5 of this policy concerns the preservation and management of natural resources, favoring the accelerate adjustment of watershed management in humid and semi-arid mountains, and the protection of economic activities in the face of natural catastrophes.

Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti (PSDH)

9. Haiti's Strategic Development Plan⁵ (PSDH) is a 20-year plan that aims to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030, with goals envisaged in a) territorial, b) economic, c) social and d) institutional reforms. The plan presents a framework for the planning, programming, and management of Haitian development, the vision and the strategic guidelines for the country's development.

National Programme for the Combat of Desertification (NPCD)

10. The project for an NPCD has been prepared by the Ministry of Environment, but its text has not yet been submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers. It deals in a cross-cutting manner with the phenomenon of desertification and provides for a strengthening of the links between the struggle against poverty and the struggles against desertification.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

11. The NAPA corresponding to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has been developed for Haiti in 2006, with eight priority actions including: Conservation of watersheds and lands; Coastal zone management; Promotion and preservation of natural resources; Awareness raising through education and information.

12. The national policy on climate change has been finalized and the national adaptation plan is being developed

Cooperatives

13. Since, 1986, cooperatives in the area have come to play an increasing role in the marketing of coffee and cocoa, following the departure of other powerful actors. These include RECOCARNO and FECCANO that have supported cooperative members with the regeneration of old coffee plantations and the establishment of new plantations, with the use of compost as the main fertilizer in order to facilitate access to equitable markets where the best prices are obtained.

⁴ Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE). (2008). Document de Stratégie Nationale pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSNCRP). 131p

⁵ Gov. of Haiti, 2010, Le Plan Stratégique de développement d'Haïti (PSDH)2010-2030

Threats and drivers

14. Participants in focus groups during the process of project formulation identified a number of changes that have occurred over the last three decades in the more degraded parts of the project area, comparing the situation in 1990 to that of today. More specifically :

- Habitat Loss and Degradation
- Ecosystem Degradation
- Using of fire as a tool for land clearance and for the control of weeds and pests
- Abandonment of shade coffee farms

III. STRATEGY

Selected approach

15. The **long-term solution** is to create conditions and capacities in national, regional and local institutions, local communities and the private sector that will allow farmers to manage their lands in ways that generate multiple environmental benefits and respond to landscape-wide social, productive and environmental dynamics, especially through the increased incorporation and improved management of woody perennials in diverse components of their farming systems.

16. The project will promote a landscape approach to resource management in the target area, leading to a situation in which:

- **The landscape is composed of stable mosaics of land units** (including tree-based cash crop systems, tree-rich annual cropping and fallow areas, integrated functionally with remnants of natural ecosystems), favouring the resilience and landscape-level conservation status of species of high global conservation value, while protecting the productive capacity of natural resources and promoting the generation of ecosystem services;
- **Local people receive benefits in terms of the sustainability and viability of their farming and livelihood support systems** as a result of the protection of natural resources on which these depend, and their participation in value chains that reward production systems that generate environmental benefits.

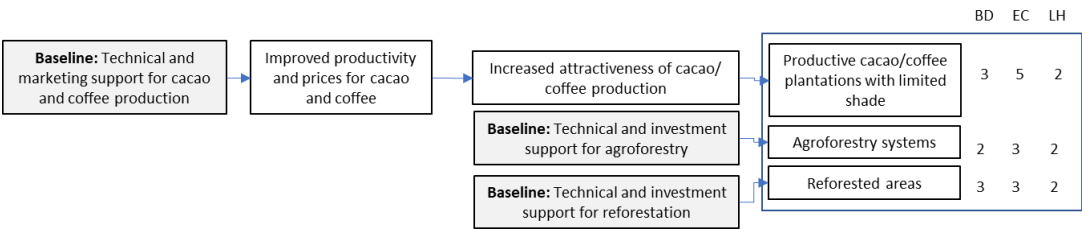
17. A number of studies have been carried out into the factors determining the effectiveness and levels of uptake of reforestation initiatives to date in Haiti^{6,7}.

18. Under **the baseline situation** (Figure 1), technical, marketing and short-term investment support to cacao and coffee production, agroforestry systems and reforestation would result in improved uptake and productivity of tree-based production systems, but with limited BD benefits. In the case of cacao and coffee plantations, management with a narrow focus on productivity would tend to result in the simplification of the tree canopy to favor optimal shade species, and the elimination of plants and shrubs in the understory, which might hinder management efficiency, impede air circulation and/or compete with the cacao or coffee. This would result in a loss of the value of the plantations as BD habitat, as well as a reduction in their ability to generate food and other products alongside the cacao and coffee.

⁶ Bannister M.E. and Nair P.K.R. (2003). Agroforestry Systems February 2003, Volume 57, Issue 2, pp 149–157

⁷ Murray G.F and Bannister M.E (2004). Agroforestry Systems 61: 383–397, 2004.

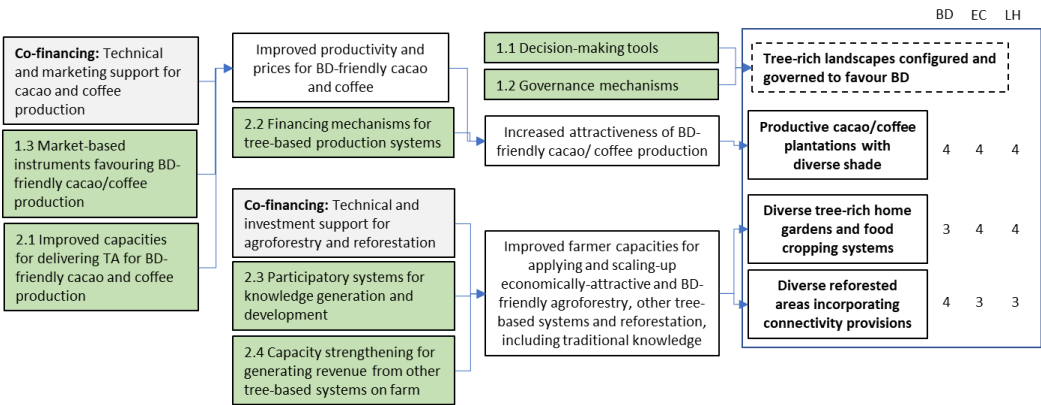
Figure 1. Baseline situation



19. A further key element of GEF value-added, missing from the baseline scenario, will be the development and operationalization of landscape-level decision-making tools (Output 1.1), and socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for natural resource governance (Output 1.2). The former will raise the level of project operations from farm to landscape-level, enabling landscape elements to be configured appropriately in relation to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services. These tools will also include a robust biodiversity monitoring protocol, in order to ensure that global environmental benefits (GEBs) are optimized. The governance mechanisms, meanwhile, will help to ensure that interactions between actors across the landscape are compatible with its sustainable management (including the effective combat of unsustainable tree felling for charcoal, and wildfires) and the delivery of GEBs, while at the same time providing for social equity.

20. The project will foresee cooperation on the field with USAID reforestation project which is being implemented in the same area. Even though USAID has not officially signed any cofinancing letter, the technical teams have explored advantages of such collaboration that include the improvement of the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the reforestation actions, and their compatibility with the local context and needs.

Figure 2. GEF Alternative



21. The achievement of the expected outcomes, in terms of harmonized landscape- planning, cross-sectoral governance, effective value chain instruments supporting sustainable production, access to technical and financial support, increased farmer capacities and effective knowledge management, and the consequent delivery of diverse environmental and social benefits, are subject to a number of assumptions being met:

- Actors in central and local governments must recognize and prioritize the importance of incorporating considerations of environmental sustainability (including BD conservation) in land use planning instruments.

- Adequate conditions of social cohesion and receptiveness to addressing inter-stakeholder issues must exist at local level.
- Adequate and reliable demand must exist for products (such as cocoa and coffee) from BD-friendly production systems.

Biodiversity conservation strategies:

22. The project strategies will deliver biodiversity benefits through i) improving the habitat conditions of the agroecosystem and ii) improving landscape-wide connectivity. In accordance with concepts of island biogeography⁸, improvements in connectivity between currently fragmented “islands” of species occurrence in remnant habitat outliers will contribute to the resilience of species’ conservation status and range by facilitating the influx of new individuals to compensate for local population declines or extinctions due to pressures affecting these outliers (as well as increasing the overall habitat area available).

Contribution to Aichi biodiversity targets:

23. This proposed project will also contribute to the following Aichi Targets:

- By promoting the application of market-based incentives for tree-based production systems, the project will contribute to **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society/**Target 3 and Target 4.**
- By supporting the stabilization of landscapes and the consequent erosion of ecosystem remnants, and promoting connectivity between remnants, the project will contribute to **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use/**Target 5 and Target 7.**
- By supporting the protection of ecosystem remnants and increasing the value of production landscapes or habitat and connectivity, the project will contribute to **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity/**Target 12:**

Contribution to UNDP Strategic Plan

24. The project will contribute to Development Setting B of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Accelerating structural transformations for Sustainable Development. Specifically, it will contribute to the goals of:

- **Inclusive and accountable governance**, through its support to socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance for tree-rich production systems
- **Effectively leveraging technological advances, overcoming unsustainable natural resource management practices, high-quality technical and policy advice, and innovative development finance solutions**, through the consolidation of the capacities of producer cooperatives/federations, improved service delivery systems for technical assistance, improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems, and the development of capacities for generating revenue from tree-based systems on farm, including men and women farmers, and market-based instruments to facilitate the delivery of environmental benefits.

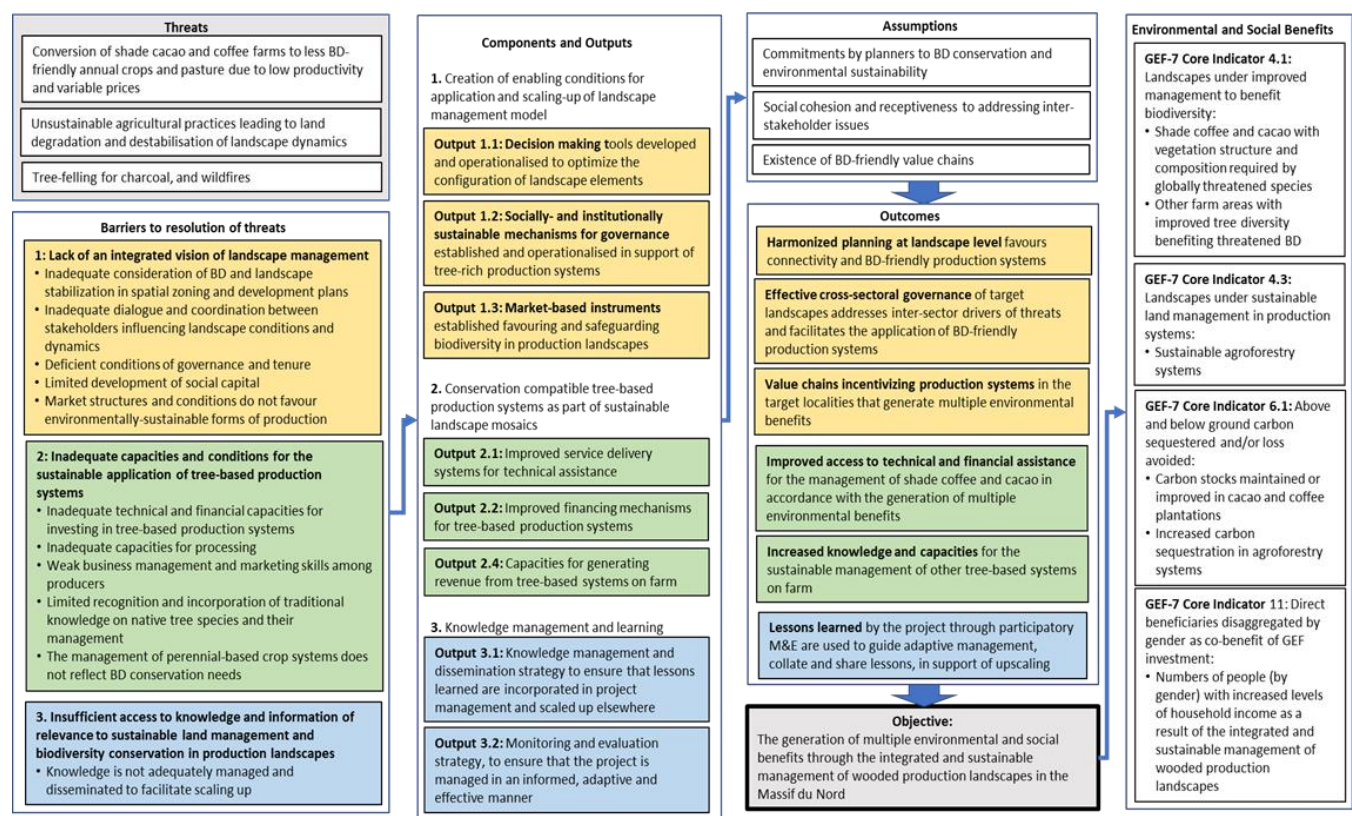
⁸Galpin ME (1987). Spatial structure and population viability. In: *Viable Populations for Conservation* (ME Soulé ed.), pp 125-139. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. McArthur R and Wilson EO (1967). *The Theory of Island Biogeography*. Princeton University Press.

Contribution to national and global strategies and plans

25. The project is in accordance with the principal strategic guidelines presented in the country's draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), including the reduction of poverty in communities who rely on biodiversity for their survival and prosperity, the correlation of biodiversity actions with measures that provide employment opportunities and diversify income generation activities, the promotion of the ecosystem

26. Furthermore, the project is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular: Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 2 (Zero hunger), Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth), Goal 12 (Responsible production and consumption), Goal 15 (Life on land).

27. Project Theory of Change



In regard to the COVID19 global context :

Compounding the project baseline scenario, the impacts of COVID-19, affecting all economic activities in the country for several months, will contribute to accelerate the pressure on the country's natural resources.

Forecasts already show an increase in the level of poverty in the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic impacts. This situation will also affect the food security of the country. Taking into account the impact of COVID -19 and given the interrelation between the socio-economic conditions of the populations and the conservation of biodiversity, deepened analysis on sustainable conservation of BD will be developed through this project. Producers equipped with small-scale processing facilities and trained to use them

to obtain additional value from agroforestry products and other sustainable economic alternatives related to the protection of the environment for a post COVID-19 recovery developed

Improving people's resilience to natural disasters is one of FAO's strategic objectives. As the executing organization for this project, FAO has the expertise and experience in protecting and restoring rural livelihoods in Haiti in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

FAO is already implementing in coordination with the government, several emergency projects in Haiti and has the experience and capacity to rapidly start-up, and effectively implement the activities foreseen in the project "Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation" in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

FAO in cooperation with government partners, UNDP and grassroots organizations in the sector, NGOs and local authorities will:

- 1) Put in place the measures taken by the Government and the United Nations system to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic (distribution of hygienic and protective equipment such as masks, soap, alcohol, social distancing, reduction of number of participants in training and events, etc).
- 2) Support COVID-19 sensitization and awareness through broadcasting of prevention measures in rural radios, training of field development officers and community actors (civil and religious leaders).
- 3) Support training courses for the analysis and application of climate data for impact assessments in the agriculture sector.
- 4) Strengthen the resilience of people's livelihoods by promoting economic development to ensure food security, while combating the virus through social mobilization.
- 5) FAO is engaged in several short- and medium-term evaluations (with national authorities, WFP), World Bank, United Nations Development Programme and others) to assess the impact of COVID-19 on food security, agri-based livelihoods and functioning of agro-food systems. The data will support the Government and partners to develop a multisectoral post-epidemic recovery plan.
- 6) Enhance multi-level cooperation and partnership with national and international climate and agriculture research institutes, as well as with local decision makers and communities.

A comprehensive M&E strategy during the first months of the implementation phase, to ensure that the project is managed in an informed, adaptive and effective manner considering in the context of the pandemic

Additional Risk mitigation measure identified related to Covid19 and potential lockdown: Establish alternative implementation scenario with local association that might be able to execute the activities with no travel involved through the country.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

28. The objective of the project is *the generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord with globally significant biodiversity.*

Outcomes and components

29. The objective of the project will be achieved through actions structured under three components.

30. In order to remove the barriers and achieve global environmental benefits, the financial resources of GEF will be invested in an incremental way to the aforementioned baseline initiatives, as detailed below:

Component 1: Creation of enabling conditions for the application and scaling-up of the landscape management model

Output 1.1 Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements in relation to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services:

1.1.1 Region-wide framework for harmonizing interventions in relation to the promotion of sustainable production and management systems

31. The project will facilitate and inform planning and negotiation processes, covering the whole of the project intervention area and involving multiple stakeholders from central and regional Governments and civil society, leading to the development of a harmonized and consensus-based framework (including principles, targets and region-wide plan specifying priority areas for connectivity and protective management) for interventions in relation to the promotion of sustainable production and management systems across the north and north-east of the country. The country is currently facing the corona virus pandemic (COVID-19). Forecasts show that the pandemic will greatly affect the country's economy and thus put a significant amount of the population on food insecurity. The pandemic has revealed flaws in global supply chains which rely on smooth global trade. Keeping production local means businesses are more secure when disaster hits.

1.1.2 Social and economic development plans formulated and implemented by local governments that include provisions for the promotion of BD-friendly production systems

32. In order to optimize impacts in relation to the spatial dynamics of ecosystems, environmental services and threats, the farm level support proposed under Component 2 will need to be carried out within the framework of landscape-wide tools for decision-making and planning. To this end the project will support, and strengthen the institutional capacities of, regional governments in incorporating these environmental considerations into spatial zoning plans covering their areas of jurisdiction, and in ensuring that the spatial plans of the different regional governments that cover the target massifs are effectively harmonized.

33. Facilitation, advisory, information and capacity development support will be provided to local governments (at commune or *collectivité territoriale* level) for the formulation of plans setting out their thematic and spatial priorities for social and economic development, with particular emphasis on the inclusion of provisions for environmental sustainability, and with particular reference to sustainable production systems. Needs for project support will be defined on a case-by-case basis, but may include the training of local functionaries on aspects of planning and environmental sustainability (including for example considerations of landscape-wide flows of ecosystem services); the provision of reliable, relevant and up to date information on biophysical and socioeconomic variables, including their spatial dimensions; the establishment or strengthening of systems for information management, planning and monitoring in the local Governments; the facilitation of multi-stakeholder processes for the participatory formulation of the planning instruments; and the publication and dissemination of the instruments.

1.1.3 *Systems for environmental monitoring and information management at landscape level established and operationalized in Department and Commune governments (including Commune Agricultural Offices), permitting management of landscapes in favor of environmental benefits to respond adaptively to evolving social, economic and environmental conditions:*

34. In order to help maximize the effectiveness and ongoing relevance of planning and management instruments, the project will ensure that they are supported by flows of reliable and relevant information on conditions in the target landscapes, for example in relation to vegetation status, land uses and biodiversity values. This support will take advantage of and build upon existing information management systems and platforms such as ONEV.

35. These systems will include, for example:

- GIS-based mapping
- Systems for the management and communication of information, including web-based portals
- Further studies of value chain opportunities and market trends, including other crops and products in addition to cacao and coffee, and emerging opportunities.
- Community-based systems for participatory monitoring of social and environmental trends, including the definition of appropriate indicators and mechanisms for information management, exchange and use

36. The project will provide advisory and training support to local institutions for the application of a range of information management and planning tools, the utility of which has been widely proven by FAO in similar situations elsewhere, including Collect Earth for augmented visual interpretation for land monitoring⁹, the WOCAT database and WOCAT-LADA mapping tool, Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) for local level assessments of land degradation and sustainable land management¹⁰ and the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (Ex-ACT) (for land use change and value chains)¹¹. Collect Earth, for example, would be of use for the monitoring of ecosystem conditions in response to changes in the management of production systems. These tools are all free and available online, and the project will provide local staff with training on their application.

1.1.4 *Consolidation of the capacities of producer cooperatives/federations for monitoring the compliance of their member producers with environmental management and traceability standards*

37. Although responsibility for the inspection of farms to ensure their compliance with certification standards lies with the certification bodies themselves, it is also necessary for producer organizations to ensure compliance of their members prior to inspection. The project will support the producer organizations and their members in developing and applying administrative procedures to ensure effective inspection of compliance, including effective record-keeping and traceability systems.

Output 1.2. Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance in support of tree-rich production systems:

1.2.1 *Community-based mechanisms for countering threats to community interests in relation to natural resources*

38. Building where possible on existing social structures, the project will support the establishment and/or consolidation of community-based mechanisms for joint work at watershed level to counter threats that affect the interests of community members, such as encroachment on areas of importance

⁹<http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html>

¹⁰<http://www.fao.org/nr/kagera/tools-and-methods/lada-local-level-assessment-manuals/en/>

¹¹ <http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/carbon-balance-tool-ex-act/en/>

for the protection of community water supplies, or the felling of trees in the community for charcoal, by external actors.

1.2.2 *Community-based organizations strengthened to facilitate joint action in support of BD-friendly landscape and ecosystem management such as the protection of remnants of vegetation and the restoration of degraded areas around water catchment areas, and the effective social control of threats*

39. Similarly, the project will support the strengthening of community-based institutions capable of organizing joint action in support of BD-friendly landscape and ecosystem management, such as the establishment and protection by communities of riparian reserves, the restoration of degraded areas, and the effective social control of threats, such as fire, affecting such areas and other environmental values. This will to some extent compensate for the limited capacities and resource of State institutions with responsibility for overseeing environmental governance.

40. In this regard, the project will take into account lessons learned from other projects in the past¹² regarding the importance of building on relevant existing community structures wherever possible¹³, before developing new ones, in order to promote community acceptance and sustainability. Such existing associations can function as the primary channels for diffusion and adoption of technical innovations and awareness-raising messages.

Output 1.3 Market-based instruments to facilitate the delivery of environmental benefits:

41. The project will support the use of market-based instruments to motivate application of production practices that favour the generation of environmental benefits. Studies during the PPG phase show that the price differentials obtainable through certification far outweighs the costs of becoming certified, resulting in significant net financial benefits for cooperatives and their members. Conversely, analyses show that there is limited motivation for private sector actors in Haiti to impose environmental standards on producers, given that the demand for coffee and particularly cacao far outweighs supply: the principal strategy whereby private sector actors will be able to influence the environmental stability of their supply chains will be through the provision of technical support to producers.

1.3.1 *Coherent framework for Government support to integrating producers into markets that favour sustainable production*

42. The project will work with key relevant sector institutions (particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and the National Coffee Institute INCAH), to consolidate cross-sector policy support for sustainable production systems, and for the development of corresponding markets and value chains. This will result for example in policy documents recognizing their importance and potential and identifying them as institutional priorities; and the institutionalization of mechanisms for cross-sector and public-private coordination in support of these systems and value chains. Examples of specific issues to be prioritized may include commitments to supporting third-party certification; financial instruments to allow producers to invest in carrying out sustainable production practices and in meeting the quality requirements of prime/niche markets; and the development and promotion of (a) national brand(s) featuring environmental sustainability and tradition as selling points.

¹² L. Gingembre (2012). Haiti: Lessons learned and way forward in natural resource management projects. In *Assessing and Restoring Natural Resources in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*, ed. D. Jensen and S. Loneragan. London: Earthscan.

¹³ Haitian peasants have a long history of labour organization and shared work, especially in agriculture. Several peasant organizations are engaged in soil conservation and restoration work, and cooperate in micro watershed management. Others have created simple cooperatives. The widespread tradition of *konbit* (grouping people for a common goal, in Creole) reflects the long-standing culture of cooperation, particularly among peasants in rural Haiti, and lies at the core of Haitian society.

1.3.2 Branding based on socio-cultural-environmental factors

43. The project will provide specific support to the development of branding based on a combination of factors including quality, environmental sustainability and cultural traditions (for example using a term such as “Creole Garden” or « *Jaden Creole* » to deliver this message). Project support will include market preference surveys in both local and export markets; advisory support for the definition of the precise product characteristics on which the brand would be based (quality standards, origins and growing/processing methods); and development of marketing materials. A brand such as “Creole Garden” would have the potential to be applied not only to specific products, but also as an overall marketing slogan for the country.

1.3.3 Local and national value chains

44. In order to lessen the risks associated with exclusive dependence on export markets (which, in the case of cacao and coffee are notoriously fickle), the project will work with producers, cooperatives, the national private sector and the Government to strengthen local and national value chains for cacao, coffee and other products of diverse agroforestry systems.

45. The strategies to be pursued will vary between crops. In the case of food crops (such as yam and plantain), for which value chains tend to be relatively short (with a large proportion being consumed in the producer communities or in nearby urban centres), the project will for example support the development of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). The PGS model has been widely tested in over 70 countries globally: it is a low-cost, locally-based system of quality assurance with a strong emphasis on social control and knowledge building; it is based on the active participation of farmers, consumers, rural advisors, local authorities, who come together in order to make decisions, visit farms, support each other and check that farmers are producing according to agreed standards.

46. In the case of non-staple crops such as coffee and cacao, the principal focus will be on the more discerning middle-class market, located mainly in urban centres, and including the growing number of cafés, hotels and supermarkets that cater for consumers seeking quality coffee. The project will work with private sector companies (such as REBO and Wiener) to develop this market, focusing (as in the case of export markets, as described above) on the promotion of branding based on a combination of quality, environmental sustainability and cultural traditions (creole “gardens”). It will also work to link specific growers and cooperatives in the target communes with such outlets and branding schemes, thereby helping to ensure their reliable access to favourable markets, while at the same time helping to ensure that upstream value chain actors and retailers have access to reliable sources of supply capable of consistently satisfying requirements for quality and environmental compliance.

1.3.4 Increased involvement of chambers of commerce in support of sustainable production systems

47. Local chambers of commerce typically bring together the main business actors operating at local level, including those involved in marketing and processing. They therefore potentially constitute a valuable entry point for interventions aimed at developing and strengthening green value chains, and fora for bringing together producer organizations and value chain actors in order to discuss opportunities for commercial partnerships. Often, their members are also of high social and political standing, potentially making them useful entry points for policy lobbying in relation to issues of environmental sustainability and green value chains.

48. The project will develop interest and capacities in chambers of commerce through the provision of information materials and awareness-raising sessions regarding the commercial potential of environmentally sustainable production systems, and opportunities and potential benefits for developing commercial links with sustainable growers and cooperatives. Project staff will also provide

active facilitation support to meetings between chambers of commerce and producers in order to enable the development of such links.

49. The project will foresee cooperation on the field with USAID reforestation project which is being implemented in the same area. Even though USAID has not officially signed any cofinancing letter, the technical teams have explored advantages of such collaboration that include the improvement of the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the reforestation actions, and their compatibility with the local context and needs.

Component 2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics

50. This component will focus on developing capacities and mechanisms among local institutions, farmers and value chain actors to enable the expansion of the area managed under conservation-friendly tree-rich production systems.

51. As a result of this support, there will be an increase of 5,838 ha in the area of land with improved condition and management that favors BD habitat and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition), increases overall economic viability, contributes to food security, and responds to provisions of spatial plans that provide for BD connectivity and ecosystem services. This will include 5,040 ha of cacao agroforests, 30 ha of coffee agroforests and 630 ha of home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry, as well as a further 138 ha of deforested land restored to forest or forested land with improved tree cover, through direct support to restoration by the project or through partnership with the USAID Reforestation Project.

Output 2.1 Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance:

52. The principal incremental focus of technical assistance support to coffee and cacao producers will be on the application of management measures capable of delivering environmental benefits, such as the diversification of shade trees to favor bird species, the management of ground cover to favor amphibians, reptiles and microfauna, and the protection of riparian zones in plantations to favor aquatic fauna. These messages will benefit farmers by helping to ensure their compliance with the requirements of green value chains and certification systems. However, as mentioned above, this may often not be an adequate motivation for producers to adopt environmentally beneficial practices. The incremental messages will therefore be delivered as part of broader extension packages focused principally on considerations of productivity and resilience, which are likely to be of more immediate concern to farmers.

2.1.1 Mechanisms for the generation and transfer of knowledge on the application of tree-based systems generating multiple environmental benefits

53. Wherever possible, GEF support will be added incrementally to co-financed technical assistance programmes, with GEF support focusing specifically on the mainstreaming of global environmental considerations. This will be the case, for example, with farmers participating in PITAG, who will receive technical support from service providers (including local technicians, technical assistance companies and NGOs); both the farmers and the service providers will receive support through the project in relation to the selection and application of production systems that optimize environmental benefits, and accessing favorable markets for the products of these systems. In cases where such cofinancing support is not available, GEF funds will be used for the direct provision of technical assistance covering both productivity and environmental issues, either by project staff or by sub-contractors.

54. The project will invest in the development of lasting institutional capacities for technical support, rather than limiting itself to short-term support during its own implementation period (and that of co-financing partners). This will be achieved in part through the provision of orientation to the service providers working with co-financing partners (PITAG), which will leave them with lasting knowledge and skills; in part through the sub-contracting by the project itself of service providers (including local NGOs and groups of professionals); and in part through the provision of direct training support to cooperatives, groups of professionals, NGOs, local Governments and others, in technical aspects of tree-based production systems as well as Farmer Field School methodologies.

55. The project will also promote and support the role of the private sector in the development and consolidation of systems for the provision of technical assistance to their supplying farmers, including environmental considerations. This approach will serve to address concerns raised by private sector actors regarding the lack of continuity of the technical assistance typically provided by short-term development projects. The project will work with multiple private sector actors in this regard, in order to promote economies of scale and harmonization of technical assistance packages.

56. As a result of these actions, a total of 7,500 farming families throughout the project area will have improved access to reliable sources of technical support for the application of sustainable production systems, and an estimated 4,740 families will as a result apply and maintain modifications to their farms as a result of the knowledge gained.

2.1.2 *Technical guidelines and extension materials on the management of tree-based production systems.*

57. The project will in addition invest in the production of technical guidelines and extension materials for use by farmers and by extension agents in Government, development agency project technicians, NGOs and private sector, focusing particularly on BD-friendly management practices. These materials will constitute a lasting resource which will contribute to the ongoing communication and uptake of project messages in the future, beyond the life of the project.

Output 2.2 Improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems:

58. The project will seek to improve farmers' access to the finance needed to enable them to invest in establishing or improving the productivity of tree-based production systems. As a result, it is projected that over the project lifetime around 75 families will be receiving financial support for businesses based on sustainable production systems, of at least HTG 250,000 (USD 3,193) each.

2.2.1 *Analysis and guidance materials on creditworthiness of businesses related to tree-based production systems*

59. In order to overcome the habitual lack of confidence in the financial sector regarding the creditworthiness of businesses based on agriculture and natural resources, the project will support detailed analyses of the creditworthiness of a range of different business options. These will cover aspects such as: business and financial management capacities; access to reliable guarantees; profitability, and opportunities for improvement (for example through improvements in practices, sourcing of inputs and selection of markets); and the magnitude, resilience and projected trends of markets.

2.2.2 *Tree-based businesses with capacities to take on and manage finance*

60. The project will provide advisory support to local businesses selling the products of tree-based production systems, in order to increase their abilities to access, manage and use financing. This support will include:

- Business planning, in order to define the levels, types and timeframe of financing needs, based on projections of business growth, profitability and repayment capacity, guarantee options and risks.
- Identification and selection of potential sources of finance, based on factors including portfolio coverage, guarantee requirements, interest rates, repayment terms and availability of business management and technical support.
- Development of capacities (skills and systems) for business and financial management.

2.2.3 Credit packages developed and offered by diverse financing sources

61. Through awareness-raising (including the results of the creditworthiness analyses described above), the provision of orientation, the facilitation of strategic planning and support to discussions with potential beneficiaries, the project will lead to appropriate financing packages being made available by a range of different sources, in support of businesses based on the products of tree-based production systems.

62. These sources will include, for example: local community-based finance mechanisms, savings banks and cooperatives, private sector value chain actors (such as cacao purchasers) mechanisms and Government incentive programmes. The credit packages will feature, for example, eligibility criteria tailored to the nature of the businesses (for example favourable guarantee requirements, interest rates and payback periods that reflect the time-scale of tree-based production systems); assurance mechanisms (based for example on the assurance provided by the Agricultural Credit Bureau, BCA); and provisions for ensuring ongoing access by beneficiaries to sources of technical and management advisory support.

63. In the case of cash crops such as coffee and cocoa that are purchased by national or international companies, the project will work with the companies on the development of finance mechanisms for their producers, emphasizing (as with the provision of technical assistance as explained above) the benefits of this for the companies in terms of increased continuity and quality of supply.

Output 2.3 Capacities for generating revenue from tree-based systems on farm:

64. In addition to promoting farmers' knowledge and interest in traditional trees and management systems, the project will support the target population in generating revenue from them: this will provide them with direct economic benefits, and this in turn will further contribute to their farmers' motivations to adopt and maintain the trees and management practices. This strategy will have particular potential to generate benefits for women, through their involvement in small-scale processing and in the commercialization of tree products.

2.3.1 Producer organizations, businesses and cooperatives with strengthened capacities for identifying favorable market opportunities and gaining access to certification systems

65. The project will provide training to members of producer organizations, businesses and cooperatives on marketing, covering aspects including:

- The identification, scoping and selection of market options
- Product branding, presentation and promotion
- The negotiation of contracts
- Administrative procedures for sale and export
- The costs, requirements and market/price benefits of alternative options for third-party certification.

66. As a result of this support, the area of cacao and coffee under third party certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of the biodiversity elements targeted by the project will increase to an estimated 2,575 ha.

2.3.2 Improved capacities for adding value to the products of trees and tree-based management systems

67. Project support aimed at helping farm families to generate income from trees and tree-based management systems will include the provision of initial investment, training and advisory support for the establishment and management of small-scale processing facilities managed by farmers and community organizations, especially women. The potential of a range of such products is analysed in Section III.

Component 3: Knowledge management and learning

Output 3.1 Knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy

68. In order to maximize the impact of the project, a strong emphasis will be placed on scaling up. To this end, a knowledge management strategy will be formulated and implemented, providing for the systematization of lessons learned and their effective dissemination, resulting in improvements to policies, approaches and enabling conditions at national level as well as replication at local level elsewhere in the country where suitable and comparable conditions exist. Lessons and experiences will also be interchanged as relevant with other countries in the region, particularly others that form part of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (such as Cuba and the Dominican Republic). The decision support framework developed by FAO and WOCAT can help promoting scaling up of SLM and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Output 3.2 Communication strategy

69. A communication strategy will be developed and applied, including provisions to ensure that project objectives, concepts, principles and progress are effectively communicated to all key stakeholder categories. The specific provisions of the strategy will be defined on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the characteristics and needs of the different target groups at project start-up.

Output 3.3 Monitoring and evaluation strategy

70. Project indicators confirmed and quantified during stakeholders' consultations and field activities, together with a plan for their measurement and an M&E plan, will be validated during project inception, and developed into a comprehensive M&E strategy during the first months of the implementation phase, to ensure that the project is managed in an informed, adaptive and effective manner.

Partnerships:

71. There will be significant opportunities for coordination and complementarity between this project and the CCA/BD project 5380 **"Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management"**. Lessons on resource management practices will be exchanged: this project will benefit from the lessons that will have been learned, by the time it starts, through Project 5380 in relation to CC resilient production systems, and this project will then feed lessons on tree-based production systems into project 5380.

72. The project will coordinate, for example in the sharing of experiences and knowledge, the dissemination of information and lessons learnt, and the scaling-up of results, with the newly-approved **World Bank GEF project "Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti"**, which will target watersheds in other areas of the country.

73. The **GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)** in Haiti provides grants to NGOs and CBOs (Community-Based Organizations) in support of community-based initiatives that could contribute to the GEF focal areas on biological diversity, climate change, land degradation and international waters. The SGP is currently implementing 18 community projects in 5 departments: North-East, North, Artibonite, Plateau Central and South.

74. The achievement of the project's objective of generating multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes will be achieved by associating GEF resources with significant co-financing. GEF resources will be used to mainstream environmental considerations (BD/LD) into a number of the baseline initiatives described above, with the result that these initiatives will come to contribute actively to the generation of GEBs. This co-financing source is as follows:

- The **IADB-funded Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program – PITAG**. The co-financing partnership with PITAG will help optimize the environmental sustainability of the agricultural technologies which it supports, and the achievement of its aim of generating positive environmental externalities at the same time as long-term farm profitability; and to maximize the overall impact of the GEF project, by catalyzing the generation of environmental benefits at scale through strategic association with a larger development program.

Mainstreaming gender and intercultural issues:

75. Men and women have differential roles and interests in relation to the management of the natural resources in the target areas, and specifically in relation to the management of the target production systems, as well as the overall livelihood support systems of the participating families. This project will mainstream gender by promoting the full involvement of women in decision-making regarding the design, location and approach of tree-rich systems and conservation management actions. In addition, during the implementation of this project strong efforts will be made to ensure the equal participation of women. Additionally, going forward beyond the implementation phase, equal participation of women should be pursued and achieved in ongoing management and governance on productive landscapes and biodiversity conservation. More details related gender mainstreaming and intercultural issues are provided in the Annex 8 on gender analysis and gender action plan.

Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

76. The cost-effectiveness of the project will be maximized by:

- Supporting the establishment of overarching planning frameworks to ensure that investments in support of tree-based production systems are focused on the localities where they have most potential to deliver a combination of social, productive and environmental benefits
- The highly targeted incremental investment of GEF funds in promoting aspects including biodiversity, environmental sustainability, green value chains and spatial planning, thereby leveraging impacts through the significant baseline investments.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

77. The sustainability of the project will be ensured by:

- Linking the conservation of forest cover to the application of production systems with proven social and economic viability and sustainability
- Strengthening socially-sustainable governance mechanisms to underpin the application of the proposed resource models

- Developing institutional capacities to ensure the continued provision of technical assistance to producers in the long term.

78. A challenge for sustainability will be the aging of the population due to rural-urban migration by young people, a phenomenon which affects the target areas in common with much of the rest of rural Haiti: this threatens to erode traditional knowledge and its transmission between generations, and to reduce the availability of labour for the management of the target production systems. Follow-up to studies conducted during the PPG phase, this will be addressed in the project by placing particular emphasis on targeting project messages and technical assistance at younger farmers, and by promoting forms of economic activity (such as processing and marketing), related to the target production systems, that provide opportunities and motivations for young people to remain in the target communities.

79. This proposed project envisages the scaling up of the landscape approach at a broader scale based on the valuable information and lessons learned from the proposed pilot experiences. There is scope for project experiences to be scaled up to all other coffee and cocoa production areas in Haiti, including the south-west peninsula, the Artibonite area in the centre of the country and the Belladere/Savanette area in the centre/east, on the border with the Dominican Republic. The proposed project will thus develop the capacity of institutions and producers to expand the coverage and programmatic scope to include additional producers in the target areas as well as the potential to replicate practices in other provinces. Scaling-up will be promoted by ensuring that project messages and lessons learned regarding the viability of the proposed management approaches are effectively communicated to entities working with producers in those areas, including Government institutions, development NGOs, producer groups and private sector value chain actors: this communication (to be confirmed during the PPG phase) will be achieved through a combination of audiovisual and printed dissemination materials, workshops/seminars, and visits by representatives of these entities to project pilots.

Exit Strategy

80. The project will ensure that its impacts are sustained in the long term following the withdrawal of GEF funding by:

- Ensuring that a solid planning framework is in place, with buy-in from all relevant stakeholders (especially Government institutions and civil society organisations), for the management of the target landscapes in favour of BD and the optimization of ecosystem services (Output 1.1).
- Supporting the consolidation of governance conditions in the target areas to counter potential threats to the sustainability of the BD-friendly production and resource management systems, that may emerge in the future (Output 1.2).
- Supporting the development and application of market-based instruments, including policy support, the development of brands, the development of value chains and the involvement of chambers of commerce, in order to provide farmers with lasting incentives for the application of BD-friendly production systems (Output 1.3).
- Advising on the incorporation into extension programmes and materials used by national actors (Government, NGOs and producer organizations) of information on the benefits and technical prescriptions of BD-friendly production systems, including the provision of training to service providers (Output 2.1). This will allow the maintenance and scaling up of these systems beyond the life of the project.
- Increasing the availability to farmers of financial support to enable them to invest in and sustain BD-friendly production systems (Output 2.2).

- Strengthening of producer capacities to generate income from BD-friendly production systems (Output 2.3).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

81. Under Output 3.1, lessons and experiences will be interchanged as relevant with other countries in the region, particularly others that form part of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (such as Cuba and the Dominican Republic), for example on technical approaches for the management of agroforests, the BD implications of agroforest management and strategies for maximizing them, agroforest products with potential for generating sustainable income, and market/value chain opportunities.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 1: No poverty - Goal 2: Zero hunger - Goal 5: Gender equality - Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth - Goal 12: Responsible production and consumption - Goal 15: Life on land 				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): National, regional and local institutions and civil society improve the management of rural and urban areas, agriculture and the environment, and mechanisms for preventing and reducing risks in order to improve the resilience of the population to natural disasters and to climate change.</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p>Project Objective: The generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord with globally significant biodiversity</p>	<p>O.1. Area of deforested land restored to forest, and forested land with improved tree cover, favouring the delivery of multiple environmental benefits</p> <p>GEF Core Indicator 3.2: <i>Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares)</i></p> <p>IRRF output Indicator 1.4.1.2: <i>Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: d) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares)</i></p>	0 ha	50 ha	138 ha (total of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4 are not measured separately)
	<p>Areas of agroforests (managed by men and women) in project target communities with improved management that favours BD habitat and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition), increases overall economic viability, contributes to food security, generate specific benefits for women, and responds to provisions of spatial plans that provide for BD connectivity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>0 ha</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>2,000 ha</p> <p>10 ha</p>	<p>5,040 ha</p> <p>30 ha</p>

	<p>O.2. Cacao agroforests</p> <p>O.3. Coffee agroforests</p> <p>O.4. Home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry</p> <p>Total for GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.1: area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</p>	0 ha	250 ha	<p>630 ha</p> <p>5,700 ha (total of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4 are not measured separately);</p> <p>And 30,120 ha prioritized in land use plans (produced through inter-sector processes and accords) across the project area for production systems on the basis of their importance for connectivity</p>
	<p>O.5. Area of cacao plantations in the overall project area certified under certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD</p> <p>O.6. Area of coffee plantations in the overall project area certified under certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD</p> <p>GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.2: Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)</p>	<p>2,250 ha</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>100 ha</p> <p>40 ha</p>	<p>225 ha (total of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4 are not measured separately)</p> <p>100 ha</p> <p>325 ha</p>
	<p>O.7. Total area of land in target communities with improved tree cover, delivering SLM benefits¹⁴</p> <p>GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p> <p>IRRF output indicator 1.4.1.2: Natural resources that are managed under a</p>	N/A	2,310 ha	5,838 ha

¹⁴ Not measured separately: total of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4.

	<i>sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: e) Area of land under sustainable land management regime (hectares)</i>			
	0.8. Net carbon balance as a result of reduced loss of tree-rich production systems, and enrichment of tree cover on agricultural and forest lands GEF-7 Core Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector	0 tCO _{2eq}		728,001 tCO_{2eq}
	0.9. Number of households (led by men and women) with increased levels of household income as a result of the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes GEF-7 Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0 families	10,000 families (of which 30% female led)	21,198 - 22,458 families (of which 30% female led)
Project component 1	Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model			
Project Outcome 1 : Harmonized inter-sector planning at landscape level favours connectivity and BD-friendly production systems (e.g. diversified shade coffee and cocoa, diverse tree-rich annual production systems and home-gardens, enriched fallows based on assisted natural regeneration)	1.1. Area prioritised in land use plans (produced through inter-sector processes and accords) across the project area for production systems on the basis of their importance for connectivity IRFF Output Indicator 2.4.1.1. Number of countries with gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	0 ha	30,118.75 ha	30,120 ha (25% of project area)
	1.2. Area prioritised in land use plans across the project area for protective management and restoration as forest cover	0 ha	3,500 ha	3,500 ha

	IRRF output indicator 1.4.1.2: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: a) Area of land and marine habitat under protection (hectares)			
	Improved conditions of community governance addressing threats to tree cover and the sustainability of management			
	1.3. Number of communities with improved mechanisms for natural resource governance	0 communities	16 communities (25,600 ha) in 8 communes	32 communities (51,200 ha) in 16 communes
	Value chains incentivizing production systems in the target localities that generate multiple environmental benefits, indicated by:			
	1.4. Number of value chains, based on products of sustainable production systems, functioning consistently and generating equitable benefits for producers (producers receive at least 80% of the final sale price in the case of crops and 70% in the case of value-added products)	0 value chains	3 value chains	5 value chains
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1 Decision making tools developed and operationalised to optimize the configuration of landscape elements in relation to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services including a robust biodiversity monitoring protocol and implementation structure 1.2 Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance established and operationalised in support of tree-rich production systems 1.3 Market-based instruments established for safeguarding biodiversity in production landscapes			
Project component 2	Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics			
Outcome 2: Improved access to mechanisms for knowledge and capacity development and financial support for the sustainable management of tree-based production systems, generating	2.1 Number of farming families with improved access to reliable sources of technical support for the application of sustainable production systems	0 families	3,750 families (of which at least 20% female led)	7,500 families (of which at least 20% female led)
	2.2 Number of farmers who have applied and maintained modifications to their farms as a result of knowledge and skills gained through participation in Farmer Field Schools	0 families	2,500 families (of which at least 20% female led)	4,740 families (of which at least 20% female led)

multiple environmental benefits	2.3 Number of families with businesses based on sustainable production systems, with improved access to reliable sources of financial support	<i>0 families</i>	30 families (of which at least 20% female led)	75 families (HTG 250,000 = USD 3,193 each) (of which at least 20% female led)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance 2.2 Improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems 2.3 Capacities for generating revenue from tree-based systems on farm			
Project component 3	Knowledge management and learning			
Outcome 3: Knowledge management supports adaptive project management and upscaling	3.1 Number of other projects incorporating project approaches in their operations	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>
	3.2 Proportion of members in key stakeholder categories with adequate knowledge and understanding of project objectives, concepts, principles and progress	<i>0 %</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>75%</i>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1 Knowledge management and dissemination strategy to ensure that lessons learned are incorporated in project management and scaled up elsewhere 3.2 Communication strategy to ensure that project objectives, concepts, principles and progress are effectively communicated to all key stakeholder categories 3.3 Monitoring and evaluation strategy, to ensure that the project is managed in an informed, adaptive and effective manner taking into account environmental and safeguards considerations			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

82. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

83. As Implementing Agency, UNDP will be directly responsible for reporting project progress and impacts to GEF, based on the monitoring by UNDP and FAO of the indicators corresponding to the specific project results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP and FAO requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy and FAO Evaluation Policy. The UNDP and FAO Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP and FAO project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies¹⁵. 16. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project. This will include reporting on GEF Core Indicators, which are included in the project Results Framework.

84. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

85. Project Board: The Project Board (Project Steering Committee) will include MoE, UNDP country office and FAO country office, and will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

86. Chair of the Project Board: MoE will be responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. MoE will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

87. GEF Implementing Agency / UNDP: The UNDP Country Office will ensure that a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results are maintained; and support the project team members as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office, as Implementing Agency (IA), will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR), the independent mid-term

¹⁵ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

¹⁶ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

88. The UNDP Country Office will be responsible for complying with all project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP Results Oriented Annual Report (ROAR). Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) will be addressed by the UNDP Country Office based on information provided by FAO country office.

89. The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

90. UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

91. FAO, as Implementing Partner (also called GEF Executing agency), will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board. FAO country office will be responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. FAO country office will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. FAO will inform the Project Director, the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office, the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) and the FAO Country Representation of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements;

project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

Formally launch the Project.

92. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): FAO Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. FAO country office will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

93. UNDP country office will ensure the quality of the PIR and submit it to GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

94. GEF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website

95. Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

96. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by September 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

97. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final

TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC May 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

98. The planned project terminal evaluation will be included in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

99. **Final Report:** The project's terminal PIR will be completed jointly by the project management unit, FAO CO and UNDP CO and submitted by UNDP. The terminal evaluation (TE) reports and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package and will also be submitted by UNDP. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Table 16. Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	2,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	FAO Country Office	None	One month after the inception workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	UNDP Country Office	50,000	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	Annually
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	UNDP Country Office and FAO	USD 35,000 part of ESMF National consultant fees	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	NoneError! Bookmark not defined.	Troubleshooting as needed
<i>Mid-term GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	<i>FAO Country Office UNDP Country Office</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</i>	Independent evaluators	USD 45,000	Between 2nd and 3rd year
<i>Terminal GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	<i>FAO Country Office UNDP Country Office</i>	<i>None</i>	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	USD 45,000	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST		<i>USD 177,000</i>	

100. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP and FAO logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁷ and the GEF policy on public involvement¹⁸.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

101. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be executed by FAO. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of

¹⁷ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

outputs, as set forth in this document. Implementation will be in accordance with UNDP's Agency Implementation Modality.

102. FAO will be responsible for the selection, appointment and oversight of consultants and contractors, and for the procurement of other goods and services necessary under the project outcomes.

103. Considering the kind of results, activities and actions proposed, the implementation of the project will involve the participation of various public and private institutions. The expected participation of each institution in the project's implementation is described below.

104. As **GEF implementing agency**, UNDP will be ultimately accountable and responsible for the delivery of results, subject also to their certification by the Ministry of Environment, as chair of the Project Board. UNDP shall provide project cycle management services as defined by the GEF Council (described in Section IV Part XII), that will include the following:

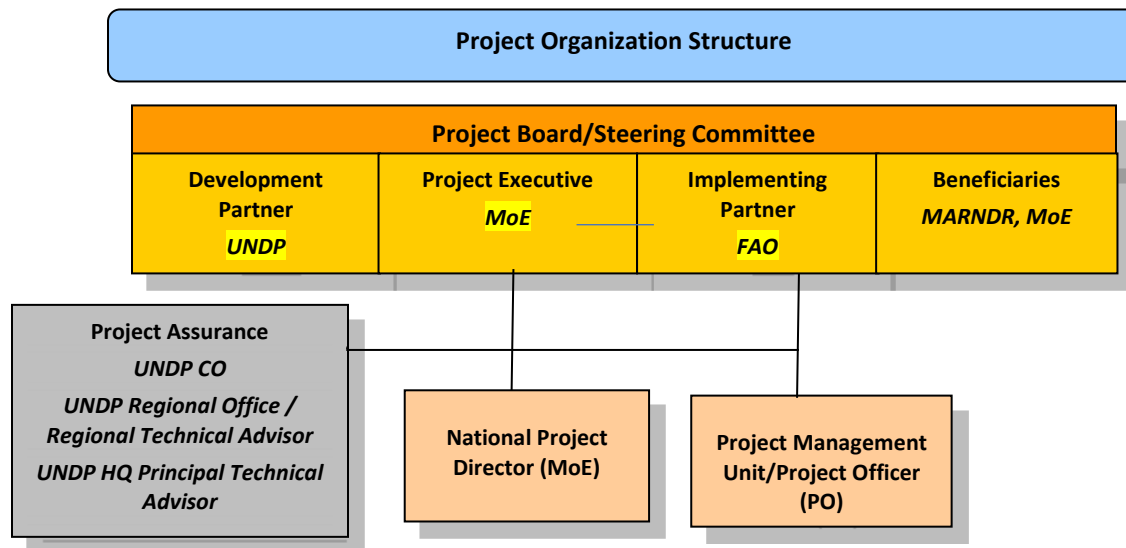
- Overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets,
- Ensuring that the reporting to GEF is undertaken in line with the GEF requirements and procedures,
- Facilitate project learning, exchange and outreach within the GEF family,

105. The **project oversight** role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed. UNDP provides a three-tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Officer. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency.

106. Within the UNDP Country Office, the Internal Control Framework will be strictly followed, through which roles and responsibilities are explicitly differentiated among staff members. In this sense, at the request of the government of Haiti and in accordance with UNDP's Operational Policies and Procedures. At the same time, UNDP will fulfill its role as project assurance and service provider according to the project's governance structure.

107. The organizational structure of the project is shown below:

Figure 3. Organizational structure of the project



108. MoE, as Project Executive, will appoint the chair of the Project Board and the National Project Director (see below). FAO, as implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

109. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

110. **FAO** will provide Country Programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. FAO is responsible for Project's financial management and provides monthly financial reports to UNDP. FAO will provide a certified expenditure report as of 31 December of each year of implementation.

111. **FAO** will not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses that would exceed the budget for implementing the project as set forth in this Project Document. FAO shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when FAO is aware that the budget to carry out these services is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Project Document. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide FAO with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by FAO in excess of the total budget as set forth in the Project Document.

112. **FAO** will submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the ATLAS Project Delivery Report (PDR) system and follow the established ATLAS formats and PDR timelines. The level of detail in relation to the reporting requirement is indicated in the Project Document budget which will be translated into the ATLAS budgets. UNDP will include the expenditure reported by FAO in its reconciliation of the project financial report.

113. Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds shall rest with UNDP until such time as ownership thereof is transferred. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and FAO. UNDP shall provide FAO with instructions on the disposal of such equipment and supplies within 90 days of the end of the Project.

114. The arrangements described in this Project Document will remain in effect until the end of the project, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days' notice) by either party. The schedule of activities specified in the Project Document remains in effect based on continued performance by FAO unless it receives written indication to the contrary from UNDP. The arrangements described in this Agreement, including the structure of implementation and responsibility for results, shall be revisited on an annual basis and may result in the amendment of this Project Document.

115. This project will be implemented by FAO in accordance with FAO's Financial Rules and Regulations provided these do not contravene the principles established in UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules.

116. FAO as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations security management system.

117. The project will be governed by a National Steering Committee, known as the Project Board. The Board shall be composed of the Minister of Environment or his/her representative, in the role of Executive; UNDP, in its role of Implementing Agency and FAO, as Executing Agency. Other core members will include the Ministry of Agriculture; and representatives of CSO/NGOs, private sector and beneficiaries who will also participate with voice but without voting rights. The Project Board will approve the annual work plan, the budget structure and the reports on project advances. It will meet annually.

118. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. It is also responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Officer (recruited by FAO), including recommendations for UNDP's approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or its designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

119. Terms of reference shall frame the Committee' functions and ensure that its focus remains on issues directly associated with the Project.

120. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project officer;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project officer's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project officer's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

121. The project execution will be under the overall leadership of a **National Project Director (NPD)**, who will be a representative of MoE and will be responsible for orienting and advising the Project Officer on Government policy and priorities. The NPD will also be responsible for maintaining regular communication with the lead institutions in the agriculture and livestock sectors and ensuring that their interests are communicated effectively to the **Project Officer (PO)**. The National Project Director will be represented on the Project Board, as Secretary.

122. The project will be executed in practice, on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board, by a **Project Management Unit (PMU)**.

123. The PMU will be led by a **Project Officer (PO)**, who will be hired by FAO which is the Implementing Partner also called executing agency through a competitive process and will coordinate directly with the National Director. The PO function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, have been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

124. The PO will be responsible for the implementation of the project, providing technical expertise, reviewing and preparing TOR's and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The PO will:

- Ensure the logistical, administrative and financial effectiveness of the IP in fulfilling its roles set out above
- To this end, provide monitoring, supervision and guidance to the technical teams based in the project area
- Promote incidence in and coordination with MoE, UNDP, FAO and the donor agencies that are supporting them.

125. In addition, the PO will manage the following:

- 1) preparation of project reports, work plans, budgets and accounting records,
- 2) drafting of TORs, technical specifications and other documents,
- 3) identification of consultants and supervision of consultants and suppliers,
- 4) overseeing the implementation of project activities in a timely and efficient way,
- 5) maintaining contacts with project partners at the national, state and local level,
- 6) organization of seminars, workshops and field trips which are linked to project activities.

126. The PO will produce in a timely manner, annual work plans and budgets to be approved by the Project Board and quarterly operational and annual progress reports for submission to the Board. The reports will provide details about the progress made, any shortcomings and the necessary adjustments made to achieve project outcomes. The PO will also be responsible for the procurement of any national or international service provider and the recruitment of specialist services (with due consultation with the Board).

127. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Officer. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Governance role for project target groups:

128. The project will make concrete provisions to ensure that target groups are engaged in decision making for the project. The stakeholders of the project at local level will include all of the inhabitants of the target area whose livelihood support and productive actions have implications for the condition of the targeted global environmental values, those whose livelihoods might potentially be affected by the proposed conservation strategies, and those with the potential to participate in the conservation strategies (for example, through the adoption of BD-friendly production systems).

129. Regional and Local Governments will play a particularly significant role as facilitators of the participation of different local stakeholder groups, and will be important partners of the project in this regard.

130. In order to ensure that stakeholders' interests are adequately considered in the strategic decisions of the project, a Local Advisory Committee (LAC) will be established in the project area, in which representatives of all main stakeholder groups will be invited to participate. The chair of the LAC will be

a representative of one the three Departmental Governments covered by the project, on a rotating basis between the three Departments. In meetings of the Project Board, one representative of the LAC will participate to communicate the decisions and recommendations of the LAC. This representative will participate with voice but no vote: the representative will be nominated on each occasion by the members of the LAC through procedures to be defined by the LAC at the time of its first meeting (either by election or on a rotating basis). The Project Board will not be bound by the recommendations of the LAC but will be obliged to give them reasonable consideration in its decisions.

131. **Project extensions:** The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

130. The total cost of the project is USD 53,581,384. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 6,186,964 and USD 47,394,420 in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the project activities/outputs.

Table 18. Cofinancing description

Co-financing source	Co-financing Type	Co-financing Amount	Planned Activities/Outputs		Risks	Risk Mitigation Measure
FAO	Cash	1,821,572	Amount	Activity		
			Component 1			
			123,890	TCP/HAI/3701: support to preparation of funding proposal for Green Climate Fund	n/a	n/a
			257,396	TCP/HAI/3603: technical assistance to the institutionalization and	n/a	n/a

				application of Farmer Field School and Conservation Agriculture approaches in MARNDR		
			604,739	OSRO/RLA/801/EC: capacity building to increase food security and rough resilience	n/a	n/a
			Component 2			
			197,997	TCP/SLC/3704: advancing disaster risk reduction measures	n/a	n/a
			276,630	TCP/RLA/3606: strengthening technical and institutional capacities for sustainable use of natural resources, CCA and risk management	n/a	n/a
			Component 3			
			113,143	TCP/HAI/3606: strengthening of MARNDR technical assistance services in Département du Sud	n/a	n/a
			197,997	TCP/HAI/3605: Support to fruit sector in Grande Anse and Sud Departments	n/a	n/a
			Project Management Costs			
			49,780	OSRO/RLA/801/EC: capacity building to increase food security and rough resilience	n/a	n/a
UNDP	Cash	2,093,111	1,993,111	NAP/GCF: National Adaptation Planning, with an implementation period between 2019 and 2023, aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for an effective integration of CCA into national and sub-national coordination, planning and	Political instability impacting project activities	Regular exchanges will be organized between the project office and the NAP project.

				budgeting process and will therefore contribute to knowledge management and learning.		
			100,000	The SDG project aims at strengthening SDG achievement and advocacy in Haiti at local and national level.	n/a	n/a
IDB	Cash	43,479,737		The PITAG project (Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program) will increase agricultural productivity for small farmers in selected areas of the North, Northeast and Artibonite departments, through applied research and training for the development and adaptation of sustainable agricultural technologies, and the Promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies.	Political instability impacting project implementation	The project officer will maintain a permanent relationship with the PITAG project.
Total:		47,394,420				

132. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the Project Board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Officer and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

133. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

134. Audit: The project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

135. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

136. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.¹⁹ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

137. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. Operational closure must happen with 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

138. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the National Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP Resident Representative is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. It is highly recommended that assets are transferred to the technical directorate that is in charge of the project technical implementation. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared, signed by National Partner and UNDP CO and kept on file.

139. Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

140. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

¹⁹ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas ²⁰ Award ID:	00128886	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00122730
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Paysages Productifs		
Atlas Business Unit:	HTI10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title:	Paysages Productifs		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.:	5765		
Implementing Partner:	FAO		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Amount Year 7	Total	Budget Notes (see table below)
						US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 1: Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model	FAO	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	10,000	58,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000		100,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	13,000	44,000	24,000	22,000	20,000	15,000		138,000	2
				71800	Contractual Services-Impl Partn		53,160	53,160	53,160	53,160	53,160		265,800	3
				71600	Travel	8,000	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	6,632	110,632	4
				72100	Contractual services - companies	8,000	31,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	8,730	135,730	5
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	35,000	66,000	100,000	97,000	97,000	100,000	52,000	547,000	6
				72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	15,000	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	2,500	6,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,000	31,000	8

²⁰ See separate guidance on how to enter the TBWP into Atlas17

				73100	Rental and Maintenance - Premises	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	20,000	9
				73400	Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000	10
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,018	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	37,418	11
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,500	20,000	12
				75700	Training	5,000	80,000	90,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	62,000	477,000	13
				Subtotal Outcome 1		91,118	373,660	338,660	322,660	320,660	318,660	146,162	1,911,580	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics	FAO	62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services- Impl Partn		187,000	187,000	187,000	187,000	187,000		935,000	14
				71600	Travel		18,400	24,400	23,400	23,400	22,400	15,000	127,000	15
				72100	Contractual services - companies		175,000	175,000	160,000	155,000	155,000	85,000	905,000	16
				71300	Local Consultants		18,000	18,000	15,000	10,000	2,000		63,000	17
				72200	Equipment and Furniture		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	140,000	18
				72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment		3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	15,000	19
				72800	Information Technology Equipment		3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	12,000	20
				73100	Rental and Maintenance - Premises		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	20,000	21
				73400	Rental and Maintenance – other equipment		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	22

				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		2,500	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,000	15,000	23
				75700	Training		45,000	50,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	49,000	284,000	24
				Subtotal Outcome 2		0	482,400	492,900	467,900	462,900	448,900	173,000	2,528,000	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 3: Knowledge management and learning	FAO	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	50,000	40,000	42,000	39,000	36,000	29,000	46,000	282,000	25
				71300	Local Consultants	35,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	23,500	20,000	20,500	179,000	26
				71800	Contractual Services-Impl Partn		116,160	116,160	116,160	116,160	116,160		580,800	27
				71600	Travel	10,000	15,000	17,350	18,000	20,000	18,000	5,000	103,350	28
				72100	Contractual services - companies	1,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,500	25,000	29
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000		30,000	30
				72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	32,000	31
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	12,000	32
				73100	Rental and Maintenance - Premises	1,000	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	2,500	20,000	33
				73400	Rental and Maintenance – other equipment		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	34
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	3,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	2,500	34,500	35
				75700	Training, workshops and Confer	23,000	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400	12,000	127,000	36
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,417	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,000	15,117	37

	Subtotal Outcome 3					139,917	246,160	244,810	247,460	242,960	229,460	102,000	1,452,767	
	SUBTOTAL (OUTCOMES 1,2,3)					231,035	1,102,220	1,076,370	1,038,020	1,026,520	997,020	421,162	5,892,347	
Project Management	FAO	62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services-Impl Partn		56,801	56,801	56,801	56,801	56,801	10,612	294,617	38
	Total Mangement					0	56,801	56,801	56,801	56,801	56,801	10,612	294,617	
	Project Total (GEF)					231,035	1,159,021	1,133,171	1,094,821	1,083,321	1,053,821	431,774	6,186,964	

UNDP Budget Notes

Budget note #	Amount (USD)	Budget code	Explanation
COMPONENT/OUTCOME 1: Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model			
1	100,000	71200 International Consultants	USD30,000: International consultant to analyze the factors that affect the conservation status of target species, provide orientation on priorities for biological connectivity, and recommend management strategies for the promotion of connectivity (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements). 75 days @ USD400.
			USD30,000: International consultant for the generation of technical recommendations for the formulation environmental monitoring and information management systems, and for these to support adaptive management mechanisms (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements). 75 days @ USD400.
			USD40,000: International expert (Biodiversity / Sustainable forest Management specialist) to support project implementation and provide advice in decision making guidelines 100 days @ USD400

2	138,000	71300 Local Consultants	USD18,000: National consultant for the analysis of capacities in Departmental Governments and territorial collectivities, and the formulation of a strategy and plan for capacity development (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements). 60 days @ USD300.
			USD18,000: National consultant to analyze the capacities of cooperatives for monitoring and traceability (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements). 60 days @ USD300
			USD 18,000: National consultant for market preference surveys in local and export markets. 60 days @ USD300
			USD 18,000: National consultant for advisory support for definition of product characteristics on which to base branding. 60 days @ USD300
			USD 18,000: National consultant: market surveys and analyses. 60 days @ USD300
			USD 15,000: National consultant to conduct feasibility studies of PGS systems. 50 days @ USD300
			USD18,000: National consultant: updated review of Government provisions for supporting sustainable production (in support of Output 1.3: Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity) 60 days @ USD300
			USD15,000: National consultant: formulation of policy documents (in support of Output 1.3: Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity) 50 days @ USD300
3	265,800	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partn	USD 90,000: Salary of Governance, capacity strengthening and policy specialist (5 person/years @ USD18,000) to oversee the Component 1 (in support of Outputs 1.1 Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements, 1.2 Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance and 1.3 Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
			USD90,000: Salary of value chain specialist (5 person/years @ USD18,000) to oversee all value chain-related activities (in support of Output 1.3 Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
			USD 30,000: 25% of Salary of Participation and gender specialist (5 person/years @ USD 6,000)
			USD 55,800: Salary of driver 1 (total 5 person/years @ USD11,160 per year)

4	110,632	71600 Travel	USD 32,132: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for national consultants (see note 2) contributing to Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements
			USD 32,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international consultants (see note 1) contributing to Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements
			USD 9,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Sub-coordinator to oversee project activities
			USD 7,500: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Gender Specialist
			USD 10,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Biodiversity / Sustainable forest Management specialist (International consultant)
			USD 20,000: Travels costs (tickets and DSA) for staff for supervision and monitoring activities
5	135,730	72100 Contractual services - companies	USD 50,000: GIS analyses of the dynamics and spatial configurations of the factors that affect landscapes, environmental services and environmental values (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD 60,000: GIS analyses to inform the formulation/updating of spatial and economic plans (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD 15,730: Costs for local company for office cleaning
			USD10,000: Costs of office security (Over 7 years)
6	547,000	72200 Equipment and furniture	USD42,000: Equipment for environmental monitoring and information management (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD5,000: office equipment in support of Outputs 1.1 Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements and 1.2 Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance)
			USD 20,000: Costs of stationery, Office materials and other Equipment
			USD 10,000: Costs of GPS (total 25 @ USD400)

			USD 470,000: Costs for facilitation of establishment of PGS systems (total USD 94,000/ year over 5 years)
7	15,000	72400 Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	USD 15,000: Costs of communication equipment (Over 7 years)
8	31,000	72800 Information Technology Equipment	USD 12,000: costs of portable computers and supplies (Over 7 years) USD19,000: Specialized Software (Arc GIS, Remote Sensors) (in support of Output 1.1 Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
9	20,000	73100 Rental and Maintenance - Premises	USD20,000: Costs of office rental and maintenance (Over 7 years)
10	14,000	73400 Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	USD 14,000: Costs maintenance of office materials (Over 7 years)
11	37,418	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	USD 17,418: Publication of synthesis documents on the planning framework generated under Output 1.1 (Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements) USD 20,000: Communication of results under Output 1.3 (market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
12	20,000	74500 Miscellaneous	USD 20,000: Miscellaneous costs including contingencies and other expenses
13	477,000	75700 Training	USD54,000: 10 workshops for the joint intersectoral formulation of the harmonized planning framework (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements) USD45,000: 8 workshops for the dissemination of the planning framework (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements) USD68,000: 16 training events for staff and technicians of Departmental Governments and territorial collectivities on the generation of environmental benefits in the production systems/landscapes (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)

			USD68,000: 16 workshops for the formulation/updating of the plans (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD 25,000: 5 workshops on development of marketing materials (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD 12,000: 2 Promotional meetings with value chain actors and marketing fairs (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD 20,000: 5 Meetings and workshops for information and dialogue (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD56,000: 12 training events for of staff/technicians of Departmental Governments/territorial collectivities on the introduction and application of systems for environmental monitoring and information management (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD43,000: 10 training events for members of cooperatives/federations on systems for monitoring, record keeping and traceability (Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements)
			USD43,000: 10 community workshops for participatory analysis, training and participatory training/strengthening of community governance mechanisms (Output 1.2: Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance)
			USD43,000: 10 community workshops for participatory analysis and training of members of community organizations (Output 1.2: Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance)
COMPONENT/OUTCOME 2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics			
14	935,000	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partn	USD 96,000: Field technician (community governance) (2 people for 5 years @ USD 9,600) for field level community governance activities in support of Output 1.2 (Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance)
			USD 180,000: total Salary of the sub-coordinator (Production system and natural resources management specialist) (total 5 person/years @ USD36,000 per year);
			USD 45,000: 37.5 % of Salary of Participation and gender specialist (5 person/years @ USD 9,000)

			USD 160,000: total Salary for 4 Field technicians (Technical assistance) (total 5 person/years @ USD32,000 per year);
			USD 360,000: total Salary of 12 Para technicians / Community animators (USD30,000 for each within 5 years);
			USD 94,000: Field technician (value chains) (2 people for 5 years @ USD 94,000) for field level work on development of value chains and related capacities in support of Output 1.2 (market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
15	127,000	71600 Travel	USD 24,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Value Chain Specialist, Governance Specialist, Administrative Assistant
			USD 35,000: Travel costs for Supervision and Monitoring activities (Mitigation Plan) (Over 7 years)
			USD 9,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for sub-coordinator
			USD 24,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Nationals consultants
			USD 5,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Biodiversity / Sustainable forest Management specialist
			USD 30,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Gender Specialist, Field Technicians and drivers
16	905,000	72100 Contractual services - companies	USD 20,000: Contractual companies for production of technical guidelines and extension materials
			USD 20,000: Costs for Launching and distribution of materials
			USD 15,000: Costs for local company for office cleaning
			USD 800,000: Costs for Investment in value-adding facilities
			USD10,000: Costs of office security (over 7 years)
			USD40,000: Costs of communication services company
17	63,000	71300 Local Consultants	USD 18,000: National consultant for formulation of technical guidelines and extension materials. 60 days @ USD300.
			USD 18,000: National consultant for Creditworthiness studies of selected businesses. 60 days @ USD300.

			USD 9,000: National consultant to support identification and selection of potential sources of finance. 30 days @ USD300.
			USD 18,000: National consultant for technical and financial feasibility studies of value-adding options. 60 days @ USD300.
18	140,000	72200 Equipment and furniture	USD 20,000: costs of stationery, Office materials and other equipment's (Over 7 years)
			USD 100,000: Costs for training materials and FFS
			USD 20,000: Costs of generator, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations
19	15,000	72400 Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	USD 15,000: Costs of communication equipment
20	12,000	72800 Information Technology Equipment	USD12,000: Costs of portable computers and supplies (Over 7 years)
21	20,000	73100 Rental and Maintenance - Premises	USD 20,000: Costs of office rental and maintenance (over 7 years)
22	12,000	73400 Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	USD 12,000: Costs of maintenance of office materials (over 7 years)
23	15,000	74500 Miscellaneous	USD 15,000: Miscellaneous costs including contingencies and other expenses (over 7 years)
24	284,000	75700 Training	USD 16,000: 4 workshops for Community-level participatory situation analyses and mapping, resulting in the prioritization and spatial zoning of production systems to be supported by technical assistance
			USD 12,000: 3 workshops to Support to farmers in prioritizing productive options and preparing proposals for support by partner projects
			USD 8,000: 2 Trainings of service providers in technical aspects of sustainable tree-based production systems and businesses

			USD 20,000: 4 workshops on Establishment and facilitation of Farmer Field Schools for producers supported directly with GEF resources
			USD10,000: 5 Follow-up meetings for promotion of materials, orientation on their interpretation and use, and assessment of update and effectiveness
			USD 16,000: 4 Trainings on facilitation of business planning in preparation for accessing finance.
			USD 16,000: 4 workshops on development of capacities (skills and systems) for business and financial management.
			USD 20,000: 5 workshops on capacity development of producer organizations on identification, scoping and selection of market options, product branding, presentation and promotion, contract negotiation, administrative procedures for sale and export, alternative options for third-party certification.
			USD 20,000: 5 workshops for participatory identification with community members of potential value-added products
			USD 22,000: 5 Trainings of community members on value-adding practices, including organizational development
			USD 20,000: 5 workshops for Ongoing technical support and troubleshooting
			USD36,000: Awareness raising materials and meetings/events (8) with finance institutions (in support of Output 2.2 Financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems)
			USD36,000: Facilitation of strategic planning by finance institutions to make provision for including credit packages for businesses based on tree-based production systems (in support of Output 2.2 Financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems)
			USD32,000: Facilitation of discussions between finance institutions and potential beneficiaries (in support of Output 2.2 Financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems)
COMPONENT/OUTCOME 3: Knowledge management and learning			
25	282,000	71200 International Consultants	USD 30,000: International Consultant for ESMF Development (75 days @ 400 USD)
			USD 140,000: International consultant Project Management (350 days @ 400 USD x 7 years)

			USD 60,000: International consultant to conduct mid-term and final evaluations
			USD 52,000: Development of value chain strengthening strategies and establishment of an exchange platform between producers and buyers (130 days @ 400) (Over 3 years)
26	179,000	71300 Local Consultants	USD 48,000: Local consultant for the ESMF Development (160 days @ USD 300)
			USD 45,000: National consultant for formulation of knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy (150 days @ USD 300)
			USD 20,000: Budget for national consultant for translation of the mid-term and final evaluation document
			USD 30,000: Budget for national consultants to conduct midterm and final evaluation (50 days x2 @ USD 300)
			USD 36,000: Formulation of communication and dissemination strategy (Output 3.2): (120 days @ USD300)
27	580,800	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partn	USD 120,000: RLC Support (total 5 person/years @ USD24,000 per year);
			USD 55,800: Salary of the driver 2 (total 5 person/years @ USD11,160 per year)
			USD 45,000: 37.5 % of Salary of Participation and gender specialist (5 person/years @ USD 9,000);
			USD 180,000: Salary of M&E Specialist (total 5 person/years @ USD36,000 per year);
			USD 180,000: Salary of technical Assistant to provide technical support to the Project Officer (total 5 person/years @ USD36,000 per year);
28	103,350	71600 Travel	USD 9,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the Sub-coordinator
			USD 6,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for National consultants (Output 2)
			USD 6,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Participation and Gender Specialist
			USD 29,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the Project Officer
			USD 24,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the Driver

			USD 8,000: Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for Administrative Assistant
			USD 21,350: Travel costs for Monitoring activities (Mitigation Plan)
29	25,000	72100 Contractual services - companies	USD10,000: Costs of office security (over 7 years)
			USD 15,000: Costs for local company for office cleaning
30	30,000	72200 Equipment and Furniture	USD 20,000: Costs of stationery and Office materials (Over 7 years)
			USD 10,000: Costs of generator, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations
31	32,000	72400 Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	USD 32,000: Costs of communication equipment (Over 7 years)
32	12,000	72800 Information Technology Equipment	USD 12,000: Costs of portable computers and supplies for project staff (Over 7 years)
33	20,000	73100 Rental and Maintenance - Premises	USD 20,000: Costs of office rental and maintenance (over 7 years)
34	12,000	73400 Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	USD 12,000: Costs of rental and maintenance of cars and other materials (Over 7 years)
35	34,500	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	USD 20,000: Publishing services in support of Output 3.2 (Communication strategy)
			USD 14,500: Final report in support of Output 3.3 (Monitoring and evaluation strategy)
36	127,000	75700 Training	USD 24,000: 8 Workshops for study presentation and validation
			USD 8,000: Inception workshops
			USD 40,000: Trainings and workshops related Development of value chain strengthening strategies and establishment of an exchange platform between producers and buyers
			USD 40,000: 10 Workshops on SDG implementation and Biodiversity
			USD 15,000: Workshops related ESMF development

37	15,117	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	USD 15,117: Miscellaneous costs including contingencies and other expenses (over 7 years)
Project Management Cost			
38	294,617	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partn	USD 107,612: Salary of the Operational and Administrative Support (total 5 person/years @ USD21,522.4 per year)
			USD 187,005: salary of the Project Officer (total 5.25 person/years @ USD35,620 per year)

Summary of funds

Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Amount (\$)
GEF	251,035	1,179,021	1,123,171	1,084,821	1,073,321	1,043,821	431,774	6,186,964
Interamerican Development Bank	6,211,391	6,211,391	6,211,391	6,211,391	6,211,391	6,211,391	6,211,391	43,479,737
United Nations Development Programme	299,016	299,016	299,016	299,016	299,016	299,016	299,015	2,093,111
Food and Agriculture Organization	260,225	260,225	260,225	260,225	260,224	260,224	260,224	1,821,572
Total	7,021,667	7,949,653	7,893,803	7,855,453	7,843,952	7,814,452	7,202,404	53,581,384

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

141. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Haiti and UNDP, signed on *June 28, 1973*. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “sub-indicator 4.1 Partner.”

142. This project will be implemented by FAO (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

143. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

144. FAO as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).
145. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, FAO as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the FAO, as the Implementing Partner, will notify UNDP of any such allegations and investigations it may conduct further to such allegations.
146. FAO as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient that is not a UN entity:
- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of FAO property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. FAO reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, FAO as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or handle SEA and SH.

147. FAO agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]²¹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]²² are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

148. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

149. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

150. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

151. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

152. The Implementing Partner and UNDP will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

153. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

21 To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

22 To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

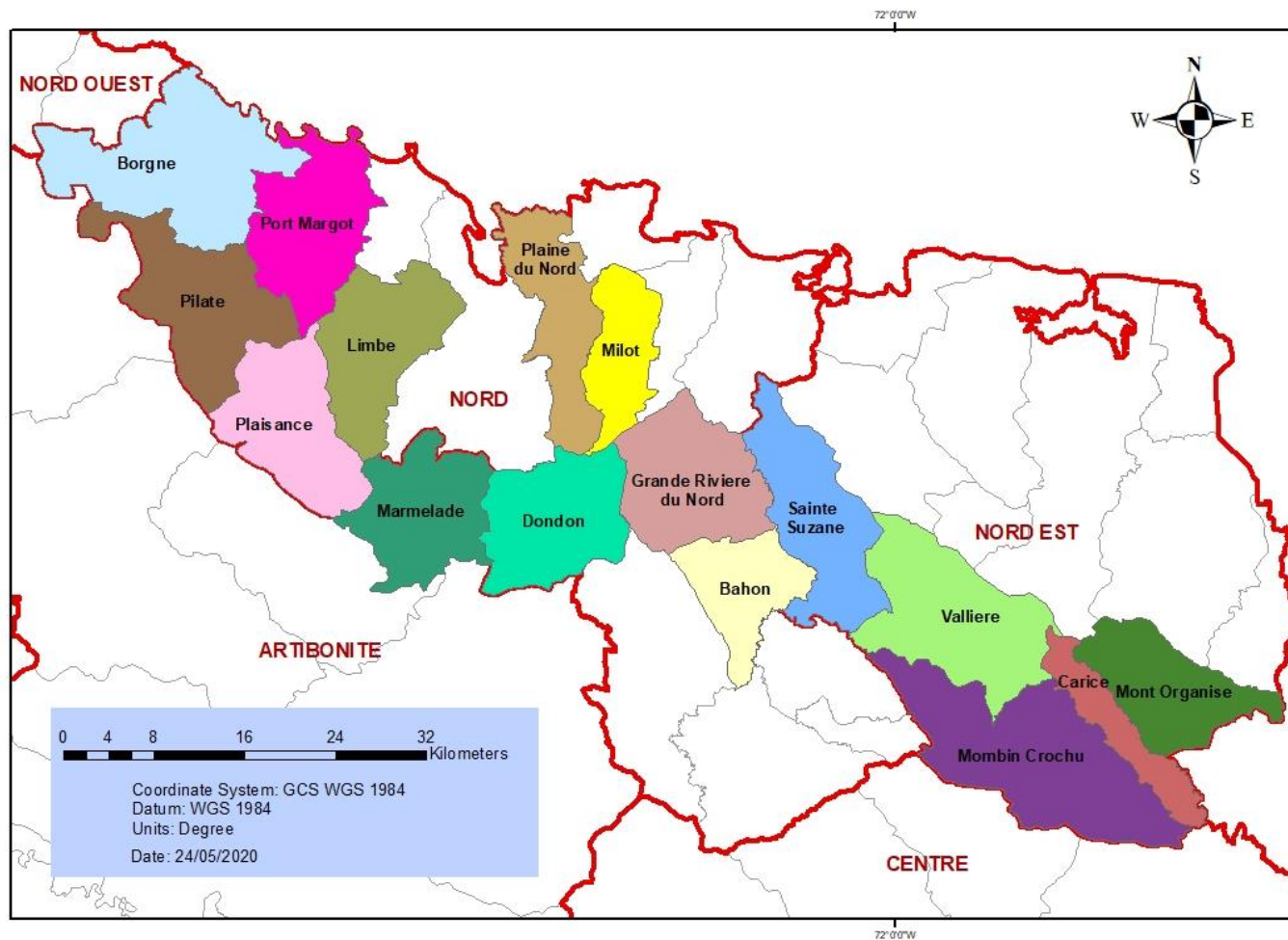
Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

154. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
155. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
156. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Department	Commune	Area
North-East (Nord-Est)	Carice	11,500
	Mont-Organisé	9,449
	Vallières	15,846
	Sainte Suzanne	12,791
	Mombin-Crochu	19,151
North (Nord)	Bahon	14,750
	Port-Margot	14,750
	Pilate	12,080
	Plaisance	12,152
	Grande-Rivière	12,815
	Dondon	12,036
	Milot	7,164
	Plaine du Nord	10,069
	Limbé	12,580
	Borgne	20,209
Artibonite	Marmelade	10,894
Total		175,991

Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Quarters																											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Contracting of project team				X	X																								
	Procurement of project field and office equipment			X	X	X													X	X										
	Formulation of procedural, strategic and conceptual guidance materials for project implementation				X	X																								
Outcome 1:	Output 1.1 Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements in relation to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services																													
Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model	1.1.1 Region-wide framework for harmonizing interventions	Studies and analyses to generate technical inputs for development of framework				X	X	X	X	X																				
		Multi-stakeholder development of region-wide framework				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
	1.1.2 Social and economic development plans formulated and implemented by local governments that include provisions for the	Introductory planning meetings with local Governments			X	X	X	X	X																					
		Studies and analyses to generate technical				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Output 2.2 Improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems		
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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan:

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
Objective: The generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord with globally significant biodiversity	GEF Core Indicator 3.2: <i>Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares)</i> IRRF output Indicator 1.4.1.2: <i>Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: d) Area under</i>	Mid-term : 50 ha End project : 138 ha ²³	0.1. Area of deforested land restored to forest, and forested land with improved tree cover, favouring the delivery of multiple environmental benefits	Field inspections and review of registers of restoration activities held by field teams	Annual	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	None

²³ 6 ha in each of 14 communities where the project will work in partnership with the USAID Reforestation Project, and 3 ha in 18 other communities where the project will work alone

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<i>sustainable forest management (hectares)</i>							
	Total for GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.1: <i>area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</i>	Mid-term: 2,000 ha and 10,000 ha End project : 5,040 ha ²⁴ and 30,120 ha	0.2. Area of cacao plantations in project target communities with improved management that favours BD habitat and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition), increases overall economic viability, contributes to food security, and responds to provisions of spatial plans that provide for BD connectivity and	Field inspections of a sample of plantations	Annual	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers to permit farm inspections

²⁴ 4,800 farmers trained in FFS, a 70% uptake rate following training, and practices applied over an average of 1.5 ha per farmer

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
			ecosystem services and And prioritized area in land use plans (produced through inter-sector processes and accords) across the project area for production systems on the basis of their importance for connectivity					
		Mid-term: 10 ha End project : 30 ha ²⁵	0.3. Area of coffee plantations in project target communities with improved management that favours BD habitat and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition),	Field inspections of a sample of plantations	Annual	Field technicians (FAO)	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers to permit farm inspections

²⁵ 600 farmers trained in FFS, a 20% uptake rate following training, and practices applied over an average of 0.25 ha per farmer.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
			increases overall economic viability, contributes to food security, and responds to provisions of spatial plans that provide for BD connectivity and ecosystem services					
		Mid-term: 250 ha End project : 630 ha ²⁶	0.4. Area of home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry with improved management that favours BD habitat and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition), increases overall	Field inspections of a sample of farms	Annual	Field technicians (FAO)	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers to permit farm inspections

²⁶ 1800 farmers trained in FFS, a 70% uptake rate following training, and practices applied over an average of 0.5 ha per farmer.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
			economic viability, contributes to food security, and responds to provisions of spatial plans that provide for BD connectivity and ecosystem services					
	GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.2: <i>Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)</i> ²⁷	Mid-term: 100 ha End project : 225 ha ²⁸	0.5. Area of cacao plantations in the overall project area certified under certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD	Registers of cooperatives and certification entities	Annual	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	Willingness of cooperatives and certification entities to share data
		Mid-term: 40 ha End project : 100 ha	0.6. Area of coffee plantations in the overall project area certified under certification	Registers of cooperatives and certification entities	Annual	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	Willingness of cooperatives and certification entities to share data

²⁷ Applied studies will be carried out during the project lifetime to validate the effects of the application of the requirements of certification schemes with BD status

²⁸ Includes non-target communities, benefited indirectly as a result of project support to FECCANO. Calculated as a 10% increase over the baseline.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
			schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD					
	GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	Mid-term: 2,310 ha End project : 5,838 ha	0.7. Total area of land in target communities with improved tree cover, delivering SLM benefits	Sum of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4	Annual	Project Officer (UNDP)	Report of Project Officer	None
	GEF-7 Core Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector	End project : 728,011 tCO _{2eq}	0.8. Net carbon balance as a result of reduced loss of tree-rich production systems, and enrichment of tree cover on agricultural and forest lands	Ex-ACT based on values of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4	Annual	Project Officer	Report of Project Officer	None
	GEF-7 Core Indicator 11:	Mid-Term : 10,000	0.9. Number of families and	Questionnaires and focus groups	Every two years	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	Willingness of community

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<i>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i>	families (of which 30% female led) End Project: 21,198 - 22,458 families ²⁹ (of which 30% female led)	people (men and women) with increased levels of household income as a result of the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes			under guidance of FAO participation and gender specialist		members to participate and share information
Component 1: Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model	Number of communities with improved mechanisms for natural resource governance	Mid-term: 16 communities (25,600 ha) in 8 communes End project : 32 communities (51,200 ha)	1.1 Area prioritised in land use plans (produced through inter-sector processes and accords) across the project area for production systems on the basis of their	Review of land use plans	Annual	Project Officer	Report of field activities	None

²⁹ 25% of the 4,200 members of FECCANO + 70% of the 4,740 families with improved management of cacao, coffee and other agroforests + 500 members of 20 value-adding businesses + 1,000 employees of value-adding business + 16,590 value chain actors (number of farms adopting improved practices x assumed multiplier factor of 5). The lower value in the target range takes into the account the possibility that there may be overlap between the numbers of families adopting improved management of coffee, cacao and other agroforests.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
		in 16 communes	importance for connectivity					
	Number of value chains, based on products of sustainable production systems, functioning consistently and generating equitable benefits for producers (producers receive at least 80% of the final sale price in the case of crops and 70% in the case of value-added products)	Mid-term: 3 value chains End project: 5 value chains	1.2 Area prioritised in land use plans across the project area for protective management and restoration as forest cover	Review of land use plans	Annual	Project Officer	Report of field activities	None

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
Component 2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics	Number of farming families with improved access to reliable sources of technical support for the application of sustainable production systems	Mid-term: 3,750 families (of which at least 20% female led) End project: 7,500 families ³⁰ (of which at least 20% female led)	2.1 Farming families with improved access to reliable sources of technical support for the application of sustainable production systems	Farmer interviews, reviews of extension systems	Every two years	Field technicians under guidance of FAO participation and gender specialist	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers to participate and share information
	Number of farmers who have applied and maintained modifications to their farms as a result of knowledge and skills	Mid-term: 2,500 families (of which at least 20% female led) End project: 4,740 families ³¹	2.2 Farmers who have applied and maintained modifications to their farms as a result of knowledge gained through participation in	Field visit, farmer interviews	Annual	Field technicians	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers to participate and permit farm inspections

³⁰ Due to training/orientation of 75 service providers potentially serving 100 farmers each

³¹ Assumes 4,800 farmers trained on cacao agroforests with 70% uptake, 600 on coffee agroforests with 20% uptake, and 600 on home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry with 70% uptake

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	gained through participation in Farmer Field Schools	(of which at least 20% female led)	Farmer Field Schools					
	Number of families with businesses based on sustainable production systems, with improved access to reliable sources of financial support	Mid-term: 30 families (of which at least 20% female led) End project: 75 families (HTG 250,000 = USD 3,193 each) (of which at least 20% female led)	2.3 Families with businesses based on sustainable production systems, with improved access to reliable sources of financial support	Farmer interviews, review of financial institutions' credit packages	Annual	Field technicians under guidance of FAO participation and gender specialist	Reports of technicians	Willingness of farmers and credit institutions to share information
Component 3: Knowledge management and learning	Number of other projects incorporating project approaches in their operations	Mid-term : 2 End project : 5	3.1 Quantity of other projects incorporating project approaches in their operations	Interviews with staff of other projects	Annual	Project Officer (Report of project Officer	Willingness of project representatives to share information

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Proportion of members in key stakeholder categories with adequate knowledge and understanding of project objectives, concepts, principles and progress	Mid-term: 40% End project: 75%	3.2 Percentage of members in key stakeholder categories with adequate knowledge and understanding of project objectives, concepts, principles and progress ³²	Interviews and questionnaires	Annual	Project Officer	Report of project Officer	Willingness of stakeholders to participate in evaluations

³² Methodology and rating scheme to be developed at project start

Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation
2. Project Number	UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number 5765; GEF ID number 9777
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Haiti (North and North-East)

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
<p>The project mainstreams a human rights-based approach by supporting the resilience and restoration of the wooded production landscapes on which the extremely vulnerable rural Haitian population directly depends for their livelihoods. Furthermore, the Haitian population, both rural and urban, is extremely vulnerable to flood events, affecting the safety and security of millions of Haitians. It has been widely recognized that the severity of flooding in Haiti is a direct result of the lack of tree cover, and hence an important co-benefit of project will also be to improve infiltration and slow run-off, resulting in reduced mortality in the case of future flood events. Furthermore, the project will support the development of governance conditions in local communities, in order to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholders' interests in the planning of landscape management, promoting the right to expression and democratic processes. Finally, the project promotes multiple environmental and social benefits at the landscape scale, ensuring the sustainability of restored wooded areas and production systems by explicitly valuing not only the biodiversity value of these areas, but also the quantity and quality of farm-produced food, and the revenues received for livelihood support, through the creation of viable value chains for cocoa, coffee, fruit, medicinal plants and enhanced transformation of traditional products. By supporting such diverse production and farming systems, the project will help to ensure access to income (to help meet the basic rights to education and health) as well as food security for a range of Haitian farmers.</p>
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>

The project supports a participatory and gender-equitable approach to both the design and implementation of interventions. By supporting the target population in generating revenue from tree-based systems of agricultural production, the project provides direct economic benefits, while contributing to the motivation of farmers to adopt and maintain the trees and management practices. In order to ensure that that revenue-generation incentives are gender-responsive, community consultations were conducted to assess which types of fruit trees and secondary products from native species, typically managed in association with crops or in home gardens, would be of most interest to female beneficiaries. As many aspects of the coffee and cacao value chains, as well as agricultural involvement more broadly is gendered in Haiti, a comprehensive gender analysis was carried out to understand roles, land tenure, governance and community dynamics in order to inform gender-specific actions as part of the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) prepared for this project. As women often take a leading role in small-scale processing and the commercialization of several tree products (such as the making of fruit preserves), this project strategy will have particular potential to generate benefits for women and in women-headed households. The project promotes adequate representation of women in agricultural extension activities (see Gender Assessment and Action Plan), as well as in decision-making and governance mechanisms related to natural resource management at the community and local government level and will ensure that extension and support activities are delivered in a gender sensitive manner. Finally, the project's focus not only on value chains with commercial potential such as cocoa and coffee, but also household creole gardens jaden lakou, pré-kay, and lwen-kay, primarily managed by women

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The main focus of the project will be on promoting the integration of diverse agroforestry perennial-based production systems into existing farming systems, which will have multiple inherent benefits in terms of environmental sustainability through improved connectivity of landscapes for habitat integrity and biodiversity, soil protection, hydrological and nutrient cycling, carbon capture, and climate resilience Furthermore the projects focuses on the promotion of diverse low-input systems, rather than agriculture extension with a sole focus on productivity, thereby promoting practices which tend to conserve soil, and without the adverse environmental impacts of input intensive cash crops. The long-term solution is to create conditions and capacities in national, regional and local institutions, local communities and the private sector that will allow farmers to manage their lands in ways that generate multiple environmental benefits and respond to landscape-wide social, productive and environmental dynamics, especially through the increased incorporation and improved management of woody perennials in diverse components of their farming systems. As Haiti is host to dozens of Key Biodiversity Areas, a selection of which are “wholly irreplaceable sites” with populations of globally threatened species, including many endemic and range-restricted species, the project interventions have been designed to protect this critical biodiversity in a sustainable manner which strikes a balance between the conservation, rehabilitation and livelihood needs. Finally, the project also supports market-based instruments to promote sustainability in coffee and cacao systems through training on voluntary certification schemes, with improved environmental and social outcomes.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: The Project would potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	If inadequately formulated and managed there is the potential for a focus on perennial cash crops to have differentiated, and potentially negative, gender implications due to existing gendered differences in economic and productive roles within coffee and cacao value chains. Given women's roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitization among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may also indirectly limit women's opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support.	Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and productive roles has been carried out during the PPG phase and comprehensive Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAPP) prepared accordingly. The GAAP has informed the design of the project activities, including a focus on a diversity of value chains, including support for household creole gardens in which women dominate, as well as support of fruit, and medicinal plant value chains and the transformation of products (such as creating sweets with coconut using traditional methods), in which women can play a leading role. As part of monitoring of the GAAP the following indicators are included:

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
				<p>Percentage of participatory activities promoting production in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets</p> <p>Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products into handicrafts - Total/% of participatory activities</p> <p>Various other gender-specific activities and indicators have also been identified and promoted to ensure equitable opportunities for women to benefit from the target production systems and their value chains, or from productive alternatives. Of particular significance is that the baseline situation is characterized by cash tree crops (cacao and coffee) principally managed by men; with project interventions allowing those same plantations to also provide productive opportunities for women (herbs, fruit etc.). Finally, the project also emphasizes integration of women's group in local governance mechanisms and the equitable</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
				participation of women in local institutional planning structure and as recipients of agricultural extension activities.
Risk 2: The potential outcomes of the Project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Climate change could affect the viability of coffee and cocoa production systems, but these are more resilient than most of the current annual production systems	Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on agricultural production systems, so any interventions will carry this risk. The project however will promote production systems with high levels of structural and compositional diversity, the use of climate-resistant varieties, and the maintenance of overall diversity of livelihood support options and farm systems, in order to maximize climate resilience, and therefore improves overall vulnerability to climate change compared to the baseline situation. The interventions also draw on the extensive experience of FAO on climate resilient agricultural interventions, in regards to species selection. Species that show the most resistance to changing environmental conditions will be used.

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk 3: The proposed Project would be susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions:	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Natural disasters could damage the target production systems and affect market access routes, but the target production systems would not be more susceptible than existing systems.	Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of extreme climatic conditions, so any interventions will carry this risk. The project activities however will support the maintenance of diverse, as well as robust/resilient livelihood support and farming systems in order to minimize the livelihood implications of the failure of individual productive components due to natural disasters. As mentioned above, the interventions will also draw on the extensive experience of FAO on climate resilient agricultural interventions, in regards to species selection, time and location of planting, to minimize any possible losses.

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<p>Risk 4: The Project would potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse impacts. This release may lead to adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>One potential limited environmental risk of expansion and promotion of the coffee and cacao value chains is the potential for wet coffee milling to result in the release of organic pollutants (from leachate) to watercourses, if significantly expanded and inadequately managed. Watercourses, which act as habitats for aquatic flora and fauna may thereby be negatively impacted by increased Biological oxygen demand (BOD).</p> <p>In the very limited locations where wet milling might occur within the areas of intervention of the project, the project will support the use of “ecological” washing and milling facilities in order to minimize the environmental impact of these existing facilities. The project will also provide technical assistance to farmers on converting waste coffee pulp into organic compost. Finally, the project PPG studies</p>	<p>To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
			have shown that certification schemes (carrying both environmental and social conditions) are a viable option as a market-based incentive for environmental sustainability.	
Risk 5: Potential child labour in promoted agroforestry for coffee, cacao and home gardens.	I = 2 P = 2	Low	There is a low risk of the use of child labour in home gardens, cacao and coffee agroforestry systems in Haiti.	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s).

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
			The risk was investigated through the stakeholder consultations, which occurred in the project PPG phase and was not considered significant among the stakeholders consulted. Furthermore, in the 2017 report produced by the Bureau of International Labour Affairs of the US Department of Labour 'Worst forms of child labour' Report from Haiti, there is no indication of child labour in the coffee, cacao and home garden production systems. The sectors identified in the report are sugarcane agriculture, fishing and livestock, domestic work and construction. The risk has therefore been considered low but should be reassessed in the project inception phase.	
Risk 6: The Project would potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	If inadequately formulated and managed there is the potential for a focus on perennial cash crops to have differentiated, and potentially negative, gender implications due to existing gendered differences in	Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and productive roles has been carried out during the PPG phase and comprehensive Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAPP) prepared accordingly. The GAAP has informed the design of the

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
women and men in accessing environmental goods and services			economic and productive roles within coffee and cacao value chains. Given women's roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitization among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may also indirectly limit women's opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support.	<p>project activities, including a focus on a diversity of value chains, including support for household creole gardens in which women dominate, as well as support of fruit, and medicinal plant value chains and the transformation of products (such as creating sweets with coconut using traditional methods), in which women can play a leading role. As part of monitoring of the GAAP the following indicators are included:</p> <p>Percentage of participatory activities promoting production in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets</p> <p>Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products into handicrafts - Total/% of participatory activities</p> <p>Various other gender-specific activities and indicators have also been identified and promoted to ensure equitable opportunities</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
				for women to benefit from the target production systems and their value chains, or from productive alternatives. Of particular significance is that the baseline situation is characterized by cash tree crops (cacao and coffee) principally managed by men; with project interventions allowing those same plantations to also provide productive opportunities for women (herbs, fruit etc.). Finally, the project also emphasizes integration of women's group in local governance mechanisms and the equitable participation of women in local institutional planning structure and as recipients of agricultural extension activities.
<p>Risk 7: he Project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services</p> <p>Risk to have any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, recognized as such by</p>	I = 2 P = 1	Low	One potential limited environmental risk of expansion and promotion of the coffee and cacao value chains is the potential for wet coffee milling to result in the release of organic pollutants (from leachate) to watercourses, if significantly expanded and inadequately managed. Watercourses, which act as habitats for aquatic flora and fauna	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s).

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities			<p>may thereby be negatively impacted by increased Biological oxygen demand (BOD).</p> <p>In the very limited locations where wet milling might occur within the areas of intervention of the project, the project will support the use of “ecological” washing and milling facilities in order to minimize the environmental impact of these existing facilities. The project will also provide technical assistance to farmers on converting waste coffee pulp into organic compost. Finally, the project PPG studies have shown that certification schemes (carrying both environmental and social conditions) are a viable option as a market-based incentive for environmental sustainability.</p>	
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			

	Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)		Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	X	Due to the presence of three moderate risks, the project risk category has been deemed as 'Moderate' An ESMP will be prepared by a project safeguards specialist in the semester of project implementation, during which the risks will be fully identified and the need for further assessment/management properly determined
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	Gender Assessment and Action Plan was carried out during the PPG phase and has been attached as an Annex.
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	There is a slight possibility of increased wet milling of coffee with the expansion of coffee agriculture, which may have an adverse impact on watercourses. Dry processing, which accounts for <90% production in Haiti is expected to predominate.
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	X	The project increases climate change resilience and climate resilient agricultural

			production systems are promoted in project design. Regardless, due to the extreme vulnerability of Haiti to climate change impacts, this remains moderate.
	3. <i>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	The risk of child labour has been deemed low in the value chains supported by the project, but the risk will be re-validated in the inception phase of the project.
	4. <i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	Although coffee processing is overwhelming natural in Haiti, the possibility of wet milling will be verified in the inception phase of the project.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the Project Approval Committee (PAC).

PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.
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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/ No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³³	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes

³³ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No

1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	<p>Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ³⁴ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	<p>Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

³⁴ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Yes
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³⁵	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		

³⁵ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No

	<i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
1	Government may not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends	High	<p>The project will involve formulating mechanisms for scaling up investments and addressing financial gaps. This will guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising among decision-makers; - Development of an investment strategy; - Outreach to potential donors and private sector investors; - Collaboration with other co-financing projects which will help to assure synergies among actions on the ground. 	Financial	I=4 P=3	UNDP / FAO / Project Team
2	Weaknesses in Political governance	High	<p>Regular meetings with counterparts will be held to reduce risks of discontinuity and increase effectiveness of project monitoring</p> <p>Frequent workshop to sensitize the elected local and national officials to promote biodiversity and natural resources preservation</p> <p>Regular technical training organized for technical officers to ensure continuity through political instability</p>	Political and organizational	I=4 P=4	Project Officer
3	Weak capacities in Government institutions	High	<p>Strengthening of socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance in support of tree-rich production systems (Output 1.2), to complement weak State capacities for governance</p> <p>Support to farmer-based technology generation and transfer under Output 2.1, to complement to weak State-managed extension services</p> <p>Support (under Output 2.1) to the private sector in the development and consolidation of systems for the provision of technical assistance (TA) to their supplying farmers, including environmental considerations, to address their concerns regarding the lack of continuity of the TA typically provided by short-term development projects.</p>	Organizational	I=4 P=5	Project Team
4	Limited willingness of purchasers,	Moderate	Awareness-raising in private sector on the benefits of sound environmental management for ensuring reliability of product supply (under output 1.3, the	Economic	I=3 P=3	Project Team

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
	retailers and exporters to reward producers for delivering GEBs through the provision of price premiums and/or preferential access to markets, and of producers to assume the costs of compliance in the expectation of uncertain price and market benefits. There is also a risk of intended industry-wide standards being undermined by non-compliant private sector actors.		<p>project will emphasize to both purchasers and producers the tangible benefits that can be expected from compliance with market-based environmental standards, such as ecological and productive sustainability and the buffering of crop production against the impacts of climate change).</p> <p>Awareness-raising among producers regarding the benefits of sound environmental management for productive and livelihood sustainability, as alternative motivations in addition to market-based instruments</p> <p>Support to farmer-based technology generation and transfer in order to reduce reliance on private sector support</p>			
5	Variations or weakness in markets and value chains	Moderate	Promotion of productive diversification in order to buffer variations in individual components, through participatory farm planning, the systematization and dissemination of traditional knowledge on diverse farming systems, and the	Economic and organizational	P=3	Project Team

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
	for target products		inclusion of diversified systems in the TA packages to be supported through the project. Complementary emphasis on non-market benefits such as provision of subsistence products, food security and CC resilience			
6	The existence of inadequate conditions of land tenure security is given by private sector actors as a disincentive for their investment in significant areas of perennial cash crop production, such as coffee and cacao plantations.	Low	While it is beyond the scope of the project to resolve land tenure issues, it will work with local communities to explore options for developing customary-based mechanisms which provide sufficient social sanction of occupancy and use rights to allow farmers to invest in such production systems. Research suggests that poor levels of development of social capital resources are more significant than tenure as a determinant of smallholders' willingness to adopt agricultural technologies, including agroforestry and tree planting ³⁶ , and to this end the project will invest in strengthening social and capital.	Social and legal	P=3	Project Team / Ministry of Environment
7	The Project would potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender (SESP Risk 1, please see Annex F)	Moderate	Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and productive roles has been carried out during the PPG phase and comprehensive Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAPP) prepared accordingly. The GAAP has informed the design of the project activities, including a focus on a diversity of value chains, including support for household creole gardens in which women dominate, as well as support of fruit, and medicinal plant value chains and the transformation of products (such as creating sweets with coconut using traditional methods), in which women can	Social	I = 3 P = 2	Project Team / Gender Specialist

³⁶Land tenure and the adoption of agricultural technology in Haiti. Glenn R. Smucker, T. Anderson White and Michael Bannister. CAPRI Working Paper No. 6, CGIAR System-wide Program on Property Rights and Collective Action. October 2000.

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
			<p>play a leading role. As part of monitoring of the GAAP the following indicators are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of participatory activities promoting production in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets - Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products into handicrafts – - Total/% of participatory activities <p>Various other gender-specific activities and indicators have also been identified and promoted to ensure equitable opportunities for women to benefit from the target production systems and their value chains, or from productive alternatives. Of particular significance is that the baseline situation is characterized by cash tree crops (cacao and coffee) principally managed by men; with project interventions allowing those same plantations to also provide productive opportunities for women (herbs, fruit etc.). Finally, the project also emphasizes integration of women's group in local governance mechanisms and the equitable participation of women in local institutional planning structure and as recipients of agricultural extension activities.</p>			
8	The potential outcomes of the Project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (SESP Risk 2, please see Annex F)	Moderate	Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on agricultural production systems, so any interventions will carry this risk. The project however will promote production systems with high levels of structural and compositional diversity, the use of climate-resistant varieties, and the maintenance of overall diversity of livelihood support options and farm systems, in order to maximize climate resilience, and therefore improves overall vulnerability to climate change compared to the baseline situation. The interventions also draw on the extensive experience of FAO on climate resilient agricultural	Environmental	I = 2 p = 3	Project Team

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
			interventions, in regards to species selection. Species that show the most resistance to changing environmental conditions will be used.			
9	The proposed Project would be susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions (SESP Risk 3, please see Annex F)	Moderate	Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of extreme climatic conditions, so any interventions will carry this risk. The project activities however will support the maintenance of diverse, as well as robust/resilient livelihood support and farming systems in order to minimize the livelihood implications of the failure of individual productive components due to natural disasters. As mentioned above, the interventions will also draw on the extensive experience of FAO on climate resilient agricultural interventions, in regards to species selection, time and location of planting, to minimize any possible losses.	Environmental	I = 2 p = 3	Project Team
10	The Project would potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse impacts (there is the potential for wet coffee milling to result in the	Low	It is expected that “ <i>naturel</i> ” production will continue to predominate: wet milling will not be actively promoted, but in cases where producers choose to use this method the project will support the use of “ecological” washing and milling facilities in order to minimize environmental impacts. To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s), if determined necessary in the assessment.	Environmental	I = 2 p = 1	UNDP / FAO / Project Team

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
	release of organic pollutants to water courses if inadequately managed). This release may lead to adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems (SESP Risk 4, please see Annex F)					
1 1	Potential child labour in promoted agroforestry for coffee, cacao and home gardens (SESP Risk 5, please see Annex F).	Low	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)	Social	I = 2 P = 2	UNDP / FAO / Project Team
1 2	The Project would potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles	Moderate	Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and productive roles has been carried out during the PPG phase and comprehensive Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAPP) prepared accordingly. The GAAP has informed the design of the project activities, including a focus on a diversity of value chains, including support for household creole gardens in which women dominate, as well as support of fruit, and medicinal plant value chains and the transformation of products (such as creating sweets with coconut using traditional methods), in which women can	Social Environ-mental	I = 3 P = 2	Project Team / Gender Specialist

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
	and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services (SESP Risk 6, please see Annex F)		<p>play a leading role. As part of monitoring of the GAAP the following indicators are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of participatory activities promoting production in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets - Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products into handicrafts - Total/% of participatory activities <p>Various other gender-specific activities and indicators have also been identified and promoted to ensure equitable opportunities for women to benefit from the target production systems and their value chains, or from productive alternatives. Of particular significance is that the baseline situation is characterized by cash tree crops (cacao and coffee) principally managed by men; with project interventions allowing those same plantations to also provide productive opportunities for women (herbs, fruit etc.). Finally, the project also emphasizes integration of women's group in local governance mechanisms and the equitable participation of women in local institutional planning structure and as recipients of agricultural extension activities.</p>			
13	The Project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and	Low	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)	Environmental	I = 2 p = 1	Project Team

#	Description of the risk	Significance	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)	Risk Owner
	ecosystem services (SESP Risk 7, please see Annex F)					
14	Risk to have any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities (SESP Risk 8, please see Annex F)	Low	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)	Environmental	I = 2 p = 1	Project Team

Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Outcome 1		
Local/national contracting		
Regional government capacity assessment consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	Analysis of capacities in Departmental Governments and territorial collectivities, and the formulation of a strategy and plan for capacity development
Cooperative capacity assessment consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	Analyse the capacities of cooperatives for monitoring and traceability (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements).
Sustainable production policy consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	updated review of Government provisions for supporting sustainable production (in support of Output 1.3: Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
Market policy consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	50 days	Formulation of policy documents (in support of Output 1.3: Market-based instruments for safeguarding biodiversity)
Market preference surveys consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant for market preference surveys in local and export markets.
Advisory support consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant for advisory support for definition of product characteristics on which to base branding.
Market surveys and analyses consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant: market surveys and analyses.
Feasibility studies of PGS systems consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	50 days	National consultant to conduct feasibility studies of PGS systems.
International contracting		
Conservation specialist <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	75 days	International consultant to analyse the factors that affect the conservation status of target species, provide orientation on priorities for biological connectivity, and recommend management strategies for the promotion of connectivity (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements).

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Environmental monitoring specialist <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	75 days	International consultant for the generation of technical recommendations for the formulation environmental monitoring and information management systems, and for these to support adaptive management mechanisms (in support of Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements).
International Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Sustainable Forest Management Specialist) <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	100 days	International expert (Biodiversity / Sustainable forest Management specialist) to support project implementation and provide advice in decision making guidelines.
Consultant	Time input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Outcome 2		
Local/national contracting		
Consultant for formulation of technical guidelines <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant for formulation of technical guidelines and extension materials.
Creditworthiness studies consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant for Creditworthiness studies of selected businesses.
Consultant to support identification and selection of potential sources of finance. <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	30 days	National consultant to support identification and selection of potential sources of finance.
Value-adding options consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	60 days	National consultant for technical and financial feasibility studies of value-adding options.
Outcome 3		
Local/national contracting		
Communication consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	120 days	Formulation of communication strategy (Output 3.2)

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National ESMF consultant <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	160 days	National consultant for the ESMF Development
National Consultant <i>Rate: USD200 / days</i>	1000 days	National consultant for translation
External evaluation consultants <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	100 days	Budget for national consultants to conduct midterm and final evaluation
National Consultant for Knowledge management formulation and dissemination strategy <i>Rate: USD300 / days</i>	150 days	National consultant for formulation of knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy
International contracting		
Value Chain strengthening strategies and exchange platform establishment <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	130 days	Development of value chain strengthening strategies and establishment of an exchange platform between producers and buyers
Environmental and Social Monitoring Specialist <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	75 days	Support to the development and implementation of the Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF)
External evaluation consultants <i>Rate: USD400 / days</i>	150 days	Budget for international consultant to conduct midterm and final evaluation
International consultant Project Management <i>Rate: USD 400 / days</i>	350 days	Budget for international consultant to support the management of the project over 7 years

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

I. Introduction

One of the instruments of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) social and environmental clarification process, as well as a key element of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project design, is a consultation process and the development of a stakeholder engagement plan. These tools aim to enable full, effective and inclusive engagement of stakeholders, including national and local government authorities and local communities, throughout the project cycle.

The objective of a strong stakeholder engagement plan is to provide information that can inform project design by describing mechanisms that will facilitate disclosure and essential communication procedures throughout the implementation of the project. The document includes a plan for iterative consultations and indicates how the project sites and activities were selected through a participatory process with national and local stakeholders. The consultation process was relevant both for the design of the project's physical interventions (activities to rehabilitate productive wooded ecosystems such as cocoa and coffee) and for other project interventions (capacity building on biodiversity management, diversification of agricultural activities, knowledge management, etc.) for which stakeholder participation is particularly important.

As part of the project preparation and in accordance with the UNDP social and environmental assessment procedure, an environmental and social risk analysis was undertaken. This risk analysis determined that the project has an average moderate risk. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has also been prepared. Therefore, the stakeholder consultation process was also conducted to validate the risks identified in the environmental and social assessment process, as well as to help develop relevant and appropriate mitigation and management plans based on the local context, and to design the project application mechanism.

The conclusions of the stakeholder consultation and analysis below form the basis of the engagement plan, which describes how stakeholder participation in the project will take place during its implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan also takes into account gender issues, considering the equitable representation of women and men. It describes the project context in terms of gender and proposes specific mechanisms to ensure the full and effective participation of women and the consideration of their interests.

The Project Management Unit (PMU), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme Country office (UNDP) , and in particular the Gender Equality Specialist, will ensure the inclusive participation of the stakeholders involved, with particular attention to the participation of women and other groups with unique accessibility needs (older people, children, disabled).

The broad and inclusive participation strategy described herein covers the entire project cycle and includes (i) identification of actors; (ii) dissemination of information; (iii) consultation; and (iv) procedural complaints and grievances.

The scope of a stakeholder engagement strategy depends on the type of project, its interventions and impacts, and the direct or indirect involvement of stakeholders. The project "Sustainable management of productive wooded landscapes for biodiversity conservation" is a particularly participatory project. Outcome 1 focuses on decision support tools to optimize the configuration of landscape features

according to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services; output 2 is dedicated to Enhanced Service Delivery Systems for technical assistance; and output 3 is based on knowledge management strategies and their dissemination/scaling.

II. Objectives and requirements for stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is based on a dynamic and evolving process from identification to project implementation. In particular, it will take into account the general categories of actors that can be refined into subcategories (e.g. by geographical area, technical specificity, etc.).

This document has been prepared to meet the requirements and commitment of stakeholders. It is organized as follows:

First, a summary of the stakeholder consultation activities that took place during the project design process is presented in Section 3. A stakeholder analysis is provided in Section 4, with a description of all relevant stakeholders and their roles. Section 5 presents social inclusion considerations and section 6 presents the stakeholder participation plan. Section 7 provides a brief overview of the project's dispute resolution mechanism, which can also be found in (Appendix X). Finally, Section 8 provides documentation in support of the SEP by referring to UNDP social and environmental standards and Section 9 to the stakeholder analysis provided in Section 4 by presenting the stakeholder mapping.

III. Previous stakeholder engagement activities

A wide range of stakeholders at national, departmental, communal and local levels were consulted to develop this proposal, including key government actors involved in environmental management, biodiversity protection, and the project design is aligned with Haiti's overall plan for biodiversity management and protection. In addition, various stakeholders were consulted, including locally involved communities, institutional actors from the environment, planning, education (including academia), economic sectors and project-related services such as environment and agriculture, cocoa and coffee farming cooperatives, forestry and representatives of community-based organizations and civil society organizations.

These consultations aimed to:

- Understand and identify stakeholders' perceptions of biodiversity and the role of ecosystem health in protecting and conserving biodiversity;
- To integrate stakeholders' views and suggestions on project activities for project design, validate various types of interventions, including adaptation protocols based on the forested productive systems ultimately selected for the project;
- Identify and assess the possible social and environmental risks/impacts on their communities during the implementation of project activities;
- Identify / Confirm the roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the project;
- Identify other obstacles and opportunities.

The consultations were conducted in five main stages, as described below. Overall, the consultation activities were successful, with a high level of active participation and engagement, demonstrating the participation and interest of stakeholders in the implementation of the project.

The first stage of the consultations consisted in a complete mapping of the actors involved in the project, identifying their functions and powers along different axes (government, socio-cultural and economic,

regulatory and management, information and knowledge management) related to the associated wooded productive landscapes systems. This exercise provided an overview of the actors for each component of the proposed project, their interrelationships and key functions (see Section 9).

The second phase was devoted to community outreach activities to describe the participant consultation process, including its phases, methodology and target audience. This information dissemination phase enabled local government actors and community stakeholders to build the capacity to manage, maintain and replicate the approach proposed by the project.

The third step was to develop an organizational and methodological plan for the consultation instruments and the application of these tools. The consultations were conducted using various instruments and modalities, including participatory mapping, field visits, formal meetings / discussion groups, electronic and telephone communication and a national consultation workshop held on May 16, 2018 at Hotel Montana in Pétiön-Ville, to validate the approach and ensure territorial ownership. Surveys were also conducted in three departments (Artibonite, North and North-East) to obtain information on the views and interests of stakeholders regarding the project (see summary of this preliminary information in section 10).

The fourth step included the analysis and development of the results, identifying key stakeholders and community members who were committed and motivated to participate in the project.

The last step focused on integrating the suggestions and results of the public consultation into the project design and risk assessment. The tools and information from the six stages of public consultations were used to develop an integrated stakeholder engagement plan for project implementation, as described in Section 6.

The following instruments were used throughout the stakeholder consultation process:

- *Observation*: Observations related to situations, behaviours and social actions that occur in the context of the Haitian communities concerned were recorded.
- *Triangulation*: Triangulation of sources, techniques and informants was used to increase validity and reliability.
- *Documentation analysis*: The compilation, selection and analysis of documents as reference sources were used, with an emphasis on reports and documents produced by academic institutions, the results of previous projects in Haiti.
- *Interviews*: Additional interviews, using structured and unstructured questions, were used to obtain additional information.
- *Focus Groups*: Several *focus groups* were held at the community level with moderators from the UNDP/FAO national consultant team, as well as local officials (MoE, MARNDR) acting as moderators to conduct semi-structured discussions explaining the context of the project and to solicit information and comments.
- *Workshops*: Workshops were organized with broad participation of government actors, civil society, cocoa and coffee cooperatives, external agencies and organizations involved in the agricultural and environmental sector in Haiti, including experienced Haitian practitioners with extensive experience in the design and implementation of agricultural and environmental projects, education, reflection and inter-institutional debates. These workshops were instrumental in defining the methodological aspects of the project design.

IV. Stakeholder analysis

In order to implement the project with the full, effective and inclusive participation of stakeholders, it was necessary to define the actors and population groups involved in the project and to identify the roles they can play throughout the project cycle. The process and methods used to carry out this analysis are described in the section above on previous stakeholder engagement activities.

Relevant stakeholder groups

One of the main outcomes of the consultations was a detailed stakeholder mapping, which analysed the scope and decision-making capacities, as well as the socio-economic aspects of these different groups. This mapping, which is found in Section 9, was used to identify the key groups involved in the project and their relevance to each of the three components of the project.

Based on this stakeholder mapping, the following entities were identified as relevant to the Governance component of the project, namely those dealing with communication and involvement in planning, governance and environmental management entities, biodiversity conservation and related ecosystem services: MoE, MARNDR, MICT, DBD, DDE-N, DDE-A, DDE-NE, DDA-NE, DDA-N, DDA-A, DDA-NE, FECCANO, RECOCARNO, NOVELLA, USAID, CHEMONICS, PITTAG, PTТА, PDL, UNESCO, GIZ, CASEC, ASEC, CCJ (see Section 9 for all relevant acronyms).

With regard to the operational component of the project, namely product 1 dealing with decision support tools to optimise the configuration of landscape features according to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services, the following entities were identified as most relevant on the basis of their scores (above 3.0) on the "operational" measure of the stakeholder map: MoE, MARNDR, MICT, DBD, DDE-N, DDE-A, DDE-NE, DDA-NE, DDA-N, DDA-A, DDA-NE, FECCANO, RECOCARNO, NOVELLA, USAID, CHEMONICS, PITTAG, PTТА, PDL, UNESCO, GIZ, CASEC, ASEC, CCJ.

The capacity building component of the project is a component that requires strategic and operational skills to implement. Thus, the "general" measure was used (scores above 3.0) to identify the corresponding entities, i.e: MoE, MARNDR, MICT, DBD, DDE-N, DDE-A, DDE-NE, DDA-NE, DDA-N, DDA-A, DDA-NE, FECCANO, RECOCARNO, NOVELLA, USAID, CHEMONICS, PITTAG, PTТА, PDL, UNESCO, GIZ, CASEC, ASEC, CCJ.

The final result of this mapping exercise is summarized in Table 1, which lists the main stakeholders (a list of acronyms used is provided in Section 9).

Table 1. List of institutional stakeholder groups identified during the public consultations, classified according to their function and level of action. The most relevant project activities for each stakeholder are identified and coded as follows: 1 = Decision support to optimize the configuration of landscape features according to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services; 2 = Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance; 3 = knowledge management and dissemination strategies.

Stakeholder institution	FDI	Function at the national level	Relevance of the Project Component
MoE		<p>The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the national environmental authority in the country. It was created to manage and protect the environment for future generations. He is involved in many activities related to climate change, including adaptation to the CC, biodiversity conservation, reforestation activities and National Park management, among others. It will be the main partner in the coordination and implementation of this project at both national and departmental levels.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment has been decentralized and has a presence at the departmental level, which allows it to have different levels of operational capacity.</p> <p>The MoE, as the national environmental authority, provides the lead for the implementation of the Project. The MoE will be closely supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) Head of the agricultural sector responsible for promoting the development of crops such as coffee and cocoa.</p> <p>Through its Central Directorate of Biodiversity, Reforestation and Agroforestry, will be closely associated with the implementation of the activities of this project, including the establishment of "nursery schools" for the production of seedlings of fruit and forest species, thus contributing to the resilience of agroforestry production systems, thus ensuring that the need to link the strengthening of agricultural production, the conservation and increase of Biodiversity and the protection of the environment are taken into account.</p>	1, 2, 3
MARNDR		MARNDR, through the Management of the National Coffee Institute (INCAH), the Departmental Departments (DDA) and the Communal Agricultural Offices (BAC) will be closely involved in the implementation of the project activities, relating to the development and improvement of the value chain of the coffee and cocoa sectors.	1, 2, 3

Stakeholder institution	FDI	Function at the national level	Relevance of the Project Component
		<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, as a member, will assist in decision-making to optimize the configuration of landscape features according to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services; it will also participate in improved service delivery systems for technical assistance and in the development of knowledge management strategies and their dissemination.</p> <p>MARNDR is the second leading institution as the authority responsible for promoting agriculture that promotes rural development, conservation and use of natural resources.</p>	
MoE	DBD	<p>MoE Biodiversity Directorate: The Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Environment (DBD) is responsible for drafting and proposing a national biodiversity policy, preserving it and monitoring its implementation.</p> <p>Since the creation of the Organization, this department has led the development of the national Biodiversity legislation programme, actively participates in international meetings and workshops on Biodiversity, organizes activities related to the promotion, protection and conservation of Biodiversity, and prepares and disseminates existing reports and regulations.</p> <p>It works in close collaboration with the National Agency for Protected Areas (ANAP).</p>	1
MoE	DDE	<p>Departmental Environment Directorate (DDE): The Departmental Environment Directorate of the MoE is responsible for enforcing environmental policies and monitoring compliance with them in Haiti's various departments. They are also responsible for implementing national biodiversity policies, preserving biodiversity and monitoring compliance.</p> <p>Since the creation of this State Institution, they have disseminated and directed the existing national programmes of environmental legislation and environmental regulations.</p> <p>They represent the MoE in the departments and are also responsible for coordinating and monitoring the national plan to combat climate change at the departmental level.</p> <p>These directorates will contribute, with the knowledge and tools to consolidate, the integrative vision of the management of productive wooded landscapes for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>This will facilitate the coordination of actions with other management bodies, other national and international projects. As part of their duties, they will also oversee the proper functioning of the National Project Implementation Office.</p>	1, 2, 3

Stakeholder institution	FDI	Function at the national level	Relevance of the Project Component
MARNDR	DDA	Departmental Agriculture Directorate: The Departmental Agriculture Directorate of MARNDR is responsible for enforcing agricultural policies and monitoring compliance with them in the various departments of Haiti.	1, 2, 3

Table 2. Community Stakeholders: The project activities of most interest to them are identified and coded as follows 1 = ecosystem conservation area; 2 = ecosystem preservation area; 3 = ecosystem recovery area.

Department	Municipalities / intervention area	Level of the community situation	Activities	Relevant project components
Northeast	Conservation area : Carice; Mont-Organisé; Vallières; Sainte-Suzanne; Mombin-Crochu.	<p>Characterized by a process of visible degradation and erosion of biodiversity that can be recovered in the medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to work with local authorities; • The organizational bases are active but financially and technically weak; • Alarming levels of youth migration or transition to other economic activities outside agriculture (e.g. motorcycle taxis). 	Training on agricultural management and entrepreneurship for organized groups.	1
North	Conservation area: Bahon; Port-Margot	<p>Characterized by a process of visible degradation and erosion of biodiversity that can be recovered in the medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to work with local authorities; • The organisational bases are active but financially and technically weak; • Alarming levels of youth migration or transition to other economic activities outside agriculture (e.g. motorcycle taxis). 	Training on agricultural management and entrepreneurship for organized groups.	1,2,3
	Preservation area: Pilate; Pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low degradation processes, significant species diversity • Well-developed and extensive vegetation structure with at least three layers • Increased environmental awareness among farmers, despite the weakness of State authorities at the central level • Positive collaboration between elected local authorities and local leaders for the protection of agro-environmental heritage. 	Training on natural resource management, environment, soil conservation and Agricultural Techniques on Land on Slopes (TATP) and agricultural entrepreneurship for organized groups.	

Department	Municipalities / intervention area	Level of the community situation	Activities	Relevant project components
	Recovery area: North Great River; Dondon; Milot; North Plain; Limbé; Borgne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated degradation processes, with serious risks to the possibility of recovery and regeneration The preservation of the remaining ecosystems is due in part to the presence of value chain actors (such as Novella, FECCANO, RECOCANO); Better-off producers tend to be more resilient. 	Training on natural resource management, environment, soil conservation and Agricultural Techniques on Land on Slopes (TATP) and agricultural entrepreneurship for organized groups.	
Artibonite	Marmalade		Training on natural resource management, environment, soil conservation and Agricultural Techniques on Land on Slopes (TATP).	1

V. Social inclusion considerations

The above-mentioned consultation process and the resulting stakeholder mapping exercise were based on a gender-sensitive approach, based on gender-sensitive issues and modalities, thus ensuring that the voices and ideas of women and men are included.

Among the community stakeholder groups identified in the table above, the representation of women is high. In addition, women have similar access to participation opportunities compared to men. Some cooperatives such as the cocoa cooperative (Coopérative Agricole Jean Baptiste Chavannes CAJBC) in Grande rivière du Nord and the coffee cooperative (Coopérative Agricole Femmes Unies de Mont-Organisé CAFUMO) require at least 30% women on their management committees.

In order to ensure full and equitable participation in the project cycle, an action and evaluation plan has been developed to ensure the fair and equitable participation of men and women in consultations with stakeholders and in the implementation of the project.

VI. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Dissemination of information

Disclosure refers to the provision of timely and accessible information about the project and its potential social and environmental impacts to stakeholders. It is necessary to facilitate meaningful, effective and informed participation in the design and implementation of the project. Social and environmental standards contain requirements for the disclosure of social and environmental risk analyses, management plans, any social and environmental monitoring, and social and environmental assessments. Draft versions of these reports were discussed with a broad representation of Haitian stakeholders in workshops, interviews and focus groups.

Two key ministries will be the implementing partners for this project: the Ministry of Environment (MoE), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) of Haiti.

The Ministry of the Environment (MoE) is the national environmental authority in the country. It was created to protect the environment for future generations. He is involved in many activities related to climate change, including adaptation to the CC, biodiversity conservation, reforestation activities and National Park management, among others. It will be a key partner in the coordination of this project.

The Ministry of Environment has been decentralized and has a presence at the departmental level, which allows it to have different levels of operational capacity. The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture will be the main implementing partners for this project at both national and departmental levels.

The MoE through its Central Directorate of Biodiversity, Reforestation and Agroforestry will be closely involved in the implementation of the related activities of this project, including the establishment of "school nurseries" for the production and dissemination of seedlings of tree species contributing to the resilience of agroforestry production systems, thus ensuring that the need to link the strengthening of agricultural production, the conservation and increase of Biodiversity and environmental protection is taken into account.

MARNDR, through the Management of the National Coffee Institute (INCAH), the Departmental Departments (DDA) and the Communal Agricultural Offices (BAC) will be closely involved in the

implementation of the project activities, relating to the development and improvement of the value chain of the coffee and cocoa sectors.

Another Prenatal Party at the national level will be the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities (MICT) through local elected officials and the Directorate of Civil Protection and its Risk and Disaster Management Unit in charge of implementing a National Plan for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction in order to strengthen the capacity to respond to natural disasters at the national, departmental, municipal and local levels. The Civil Protection Department is decentralized and has a department in each municipality and civil protection committees in the municipal sections chaired by the Boards of Directors of the Municipal Sections (CASEC) and the Assemblies of the Municipal Sections (ASEC) act as focal points and are responsible for implementing the Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Plans at the local level. This network also includes the Departmental Delegates and various women's, youth and farmers' associations.

At the departmental level, the project will collaborate with the Departmental Directorates of Agriculture (DDA) and Environment (DDE) on the promotion of Biodiversity, agriculture, rural development and the conservation and use of natural resources. Ministries will participate in the monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

In addition, local and international NGOs working in the targeted areas, as well as CASECs, ASECs, cocoa and coffee cooperatives, farmers' and women's associations, will be integrated into the various project activities to ensure grassroots participation and local ownership. Some of these stakeholders will be represented by a member at the coordination and information meetings to be convened by UNDP and FAO in the various departments where the project will develop its activities. The purpose of these meetings will be to inform about the project activities, to establish a forum for dialogue on topics related to the project activities. These discussions could take place during special sessions of the Sectoral Tables meetings already active at the departmental level.

Local authorities and community institutions in ecosystem rehabilitation areas or those targeted by other programmes planned under the project (capacity building activities, decision-making involving local governance), have been informed of the objective and scope of the project, and will continue to be informed and involved in ongoing activities during implementation. The potential positive and negative impacts of all project interventions were also discussed with stakeholders, as well as the management measures that will be applied to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any negative impacts, as well as to reinforce the positive impacts and their respective outcomes, of the pre-investment phase. Overall, institutional and community stakeholders were presented with clear, relevant, timely and culturally appropriate information in Creole, including local authorities and institutions, on the purpose, nature and size of the project, the entity responsible for the project and the activities carried out for design and implementation.

More specifically, the following information will be available:

- Stakeholder engagement plans and synthesis reports of stakeholder consultations,
- Social and environmental balance sheet reports with project documentation (30 days before approval),
- Management framework for the main components of the project (good practices for forested productive systems; training and capacity building plans; institutional and organizational management and strengthening plan),

- Mechanism and procedure for complaints and/or claims (within the framework of the Environmental and Social Management Plan - ESMP).
- Gender evaluation and action plan.
- Full financing proposal.

UNDP, FAO, MoE and MARNDR will develop and publish regular updates on the project to provide interested stakeholders with information on the progress of the project. All inquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be recorded in a log and the appropriate manager will be informed. All material will be published in French as appropriate. Information should be disseminated throughout the project cycle, if necessary. The content and type of information will depend on the progress of the project, will be provided in the project area and the location of stakeholders will be adapted to the characteristics of the target population so that it is easily understood, in French and, if necessary, access will be facilitated.

Ongoing consultations

Consultations, as conducted during project design, may continue throughout the project, depending on changes in context, project design or identified impacts, whether positive or negative. The call for consultation activities should be broad so that all interested parties can participate. Any consultation should be based on the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information.

The participation of all social actors should be facilitated, with particular emphasis on the contribution of women, and should be carried out according to the same principles as those applied to the dissemination of information. The development and conclusions of the consultations should be documented in such a way that all stakeholders have access to the results of the consultations. If the population is very large or diverse, several consultations should be organised in order to facilitate the participation of the stakeholders concerned.

Follow-up of the Engagement Plan with stakeholders

From the beginning of the implementation of the engagement plan, the project PMU will visit stakeholders to verify that they have indeed been informed or consulted according to the engagement strategies and the planned timetable. During the operational phase, missions will be organised periodically in consultation with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture (at least once every six months).

The project monitoring team must be able to verify the effectiveness of compliance with the content of the project document and ensure that good relations are maintained between the actors directly involved in its implementation in the field.

In order to facilitate and ensure effective monitoring of the engagement plan, the project coordination will set up an information collection and management system. The data collected must be reliable, relevant and constitute indicators of results. This information will also be disseminated through the PMU's communication tools and media.

UNDP, as implementing agency for the GEF, will be responsible for the oversight of the project to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are respected, that the project achieves its objectives and achieves the expected results as set out in the project document in an efficient and effective manner.

UNDP will submit progress reports to the GEF Secretariat and financial reports will be sent to the GEF Trustee. UNDP and FAO will jointly, closely supervise and carry out project supervision missions to the field.

Processes of relationship with populations and conflict management

In order to facilitate the support and involvement of the populations benefiting from the project, an organization must be set up and supported through facilitators. This structuring should facilitate the circulation of information/exchanges between the Project and the selected beneficiary populations.

The selected facilitators are in charge of liaising between the different actors in the regions. Their work includes the following:

- Maintain the mobilization, dynamics and circulation of project information to the populations concerned.
- Ensure the proper circulation of information on the project area to all stakeholders (State and traditional authorities, NGOs, media and opinion leaders)
- Be proactive in the circulation of information and in responding to the questions people ask themselves.
- Facilitate the work of the various missions (technical studies, training and other capacity building activities) carried out within the framework of the Project.

The scope of the conflict management system will vary depending on the nature and size of the project. As an example, the following organization is suggested:

The creation of a local monitoring committee in each intervention community that will meet periodically (about once a month). The CLSs will bring together the Focal Points (FPs) of the relevant Regional Directorates (environment & agriculture), Local Elected Officials, Notaries, etc...

During these meetings, the concerns and complaints raised will be discussed in order to provide appropriate responses to the various concerns.

The organization and animation of these Committees will be ensured by the Facilitators in close collaboration with the Focal Points in charge of the registration of complaints. Minutes of meetings will be sent to the project coordination with proposals and solutions for validation.

- Training and capacity building programmes for stakeholders at different levels on ecosystem management, productive wooded landscapes and biodiversity conservation.
- Programs related to the promotion of diversified crop systems;
- Preparation of guides of good practices for the management of natural resources;
- Creation of audiovisuals linked to poor environmental practices of communities in the intervention areas;
- Development of illustrative brochures on ecosystem goods and services, and others.

Dialogue with stakeholders, Steering Committee, Review of the Commitment Plan

Once every six months, the stakeholder engagement plan will be subject to a complete review. If necessary, an update of the description, impacts and results, locations and timelines, legal framework, engagement strategies, responsibilities of the manager(s), etc. will be carried out.

A summary of the main causes and typical profile of complainants, as well as the remedies, compensation and mitigation measures proposed in response to complaints, is provided on a quarterly basis. The Manager reviews the conflict management mechanism based on the results of the balance sheet.

It also ensures that bidders' comments on the complaint management mechanism are taken into account in the continuous improvement of the process.

Inclusive measures for women and vulnerable groups, including children, adults, people with disabilities

A gender action plan has been developed (Annex P) to fully integrate women and men into the project design, thus providing the framework for a gender and socially inclusive project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis. Training and capacity building on measures to encourage the participation of women and men in all activities in the community, which take into account the constraints faced by these groups, have been integrated into the project activities.

Particular attention will be paid to the possibility of making future consultation, training and capacity building activities accessible to people with access constraints or limited mobility (by adapting the locations and timing of training).

Participation and engagement programme

The stakeholder participation and engagement programme is presented in Table 3.

The community consultations and information gathered in the public focus groups and stakeholder evaluation/mapping served as the basis for the stakeholder engagement plan that directly informed the project design, particularly the associated activities, which are all multi-stakeholder participatory activities. Overall, rather than creating a parallel process, stakeholder participation activities were streamlined in the project design to create a locally driven project.

In addition, the following general content guidelines have been taken into account:

1. Perceptions of stakeholders and different population groups regarding: cocoa and coffee production systems and their impacts on biodiversity and the community; Knowledge of good practices in natural resource and biodiversity management; How forested production systems and cocoa and coffee can have a positive impact on people's lives and lifestyles; Traditional and current technological cultural practices that contribute to increasing biodiversity; Natural resource management and conservation practices.
2. Views and suggestions of local actors and population groups of the project to be implemented: questions, doubts, concerns and suggestions for better implementation.
3. Definition of the roles of different stakeholders and population groups in the consultation and implementation process of the project.

Table 3. Summary of the participation plan. For stakeholder group acronyms, see Section 6 (supporting documentation). Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for a description of these actors.

Project Activities	Included stakeholders	Methods of operation	Inclusion objective	Implementation period	Timeline	Responsible Entity
Component 1:						
Regulatory and planning frameworks for land use and natural resource management at different levels of governance will be strengthened in response to the Forest Productive Systems Management Initiative.	CPCN ; KAFUBO ; KAPB ; CAPB ; KAPBM ; OFPB ; GPK ; APROVAL ; GATAB; APPB ; CAJBC	Public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups	Strengthen regulations, plans and policies supervised by these stakeholders	At the start of the Project	several 3-day workshops with institutional stakeholders.	FAO/ MoE/MARNDR
Component 2:						
The rehabilitation of cocoa and coffee systems in the project intervention areas will be based on a combination of regeneration and the establishment of new plantations (planting based on good agricultural and environmental practices) as well as the restoration of hydrological flows to enable the restoration of	CPCN; KAFUBO; KAPB; CAPB; KAPBM; OFPB; GPK; APROVAL; GATAB; APPB; CAJBC	Public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Surveys, surveys and questionnaires.	Identify risks; Disclose information; Design project interventions; gender-sensitive awareness campaigns	Project design, project start, consultations followed throughout the project cycle.	1 week in each community	FAO/ MoE/MARNDR

Project Activities	Included stakeholders	Methods of operation	Inclusion objective	Implementation period	Timeline	Responsible Entity
ecosystem structure, functions and services.						
Training and education programmes will be set up for communities, beneficiaries and organized groups in the agricultural and environmental sector.	CPCN ; KAFUBO ; KAPB ; CAPB ; KAPBM ; OFPB ; GPK ; APROVAL ; GATAB; APPB ; CAJBC	Public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups	Implement gender-sensitive and accessible training	At the start of the Project	1 week in each community, several 3-day workshops with institutional actors.	FAO/ MoE/MARNDR
Component 3:						
Development and updating of local climate information products and other environmental and biodiversity data.	CPCN ; KAFUBO ; KAPB ; CAPB ; KAPBM ; OFPB ; GPK ; APROVAL ; GATAB; APPB ; CAJBC	Public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Surveys, surveys and interviews	Design and implement gender-sensitive monitoring and information products, valuing local ecological knowledge and taking into account barriers to access by different community actors.	Project design, project start, consultations followed throughout the project cycle.	1 week in each community,	FAO/ MoE/MARNDR

Project Activities	Included stakeholders	Methods of operation	Inclusion objective	Implementation period	Timeline	Responsible Entity
A knowledge management platform for the management of forest production systems focused on cocoa and coffee crops will be updated to integrate and manage local and communal climate information and products.	CPCN ; KAFUBO ; KAPB ; CAPB ; KAPBM ; OFPB ; GPK ; APROVAL ; GATAB; APPB ; CAJBC	Public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups	build and strengthen the platform between these stakeholders	At the start of the Project	several 3-day workshops with institutional stakeholders.	FAO/ MoE/MARNDR

VII. Complaint mechanisms

A Complaint Resolution Mechanism (CRM) has been designed to be a problem-solving mechanism with voluntary efforts in good faith. The project-level claims resolution mechanism does not replace the judicial process. To the extent possible, the Claims Resolution Mechanism shall endeavour to resolve claims and/or claims on terms mutually acceptable to all parties and in a manner that is immediately accessible.

A three-tiered structure has been developed to handle all complaints and/or grievances. The first level mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint and/or grievance at project level, the PMU, and in particular the Head of Guarantees and Gender Issues) is responsible for coordinating with the persons concerned to resolve the grievances. Some problems may be more complex and cannot be solved through a project-level mechanism. At the second level, a grievance committee formed at the provincial level to deal with the complaint and/or grievance will also be available. In addition to the first and second level recourse mechanisms, complainants have the opportunity to access a third level, either through existing national legislative frameworks or through the UNDP accountability mechanism (stakeholder response mechanism), which is under investigation by the independent UNDP Subcommittee on Social Affairs. All complainants must be treated with respect, politeness and tact. Some inquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances may require a longer period of time. Complainants will be kept informed of progress made in remedying the situation. All inquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be investigated, and a response provided to the complainant as soon as possible.

All stakeholder engagement activities will provide participants with clear and concise information on: (i) the various national and international grievance mechanisms available to them, as indicated above, and (ii) where and how they can access these mechanisms and related resources. All this information will be provided in the most effective and efficient manner and will be adapted, where appropriate, to the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the stakeholders. All stakeholders, including local communities, will be involved in monitoring project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures. The results of stakeholder engagement activities will be communicated to the affected and broader stakeholder groups through appropriate means, such as newsletters / newsletters, social and environmental assessment reports, monitoring reports and mid-term and final project evaluations. These processes are also described in detail in the ESMP.

VIII. Documentation in support of the stakeholder engagement plan

General considerations on the link between UNDP social and environmental standards and project interventions:

Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts is a key element in the design and implementation of the project. Following the UNDP social and environmental screening process and the application of the matrix for identifying social and environmental risks, environmental and social risks were identified, and possible mitigation measures were defined, which were then discussed and validated with stakeholders. The main considerations and comments mentioned by stakeholders regarding UNDP social and environmental standards are summarized below and have been incorporated into the project design.

Standard 1: *Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources*: Stakeholders considered that the interventions planned in the project are unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity or ecosystem services. On the contrary, all stakeholders considered that the implementation

of ecosystem-based adaptation protocols supports the ability of ecosystems to function as natural buffers, reducing exposure to certain risks, such as coastal flooding. They recognized that such interventions also contribute to the integration of conservation needs and development priorities. Stakeholders repeatedly mentioned that autonomous rehabilitation was not enough, but concerned the sustainable management of natural resources - conservation and restoration of ecosystems were also essential.

National experts mentioned that reforestation/vegetation interventions should be developed according to biodiversity conservation criteria, as forested production systems support multiple species. Prohibiting the use of alien species (and developing monitoring and maintenance protocols to help control and eradicate them), the use of native species adapted to ecosystem characteristics, as well as the use of species diversity to ensure reforestation is not encouraged in a monospecific manner and is more vulnerable to parasites, were all mentioned as promising mitigation measures.

National and local government stakeholders indicated that any activities to be developed in the vicinity of protected areas or their buffer zones should respect the rules defined in the respective management plans, as defined in the national legal framework, and that monitoring processes may have been necessary to strengthen. In addition, stakeholders indicated that the monitoring to be developed in the project's intervention areas would enable practitioners and institutional actors to obtain information on ecosystem health and the evolution of the effects of the interventions developed.

Standard 2: Climate change adaptation and mitigation: Stakeholders agreed that they consider biodiversity degradation to be a key issue for both the security and the economic future of Haiti. Community stakeholders shared a wealth of experience on the impacts of poor biodiversity and ecosystem management, including erosion and increasingly extreme storms leading to biodiversity damage and loss.

From the point of view of mitigation, interventions that promote revegetation. With regard to project interventions leading to possible maladaptation, stakeholders agreed that an adaptive, diversified ecosystem-based management approach was the most appropriate on long-term resilience as well as reducing the possibility of environmental risk.

Standard 3: Community, health security and working conditions: The interventions planned under the project were considered to have few adverse effects on the health and safety of communities in the project intervention areas and can provide a positive impact on the quality of natural resources, such as drinking water, as well as a positive impact on other ecosystem services.

With regard to working and employment conditions, institutional stakeholders stressed that the framework of national policies and regulations ensures that, for the interventions provided for in the project, the principles of fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities in the workplace, as well as the requirements of social security at work, will be observed. These regulations also define the mechanisms by which workers can exercise their right to complain, their age and working hours. Nevertheless, as it was indicated during the interviews that men and women hold jobs that are well proportionate to gender equality in communities, gender equity indicators have been incorporated into GAAP (Appendix X).

Standard 4: *Cultural heritage*: the interventions planned under the project are not likely to affect the cultural heritage values located in the sections where the project will be developed.

Considering that the interventions foreseen in the project will promote the resilience of ecosystems to the effects of climate change, stakeholders considered that the project would contribute to the protection of the tangible values of cultural heritage.

Standard 5: *Displacement and resettlement*: The interventions envisaged in the project do not intend or imply the need to change ownership and tenure, nor any type of economic or physical displacement. In addition, the dynamics around the use of fuelwood and construction wood were discussed, as this practice would compromise the sustainability of the intervention to rehabilitate woodland systems; the availability of other energy sources would be possible.

Standard 6: *Pollution prevention and resource efficiency*: National and community stakeholders stressed that the management of forest systems is a key issue, both to ensure the health of ecosystems and to maintain the quality of agricultural land.

There are no plans to develop interventions involving the handling of chemicals or pesticides. On the contrary, the project activities focus on the sustainable use of natural resources, while promoting good management practices.

IX. Participation strategies per socioeconomic category

Socio-economic categories	Listing of activity system components	Approximate weight of operators in percentage (%) (see Workshop work)	Involvement and participation of beneficiaries in project activities	Strategies to be adopted to promote the planned activities
Smallholders with less than 0.5 Cx of land in operation and/or landless	Collection and sale of bundles for resale * Manufacture of mats/strings/.... handicrafts * Sale of water on donkeys' backs or at home * Garden guardians for socio-economic categories of improved socio-economic conditions * High labour intensity work in urban areas * Handling work / Door-faix * Labourer in masonry work * Housewives in urban residences * Washerwoman * Pileers for millet/sorghum and/or coffee * Collection and transport of sand in rivers for construction work * Agricultural workers (increasingly neglected activity, harvesting of coffee, cocoa and other agricultural products, etc.) * Cultivation practices, sometimes with the integration of small livestock heads * Daily use of motorcycle taxis (rental).	10 - 15%	Agricultural and skilled workers; Farmers with sometimes 1 plot integrating coffee (losing momentum), cocoa (especially) into its cropping system; on the other hand, food crops (subsistence) occupy more than 90% of the UAA of his farm; Farmers with less than 0.5 <i>hectares of</i> land or no land at most; with rarely a few feet of cocoa and/or coffee in the farm's yard garden (residence); his small farm sown almost entirely with subsistence crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project (use of manual seed drills, pruning and grafting, etc.) for the sale of specialized agricultural services; • Garden guardians for categories with improved socio-economic conditions;
			Workers / day labourers and workers specialized in the processing of agricultural products (coffee, cocoa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in particular will benefit from the training provided by the project for the processing

Socio-economic categories	Listing of activity system components	Approximate weight of operators in percentage (%) (see Workshop work)	Involvement and participation of beneficiaries in project activities	Strategies to be adopted to promote the planned activities
				of coffee, cocoa and other food and agricultural products.
Average agropastoralists between 0.5 and 2.5 Cx	Dominance of agricultural activities (Medium livestock farming and agroforestry systems * Seasonal livestock trade * School teacher * Roadside petrol merchant * Sale of used clothing in Dajabón or major cities in the region * Motorcycle taxi owner (often).	30 – 35%	Local promoters of processed agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project for the promotion and distribution of processed products (coffee, cocoa and other agricultural products), etc. • Contribution in the promotion and popularization of good practices in the management, marketing and consumption of local products.
Manual trades	Tailors, seamstresses / Hairdressers / Masons / Carpenters & Cabinetmakers / Small brick manufacturers / Tinsmiths / Tinsmiths / Ironwork * Agriculture.	10 – 15%	Local promoters of processed agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project for the promotion and distribution of processed products (coffee, cocoa and other agricultural products), etc. • Contribution in the promotion of good practices in the consumption of local products.

Socio-economic categories	Listing of activity system components	Approximate weight of operators in percentage (%) (see Workshop work)	Involvement and participation of beneficiaries in project activities	Strategies to be adopted to promote the planned activities
Employees of public/private institutions	Public officials / NGO employees / School teachers / Traders (urban stores) /... * Owner of trucks (sometimes), vans and several motorcycle taxis.	10 – 15%	Promoters of good (agricultural) hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project for the promotion of good agricultural practices and hygiene; • Contribution in the promotion of good hygiene practices.
Merchant operators	Agri-food products / Meat / Purchase and resale of cereals / Purchase and resale of animals * Agricultural practices (Sometimes).	20 – 25%	Local business management and marketing;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project for the promotion and distribution of processed products (coffee, cocoa and other agricultural products), etc. • Contribution in the promotion of good hygiene practices and consumption of local products.
Better off operators between 3 and 5 Cx	Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, horses) * Agroforestry (Ginger, Cocoa, Coffee, Ginger, Yam, Banana, Beans, Corn, Sorghum, Peas-Congo, Sugar cane, etc.) * Stores in the communities and sometimes in the city centre * Owner of trucks -s, vans -s and several motorcycle taxis *	20 – 25%	Training on agricultural management and entrepreneurship and good agricultural practices. Farmers with at least three (3) plots integrating coffee (losing momentum), cocoa (mainly) or ginger (Carice, Mombin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by the project for the promotion of good agricultural practices; • Training on natural resource management, environment, agroforestry, crop association, soil conservation and Land-based Agriculture Techniques on Slopes (TATP) and

Socio-economic categories	Listing of activity system components	Approximate weight of operators in percentage (%) (see Workshop work)	Involvement and participation of beneficiaries in project activities	Strategies to be adopted to promote the planned activities
			Crochu) into their cropping system.	agricultural entrepreneurship for organized groups.

Table 4. List of acronyms of entities, organizations and bodies of Decentralized State Institutions (FDI) used in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Acronyms	Organizations, Entities and FDI
CPCN	Cooperative for the Production of Northern Cocoa
KAFUBO	Coopérative Agricole Femmes Unies Femmes Unies Borgne
KAPB	Kafé Avni Peyizan Borgne
CAPB	Cooperative Avni Peyizan Borgne
KAPBM	Kooperative Agricole Planteurs Boucan Michel
OFPB	Women's Organisation Petit Bourg Borgne
GPK	Komb Farmers Group (Bethany, Borgne)
APROVAL	Association of Limbé Vanilla Producers
GTAB	Groupement Avenir Travailleurs Agricole de Borgne
APPB	Association of the Plateau Farmers of Borgne
CAJBC	Coopérative Agricole Jean Baptiste Chavannes
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MICT	Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
DDE	Departmental Directorate of the Environment
DDA	Departmental Directorate of Agriculture
DBD	Biodiversity Department
FAMV	Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine

Register of participation in stakeholder consultations

1) Chemonics, Cap Haitien, 19/4/2018

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3	Superval PREVAL	BAC/PM	3608-2346	J. Superval PREVAL
4	Nanette E. Sainvilus	CPCN	382 99 193 3314 82 21	Nanette E. Sainvilus
5	Jean Claude Germain	Rep BAC de Port-Margot	3751-5725 4048-8562	Jean Claude Germain
6	Marie d'œil	M. p D G	38 23 42 58	Marie d'œil
7	Louise Solius	Grap Femme	3482 24 95	Louise Solius
8	Nisdane Marcelus	Grap P. P. P. B	3620 37 41	Nisdane Marcelus
9	Pierre Osirus	A Jean Kete	37-98-11-92	4 en ligne
10	Pierre Joseph	cml	3430 2800	Pierre Joseph

1	Micins Osier	Kafu 30	4622 70 92	Osier
2	Ferdinand Rouzelet	Gatah	0907 03 05	Ferdinand
3	Ambrélie Fleuridor	Rep. BACB	4811 93 87	Ambrélie
4	Wilmer Dor	KAPB.	4861 89 74	Wilmer
5	Otanise Presuma	KAPB	3785 57 91	Otanise Presuma
6	Fernande JOSEPH	KAFU PBO	44 65 70 54	Fernande JOSEPH
7	FILSA/Me Josué Henry	Cafup Bo	4740 17 77	Josué
8	ELIAZAR ROY	a.p.k.d.h.	3692 26 10	ELIAZAR
9	Stéphanie saintilme	G.P.K.	3614 97 42	saintilme
10	Delamar welny y maceo	Groupe ment Flambeau	3337 63 31 3646 38 45	Delamar welny y maceo

1	Anderson CHERY	FAO	44200719 48343977	Anderson Chy
2	Frandy Alexandre	MARNDR	3872-9366	Frandy
3	Joseph Drice	MARNDR	3724963 33682288	Off
4	Lucienne Lolo	Fikano	464655-43	Lolo
5	cherisma Maralus	NA NA	46276535	NeSilvia
6	Edouard Daniel Altes	Kapup	46861304	Edouard
7	Théona Hippolite	APPROVAL	4906-5361	Hippolite Onema
8	Vilsaint Fleurant	CAL	37391967	Vilsaint Fleurant
9	SMYTH APOLLON	GATRB	34763317	SMYTH APOLLON
10	Massillon Treulmand	GATRB	42924304	Massillon
	Henry-Claude Etienne	APPB	3811 4363 4428-7745	Henno Henry-Claude
	Paulin Bikus	BAC.S.	34631633	Paulin
	Glaude S ^t Victor	O.P.S.	3698-4898	S ^t Victor Glaude
	CENE CHARLES David Guillaume	OFRABP.BP.	31095709	Cene CHARLES
	Jonathan Lamour	APPB	33200727	Lamour Jonathan
	Alchin Colixte	FAO/Consultant	44666665	Alchin
	Jean Robert Rival	FAO	34360304	Rival
	Prescher Paul alien		32603471	Prescher

Annex 8: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

I. Introduction

The following Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) was undertaken to scope gender aspects relevant to the proposed GEF project “Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation” which involves the generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord and Grande Rivière du Nord with globally significant biodiversity. The project takes a market-based and community –based approach to integrated environmental management through 1) Creating enabling conditions for landscape management, 2) Promoting conservation compatible tree-based production systems (including coffee and cacao) as part of sustainable landscape mosaics, and tying it together with 3) Knowledge management and sharing.

This GAAP therefore reviews the national context to analyze factors relevant to the inclusive and gender-responsive implementation of this project, including access to productive resources and services, and gendered roles in agriculture and participation in conservation/resource management. The analysis informs the gender action plan, which proposes strategies for strengthening the project’s gender responsive actions and highlight gender transformative opportunities.

This document is based upon available data and information retrieved from a review of literature and key documentation from the Government of Haiti, reports from multi-lateral institutions and development agencies, and interviews and field visits with relevant stakeholders during a field mission with the national team in April 2018, a national stakeholder consultation workshop held in May 2018, and extensive field visits held in September, by the project development team in Haiti. It includes insight from national experts, representatives of cooperatives and special interest/community groups, as well as with direct community stakeholders at the local-level engaging especially women to understand potential impacts of the project and builds on lessons learned from past studies and assessments on gender in Haiti and other countries related to agroforestry and agricultural value-chains.

Haiti is among the lowest in the HDI rankings (163/187 in 2016)³⁷ and challenges are especially prevalent in the area of health and education, political participation, and employment that by and large affect women and girls. Haiti also supports high biodiversity and levels of endemism, yet many species are endangered by extensive deforestation and landscape degradation.

Understanding and addressing the persistent gender inequalities across the social, economic and political spheres within projects can enhance the development of interventions that generate equitable livelihood benefits and support effective conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes, of which women are central actors and key beneficiaries. Two-thirds of the rural population in Haiti are dependent on agriculture; among them, women make up the majority of labour force involved in all aspects of agricultural processes³⁸. Although both women and men participate in agricultural production, women are the primary actors in trade and commercialization of domestic produce, while men tend to engage in value chains of more valuable export commodities³⁹.

This document is organized as follows: First there is an analysis of existing gender inequalities and gender gaps across a number of thematic areas, including agriculture, productive resource access, and forest resources. This is followed by a review of the stakeholder consultations and field surveys carried out in

³⁷ Human Development Index, 2016

³⁸ USAID (2016)

³⁹ FAO, The Role of Women in Agriculture, 2011

the targeted interventions areas, where specific information on the local context and gender roles in cacao/coffee production systems is highlighted. Thirdly, there is a section on recommendations and lessons learned to improve gender mainstreaming of this project, drawing on the analysis of field survey data, consultations, desktop review, and other experiences in agroforestry in Haiti. Finally, a gender action plan is presented.

II. Existing gender inequality in Haiti

In Haiti, there are more women living under extreme poverty than men⁴⁰. Over 40% of households are headed by women and in rural areas; this is even higher (55%)^{41,42}. While Haiti has indeed made advances to close gender gaps, persistent challenges remain. Discriminatory attitudes and beliefs that permeate Haiti's social fabric continue to limit women's job opportunities and meaningful participation in public political life. Women are also socialized to be primary caretakers of the household and the burden of this unpaid, invisibilized labour is an additional obstacle.

Gender Inequality Indices

In Haiti, there is a lack of sex-disaggregated data, especially post-earthquake (2010) and subsequent disasters such as Hurricane Matthew (2015) that have seriously compromised the country's institutional capacities and resources to oversee gender-specific monitoring and evaluations. Data is insufficient to calculate standard indicators such as the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of the World Economic Forum⁴³ or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Development Index (GDI)⁴⁴. Among the indicators that have been calculated, the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII), which measures inequalities across three axes (reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status), ascribed Haiti a value of 0.593 in 2015, ranking it at 142 out of 187 countries assessed⁴⁵. Similarly, the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) calculated a value for Haiti of 0.1466 in 2014, suggesting that discrimination against women is medium.⁴⁶

Gender roles, power, and decision-making

In the household, Haitian women generally have decision-making independence, taking on the majority of household decisions related to budgeting and the allocation of financial resources (e.g., small expenses, food purchasing and preparation etc.)⁴⁷. In fact, some 78% of married women have sole or joint decision-making power for major household purchases⁴⁸. Nonetheless, prevailing sexist beliefs and social norms regarding men and women in Haitian society inform the "acceptable" gender roles at school, in the workforce and at home, such that overall, women do not uphold the social status as men, nor the same economic and political independence^{49,50}. Manifested along geographic and class divides, the position and expectations of women in society are important barriers that reinforce existing gender inequalities in the country.

⁴⁰ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁴¹ IHSI, enquête, emploi, économie informelle, 2010

⁴² MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁴³ <http://reports.weforum.org>

⁴⁴ United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-4-gender-inequality-index>.

⁴⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

⁴⁶ OECD. Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014. Country Profile <http://www.genderindex.org/ranking>

⁴⁷ 2012 EMMUS/DHS survey (République d'Haïti Ministère de La Santé Publique et de La Population (MSPP) (2012). Enquête Mortalité et Utilisation des Services EMMUS-V Haïti 2012 verify)

⁴⁸ 2012 EMMUS/DHS survey (République d'Haïti Ministère de La Santé Publique et de La Population (MSPP) (2012). Enquête Mortalité et Utilisation des Services EMMUS-V Haïti 2012 verify)

⁴⁹ USAID (2016)

⁵⁰ MCFDF (2014) politique d'égalité

Traditionally, men hold social positions of importance and influence, namely as politicians, spiritual leaders, and school headmasters⁵¹, while women and girls assume the responsibility of primary caretakers of the household and family well being^{52,53}. Women spend twice as much time on domestic tasks compared to men (15.4 h/week, vs. to 7h/week)⁵⁴, and this difference is more pronounced in rural areas⁵⁵. Cooking, cleaning, child rearing are burdensome tasks, and women may additionally spend up to five hours per day collecting firewood and numerous hours per day collecting water⁵⁶. In fact, over a third of households must travel 30 minutes or more to access potable water supplies⁵⁷. Moreover, not only are women expected to manage social relations and conflict in the home, but they are also called upon to do so at the community-level⁵⁸. Although a main thread in the social fabric and primordial to the daily functioning of Haitian life, this work is typically undervalued, invisibilized and non-remunerated.

Women also play a key role in the rural economy. They are the main actors in the commercialization, processing, and transformation of agricultural products for local markets, they also plant and weed crops, ensure household food security, and the supply of drinking water⁵⁹. Men on the other hand, engage in the heavier labor activities, animal husbandry, and production of export crops (coffee, mangoes, etc.)⁶⁰.

Poverty

Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world, with 59% of the population living on less than 2.5 USD per day (equivalent to about 162.5 gourds)⁶¹. Over the last thirty years, there has been a “feminization” of poverty⁶² and today are more women in extreme poverty than men, living on under USD 1.23 per day⁶³. Overall women earn less than half of what men earn, and most women are employed in the informal sector, making them vulnerable to labor exploitation.

The incidence of poverty is much higher among the rural population (75% compared to 41% in urban areas), especially with a high rate of unemployment and precariousness of production. In fact, the highest poverty headcount index is highest in the Northeast (84%) and Northwest (72%) departments⁶⁴, where part of this GEF project will take place. Poverty affects all aspects of life, including housing, nutrition, education, and human and environmental health. In fact, these spatial disparities closely parallel the geographic distribution of health outcomes and access to basic services⁶⁵.

Almost half of the households in Haiti are women-led, yet the per capita income in these households is 7% less than those headed by men⁶⁶.

Education

Nearly half of all Haitian children do not attend school⁶⁷, highlighting the myriad challenges both girls and

⁵¹ USAID (2016)

⁵² Bellanca (2007)

⁵³ USAID (2016)

⁵⁴ USAID 2016 gender assessment

⁵⁵ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁵⁶ Gardella, 2006 (primary not found, from Feed the Future)

⁵⁷ EMMUS (2012)

⁵⁸ Shadow report, 2011

⁵⁹ Gardella, Feed the future

⁶⁰ Gardella Feed the future.

⁶¹ Haiti Overview: World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>)

⁶² MCFDF 2014 politique d'égalité

⁶³ Haiti Overview: World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>)

⁶⁴ Gardella, 2006 (primary not found, from Feed the Future)

⁶⁵ Feed the Future, 2016

⁶⁶ DSCRNP, 2007 (primary not found, citing from MCFDF 2014 politique d'égalité)

⁶⁷ USAID ref 36

boys face in accessing free, quality education - especially those from poor and rural households. The public education system faces shortages of qualified teachers, limited supplies and a lack of infrastructure. The bulk of functioning schools (85%) are run by private entities, many of the elite operated by Canada, France or the United States⁶⁸, with school fees that are prohibitively unaffordable for low-income families⁶⁹. Consequently, more than 500,000 children and youth remain out of primary and secondary school⁷⁰, which has created and reinforces an educational divide and continual poverty gap that exists in Haiti.

Although the available data suggests that both boys and girls have equal access to education - with a near gender parity in terms of education levels and similar illiteracy rates among men and women⁷¹ - discriminatory attitudes and gender stereotypes are prevalent. Consequently, education tends to favor the advancement of boys, while young girls face numerous obstacles⁷². Indeed, in post-secondary institutions, women students are underrepresented compared to men⁷³, and in the job market they tend to get lower paying jobs in more “feminized” niches^{74,75}. Gaps among rural and urban areas also highlight the geographic and class distribution of education, where only about 64% of women in rural areas are literate, compared to 84% in urban areas, and this is most acute among poor households⁷⁶.

To counteract the gender stereotypes that shape women’s life options, the Ministry of the Feminine Condition and Women’s Rights (MCFDF) signed a *protocole d'accord* in 2007 with the Ministry of Education, focusing on the issue of the exclusion of girls in the education system. Nonetheless, gender roles and the unequal division of unpaid labor continues to limit the opportunities of girls receiving a quality education, by confining them to the household and burdening them with domestic chores.

Enforced child labor is already a prevailing risk in Haiti, especially among uneducated girls from low-income families⁷⁷ who may be sold to more affluent families to work as “restavèks” under unregulated and often abject conditions⁷⁸.

Political participation

Rural women are insufficiently informed, consulted, or included in the design of public policies and, at the national level, few actions have been taken to create a space where women can fully and meaningfully participate in environmental management⁷⁹. This is even more pronounced in areas outside the capital and in the target regions of this project⁸⁰.

While women face no legal obstacles to vote and stand for election, in the 2015 presidential and legislative elections, over 90% of the candidates were men⁸¹. While a constitutional amendment in 1987, decreed a 30-percent quota for women’s participation in all levels of public office, gender inequalities continue to exist, and is especially evident among the positions of power that are dominated by men⁸². Furthermore, representation is regressing, with currently only 3% of women in the Haitian parliament (2017), while in

⁶⁸ USAID ref 36

⁶⁹ HRW (2017). Accessed May 2018. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

⁷⁰ Shadow report (2011)

⁷¹ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁷² MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalités des genre

⁷³ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁷⁴ MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalités des genre

⁷⁵ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁷⁶ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁷⁷ HRW (2017). Accessed May 2018. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

⁷⁸ Shadow report (2011)

⁷⁹ USAID (2016) gender assessment

⁸⁰ Cite PFS gender assessment

⁸¹ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁸² MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalités des genre

2003 there were 9% of women⁸³. This gender gap is evident at all levels and branches of the government. At the local level, only 3% of CASEC (*Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale*) representatives are women, and 11% of mayors are women (data from 2012)⁸⁴. Each municipality is governed by a board of 3 members. There is a limited number of cities that have a woman at the board level and often does not occupy the first place⁸⁵.

MCFDF's recent inquiry into women's low rates of political participation⁸⁶ indicates that primary barrier to wider engagement is the burden of family responsibilities that mostly (sometimes exclusively) concern women. Lack of financial resources and sexist stereotypes are additional obstacles that are especially relevant for poor rural women. While women have historically been highly involved in social and political demonstrations⁸⁷, the danger linked to these activities is also noted as a limitation, notably the fear of losing one's life and leaving children behind⁸⁸.

Recognizing that women have been historically excluded from political debates and decisions on the direction of society, the Government has introduced gender aspects to their projects "to reinforce the capacity of women... and their participation in development projects"⁸⁹, and four priority areas have been identified in relation to gender mainstreaming: Agriculture and Food Security, Water Resources Management, Disaster and Risk Management, and Health⁹⁰. However, policy decisions and practices are still being implemented, and women are still largely excluded from policymaking and decisions, especially with respect to disaster risk reduction and agriculture⁹¹.

Labor force

The work force is segregated by gender, and women have considerably fewer employment opportunities than men across all age groups⁹². The most recent available data shows that women make up only 38.4% of the active population⁹³, although women earn less than half of what men earn⁹⁴. While equal salary policies have been adopted in the public administrative positions, women are unrepresented in the higher paying, more influential positions in this sector⁹⁵. In fact, this is echoed across all sectors, where women tend to have the lowest paying jobs, with particularly high disparities in private sector salary⁹⁶, and they are underrepresented among professional jobs such as engineering, agronomy, and law⁹⁷. In the project's region of application, the level of employment is especially low, with an unemployment rate of more than 42% (REF). This, among other influences, promotes out-migration, particularly of young people looking for opportunities to other countries, namely in Dominican Republic or North America – many working as illegal immigrants.

Women predominate in the informal sector (75.1%), where work conditions are unregulated and

⁸³ UNFPA Faits et chiffres clés sur la situation des femmes en Haïti, Novembre 2017. Available at : <http://www.unfpa.org> . Accessed May, 2018

⁸⁴ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁸⁵ PFS Gender Assessment

⁸⁶ MCFDF (2014) Politique d'égalité femme hommes 2014 - 2034

⁸⁷ Shadow report (2011)

⁸⁸ Myriam Merlet. La participation politique des femmes en Haïti, quelques éléments d'analyse, 2002

⁸⁹ REF 193 From USAID: Republic of Haiti (2016). Submission for the U.N. Universal Periodic Review 26th Session of the Working Group on the UPR Human Rights Council [31 Oct. – 11 Nov., 2016]. Climate Change and the Right to Food).

⁹⁰ PFS gender assessment (from NAPA)

⁹¹ USAID (2016) gender assessment

⁹² MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

⁹³ IHSI, estimation de la population haïtienne, 2009

⁹⁴ Shadow report, 2011 – verify source within report.

⁹⁵ MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

⁹⁶ MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

undocumented, so exploitation and income stability are relevant gender concerns⁹⁸. This also means that, in socio-economic crises, women will be the primary victims and it will be largely undetectable or unreportable as this work is invisibilized⁹⁹. The prevalence of child domestic workers is also common; in fact, pre-earthquake data indicates that almost all Haitian girls between the ages of 5 and 9 work in the informal market¹⁰⁰. Often, this is to help low-income families with domestic tasks, however, the prevalence of “restavèks” – children sent/sold to wealthier families to perform chores in exchange for room and board - is a major concern, especially for the rights of young girls¹⁰¹. According to some estimates, there may be as many as 300,000 children working as restavèks in Haiti¹⁰². Although the minimum age is set to 15 for work in industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprises, there is currently no labor code that sets a minimum age domestic work¹⁰³.

Women also hold a majority (70%) of jobs in trade in the primary sector, especially in agriculture where they are the primary actors working in commercialization as well as processing and transformation¹⁰⁴. The work of women farmworkers is often undervalued, and they tend to suffer wage discrimination¹⁰⁵. This means that they have little access to stable income sources, that are dependent on the changing environmental conditions, contributing to gender-specific vulnerabilities. This also indicates that there is a lot of potential for projects to support women’s role in agriculture and to benefit women.

Agriculture and food security

Agriculture has been the backbone of Haiti’s economy and an architect of Haitian society since the colonial area. Today, a majority of agricultural production occurs on small farms, primarily oriented towards subsistence production in a variety of microclimates and altitudes¹⁰⁶. Both women and men participate in the cultivation of subsistence crops (namely of tubers and beans) as well as staple crop production that is marketed nationally (such as maize and rice)^{107,108}. Although these crops (beans, rice, corn) are most vulnerable to crop loss from climate change¹⁰⁹, demonstrating the disproportionate impacts incurred by women and rural, low-income households.

Women make up a majority of the labour force in agriculture, yet income-generating activities in this sector are skewed by gender. While women primarily work with domestic trade and commerce¹¹⁰, the lucrative export commodities, such as essential oils, mango, cacao and coffee, tend to be controlled by men¹¹¹. Women face additional income generating obstacles in this sector: with limited access to private transportation they are more likely to use public services to undergo transactions¹¹². This not only contributes to the time poverty Haitian women already face, but also highlights their livelihood vulnerability to extreme flooding, which decreases transportation options and limits their ability to actively engage in the commercial transactions that many depend on.

Not only do domestically consumed crops generate less income, but they also receive less attention in

⁹⁸ MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

⁹⁹ MCFDF 2014. Politique d’égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

¹⁰⁰ Ref 39 from shadow report - verify Inter-American Commission for Human Rights.

¹⁰¹ HRW (2018) Accessed May 2018, Available at: From <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

¹⁰² HRW (2018) Accessed May 2018, Available at: From <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

¹⁰³ MCFDF 2014. Politique d’égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034 (HRW website)

¹⁰⁴ USAID and MCFDF

¹⁰⁵ Shadow report

¹⁰⁶ USAID – feed the future

¹⁰⁷ FAOSTAT=

¹⁰⁸ Feed the future (2016)

¹⁰⁹ REF 160 from USAID 2016

¹¹⁰ MCFDF

¹¹¹ FAOSTAT

¹¹² Shadow Report (2011)

agrarian development agendas compared to cash crops of coffee, cacao and mango¹¹³. Given the gender distribution of agricultural production and sales, a prioritization of cash crops risks directly excluding women and their access to development program benefits. Indeed, export commodity value chains are often promoted a favourable pathway to generating more income in the country, however, over-investment in export crops may ultimately widen the economic gap between men and women, unless explicit action are taken to integrate women in these value chains¹¹⁴.

Up until now, there has been minimal support and regulation from the state for women in agricultural value chains; nonetheless women have innovated by establishing expansive information and trade networks¹¹⁵. In the fields, men are often responsible for large livestock (cattle, horses, etc.) and heavier, machine labour, while women assist with tasks such as harvesting and weeding or tending to smaller livestock (chickens, goats, etc.)¹¹⁶.

Over the last 50 years, agricultural production, processing and marketing have decreased, and today it accounts for about 25% of gross national product¹¹⁷; given women's central role in agriculture this has implications for their well-being and livelihoods. With continual land degradation, productivity is often low on farms; compounded by population growth and climate change, Haiti's agricultural sector is struggling to meet the national food demand¹¹⁸.

For rural farming families, production does not often generate enough income to meet basic dietary and household needs. In fact, only a quarter of their cash income originates from farming, so livelihoods must be supplemented by additional income sources¹¹⁹. At the same time, malnutrition affects over half the population, while Haiti imports as much as 60% of its food, making it especially vulnerable to global economic and food crisis¹²⁰. Trade liberalization has exposed farmers to competition from subsidized U.S. rice exports and made consumers vulnerable to volatile global food prices. Food aid has also disrupted local markets and agriculture¹²¹. As such, access to nutritious and stable food supplies depends more on household purchasing power than on household farm production. Food security is thus a central, crosscutting component that is relevant to the proposed GEF interventions. Given women's role in the production, distribution, and provision of food to their communities and families, it is an opportunity ripe for gender-transformative actions.

Notwithstanding their central role in agriculture and food security, women's access to and rights over productive land remain limiting factors that contribute to gender gaps and poverty¹²². Women often face difficulties obtaining legal titles and do not often gain equal land inheritance; as such, they rarely own land or tend farm on land that belongs to their male relatives^{123,124}. Low-income families and women-led households are thus often relegated to farming on the most unproductive, infertile lands for subsistence production, namely denuded, steep sloping terrains¹²⁵.

¹¹³ Shadow Report (2011)

¹¹⁴ Shadow Report (2011)

¹¹⁵ Oxfam. (2012). PLANTING NOW: Revitalizing Agriculture for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti. Briefing Paper. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Oxfam. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/planting-now-2nd-edition>

¹¹⁶ USAID (2016) – citing Gardella, 2006

¹¹⁷ Feed the future (2016)

¹¹⁸ Feed the future

¹¹⁹ Shadow report (2011)

¹²⁰ Shadow report (2011)

¹²¹ USAID (2016)

¹²² MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

¹²³ USAID (2016)

¹²⁴ Oxfam (2012) planting now

¹²⁵ Feed the future (2016)

Forest resources and charcoal production

Haiti is infamously known as one of the most deforested areas in the world, with poor governance, population growth, and growing demands for energy and arable land being commonly cited as direct drivers of extreme forest loss and degradation over the last century. While the FAO statistics of 2% - 4% forest cover are often used as a reference^{126,127}, more rigorous, local land cover classifications show that forested area is between 19.5% - 32.4%, depending on the data and methods used¹²⁸. This incites a re-evaluation of the predominant narrative about environmental degradation and the use of forest resources in the country. Of the forested areas, coffee and cacao plantations represent a large portion of this cover (50% in the case of coffee)¹²⁹.

The majority (over 90%) of Haitian households meet their energy needs by charcoal and firewood, as only about a third have access to electricity – primarily in urban areas¹³⁰. In fact, about 10,000 sacs of charcoal are used a day¹³¹. Both men and women are actively involved in the production of charcoal, while women are the main traders and users of this wood-based energy source (for cooking and cleaning)¹³². As such, this is an issue of relevance to both gender and environmental management. With a stable national demand for charcoal, it is often a supplementary or primary source of revenue for poor rural families¹³³. While charcoal production has long been painted as unsustainable, practices involving the cutting of fast-growing trees such as cassia and acacia (that coppice and regrow within 4 – 6 years), are bringing into question this assertion that prevails across green development narratives¹³⁴. As such, interest is surging on how to integrate, rather than eliminate, charcoal production and use into programs and projects – representing a potential for improving co-benefits of agroforestry systems.

With differentiated gender roles and responsibilities in the household and the economy, the intended use and preferences of forest resources are often distinct between men and women. For example, recent reforestation initiatives in Haiti led by the Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF) found that men tended to favor tree species for charcoal production and construction, while women expressed preferences for fruit trees and vegetable crops to integrate into home gardens¹³⁵. In some regions of Haiti, there may also be taboos around the use, planting or cutting of certain tree species¹³⁶. With the prevalence of men in spiritual leadership positions¹³⁷, their power and control over belief systems that shape these practices may be particularly relevant, yet it is a largely unexplored and overlooked aspect of reforestation efforts. Indeed, evaluations of previous reforestation attempts in Haiti indicate that interventions are most successful when there is a strong incentive for local populations to ensure the survival of seedlings and maintain tree-cover¹³⁸.

Access to productive land

In Haiti, women make up a majority of the labor force in agriculture, contributing to all aspects of

¹²⁶ FAO (2010) – FRA

¹²⁷ FAO (2015) - FRA

¹²⁸ Churches et al. (2014)

¹²⁹ CIAT (2011) – coffee value chains

¹³⁰ EMMUS (2012) – from USAID (2016)

¹³¹ FAO (from <http://www.haitilibre.com/article-17656-haiti-environnement-l-onu-appelle-haiti-aux-bonnes-pratiques-environnementales-et-agricoles.html>)

¹³² UNEP (2016) Charcoal report

¹³³ UNEP (2016) – charcoal report

¹³⁴ See: <https://haitiliberte.com/charcoal-is-not-the-cause-of-haitis-deforestation/>

¹³⁵ Canada-UNDP (2017)

¹³⁶ See for example: Tarter (2015)

¹³⁷ USAID (2016) – gender assessment

¹³⁸ UNEP

production and especially commercialization and trade¹³⁹, yet ownership and rights over productive land resources is highly skewed by gender. The national statistics are a testament to this, with only 9% property owners in the country being women, while 20% of women have joint-ownership of a property¹⁴⁰. Land tenure is regulated by a civil code (enacted in 1962), that requires tenure registration for all land, yet a third of parcels do not have a legally recognized title, while 19% of land ownership is *de facto* declared by a sales receipt¹⁴¹, indicating that the land tenure situation is uncertain and fragile across many Haitian households.

Most rural households (80%) have access to at least one hectare of land¹⁴², with climate change and soil degradation however, the productivity of land is declining. Fertile land may have decreased by as much as 70% since the 1970s¹⁴³; in fact, estimates put losses of 10,000 to 15,000 fertile hectares per year due to erosion linked to a combination of land use practices and climate change¹⁴⁴.

Haiti has a particular and highly informal land ownership scheme rooted in traditional family relations that are structured around the family patriarch, or “lakou”^{145, 146}. Land is typically passed through inheritance and distributed among children, which has contributed to the fragmentation of land into smaller and smaller parcels over time. With each generation, the inheritance situation is re-evaluated, such that relationships to home and land may be impermanent and unstable for families from one generation to the next¹⁴⁷.

For women and girls, these tenure customs are a serious obstacle regarding their access to and securing their rights over productive land. Although inheritance is bilateral, with both daughters and sons being included in the division of land and homes, daughters traditionally receive smaller inheritances^{148,149}. Haitian marriage law recognizes that both men and women have equal inheritance rights, yet women have little legal and intuitional recourse to affirm these rights, as common law relationships and unofficial unions are extremely common¹⁵⁰. In the case of adopted children, those born of wedlock and “restaveks” (child domestic workers, who are often young girls), they are not recognized in informal hereditary arrangements; moreover, they retain their original family names and consequently have no legal rights to inherited land¹⁵¹.

For landless households, sharecropping is common, particularly under informal agreements of the “mèt té” system, whereby up to half of the agricultural production is collected by the property owner¹⁵², most of which are men. Moreover, these parcels are often the most remote and degraded lands^{153,154}. Within Haitian polygamist practices – which account for up to one-third of unions¹⁵⁵ – secondary wives do not have the same family status, yet men may still collect yields and thus revenue from their farms or

¹³⁹ MCFDF – which one? (Check Ref 91 in this document)

¹⁴⁰ UNFPA (2017)

¹⁴¹ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁴² FAO (n.d.) – landrights database

¹⁴³ USAID (2015) – ICTP report

¹⁴⁴ Arias, Brearly and Damais (2006) – verify source from CIAT 2011

¹⁴⁵ CIRAD (2016)

¹⁴⁶ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁴⁷ CIRAD (2016)

¹⁴⁸ Gardella (2006) – from USAID (2016)

¹⁴⁹ Feed the future (2016)

¹⁵⁰ Feed the future (2016)

¹⁵¹ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁵² FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁵³ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁵⁴ Feed the future (2016)

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.rebuildingrespectforwomen.org/haiti.html>

gardens¹⁵⁶.

Being constrained to farming on small, unfertile plots and steep slopes, the livelihood security and well being of these marginalized families is especially at risk with the intensification of prolonged droughts, extreme tropical storms, and natural disasters¹⁵⁷. In fact, conflict over increasingly scarce productive resources has multiplied in recent years^{158,159}. Further land conflicts may emerge from natural disasters, as post-earthquake inquires found that urban populations moved back to rural areas to farm or claim land¹⁶⁰.

Access to extension services and finances

With the prevalence of rural aid projects from donors, NGOs and the private sector, agricultural extension services are readily available in Haiti – although the portion of public extension services has diminished in the last decades¹⁶¹. According to a World Bank (2013) study, both men and women are equally likely to receive agricultural extension services in certain regions of Haiti, although this is probably due to women's higher demand and active seeking out these services, rather than an outcome of gender equal access¹⁶². Moreover, the report found that there are fewer positive outcomes of agricultural training among women-led households.

In terms of credit, the MCFDF highlights that eligibility criteria of microfinancing institutions create barriers for women to access sufficient funds to effectively implement agrarian projects or transition to other economic sectors^{163,164}. With women as key actors in agricultural value chains, particularly the commercialization and sale of produce, low access to credit is a missed opportunity for increasing livelihood security.

Gender-based Violence

In Haiti, gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive problem, and current legal and judiciary structures do not adequately address this vulnerability. It is a major obstacle for the empowerment of women and girls, as it reduces their ability to fully participate in the public and private spheres of life. One in three Haitian women aged 15-49 has experienced physical and/or sexual violence, and the rate of intimate partner violence has risen since 2005¹⁶⁵.

A majority of GBV cases go unnoticed and unreported – as the most recent surveys indicate that 43.1% of women never told anyone, while 65% percent of women did not seek help of any kind¹⁶⁶. When they do seek help, it is most commonly among family members and neighbours¹⁶⁷, as official reporting accompanies a fear of revenge violence from abusers and the perception that official avenues are ineffective¹⁶⁸. Indeed, the prevalence of police violence targeting women and other marginalized groups, inevitably deters the denouncement of aggressors or making formal complaints regarding conflicts of any

¹⁵⁶ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹⁵⁷ USAID (2016)

¹⁵⁸ USAID (2016)

¹⁵⁹ Shadow report (2011)

¹⁶⁰ Shadow report (2011)

¹⁶¹ Feed the future (2016) – check what their original reference was.

¹⁶² The World Bank (2013)

¹⁶³ MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

¹⁶⁴ USAID (2016)

¹⁶⁵ EMMUS (2012)

¹⁶⁶ EMMUS (2012)

¹⁶⁷ EMMUS (2012)

¹⁶⁸ USAID (2016)

kind¹⁶⁹. Among cases of violence reported in 2009-2011, the majority were physical in nature (59.74%), followed by sexual violence (29.80%), while cases of psychological and economic violence constituted a minority (5.88% and 4.58% respectively)¹⁷⁰. Although very few of these cases are investigated or prosecuted¹⁷¹.

Currently, there is no specific legislation to deal with domestic violence or sexual harassment, and while rape was criminalized just over a decade ago, alarmingly the law still does not recognize spousal rape as a crime. Although the Government has made efforts to combat violence against women and girls, with the support of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other agencies, recent political crises and natural disasters have obstructed the effective reform and adoption of gender protective legislations^{172,173}.

III. Legal and Administrative Frameworks for Protecting Women and Gender Equality

Incorporating gender and gender-sensitive policy and planning is an essential part of effectively and strategically achieving project outcomes that are sustainable and generate equitable benefits. Overall, Haiti's mechanisms and reform plans for gender equality are based on a number of international agreements and conventions for women's rights. Several such instruments have been ratified in Haiti, including:

- The Convention for the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others September 2, 1952
- The Convention on the political Rights of Women, July 31, 1957 (Please note that the Haitian woman has the right to vote since 1950)
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination with regard to Women (CEDAW), 7 April 1981
- The Convention on the fight against discrimination in the field of Education, October 15, 1984
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, 23 November 1990
- The Convention on Children's rights, December 23, 1994
- The Inter American Convention on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against Women, 3 April 1996

The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF) is tasked with ensuring that signed agreements and conventions (domestic and international) are implemented, as part of its broader mission to guide the formulation, implementation, and enforcement of equitable public policies. Recently, the adoption of the Gender Equality Bill as well as the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality, and the National Plan for the Fight Against Gender Equality (2017), attests to Haiti's continued efforts to protect the rights of women¹⁷⁴. The Ministry's operations are divided across four areas: Women's Rights Promotion Directorate (DPDDF), Gender Analysis Directorate (DPAG), the Directorate of Administrative Affairs (DAF), and Direction of coordination of the departmental offices.

MCFDF representatives (or Gender Focal Points/ *Point Focal genre*) are in place across ministries and state structures to coordinate and collaborate on women's rights and gender equality in the public sphere.

¹⁶⁹ Republic of Haiti (2016) – UN report on HR commission

¹⁷⁰ FROM PFS GENDER ASSESSMENT: Kay Fanm and SOFA - which mainly receive abused women and girls - Gheskio and Médecins sans Frontières / MSF France

¹⁷¹ Shadow Report (2011)

¹⁷² HRW (2018). Accessed May, 2018; updated in 2018; available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

¹⁷³ USAID (2016)

¹⁷⁴ Shadow report (2011)

Notably, a key function of this department is the production of national gender analyses and awareness-raising and training activities. However, the MCFDF faces insufficient budget allocation, as well as limited human resources and technical capacities to carry out its intended mission, while a lack of regulation for the functioning of this strategic institution means that its level of authority and influence in orienting governance activities is weak¹⁷⁵.

There are few links between developing planning/natural resource management structures and the established frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment (i.e., MCFDF, National Gender Equality Policy)¹⁷⁶.

IV. Field survey and stakeholder consultations

The project development team from UNDP and FAO, including national experts on environmental and social safeguards and gender, organized focus group discussions, workshops and field visits with key actors (both institutional and community) from areas targeted by the project. In the North Department, this includes the communes Grande Rivière du Nord, Limbé, Pilate, Borgne, Port-Margot, Plaisance, Milot and Cap-Haïtien. In the North-East Department, this includes the communes of Ste Suzanne, Mont-Organisé, Mombin crochu, Vallières and Carice. This made it possible, among other things, to collect relevant data to better understand the problems of landscape and agriculture while taking particular care to take into account the concerns of the most vulnerable socio-economic categories of communities by mobilizing analysis tools focused on the gender approach. The municipality of Marmelade in the Artibonite Department was also visited. It is particularly well equipped with certain infrastructure, in particular for the basic processing of coffee and for the processing of citrus fruits (orange, chadèque and pineapple) into juice and jams. Women's participation was strongly encouraged in meetings and workshops that were held with groups of 10 to 35 people. Local authorities (mayors, CASEC, ASEC, elders, agricultural and environmental leaders and even religious authorities) were contacted and included in these activities.

The following stakeholders were consulted:

- State agricultural and environmental officials, local elected officials,
- Representatives of private companies operating in the coffee/cocoa sector,
- Representatives of civil society organizations working at the regional level to promote and develop effective and sustainable practices in the protection of natural resources and the environment,
- Elders and representatives of women's organizations operating in other sectors of crosscutting activities.
- Representatives of agricultural cooperatives and farmers' organizations,

The specific objectives of these activities were:

- Discuss with participants issues related to environmental degradation and landscape management;
- To stimulate and supervise debates in order to understand and analyze participants' perception and/or understanding of the issues for very specific themes such as: planning and management of ecosystems (productive forested landscapes), local adaptation strategies and the search for certain possible options proposed by local authorities in terms of viable response mechanisms to be developed in relation to the main concerns of communities, the environment and the

¹⁷⁵ UNDP (2016) - Projet de Renforcement des capacités adaptatives des communautés côtières aux changements climatiques en Haïti (ACC - PNUD/FEM/MOE)

¹⁷⁶ USAID (2016)

productive forested landscape,

- Identify the importance agricultural production systems and/or in the wooded productive landscapes and problems that farmers encounter in these systems

Gender and the coffee/cocoa sector in the project intervention areas

Rural Haitian women (particularly those who were visited and met during consultations) participate in almost all agricultural activities. They face various difficulties such as lack of supervision and technical training, among others; some activities are 'reserved for women', which limit their participation in agricultural activities.

Unlike men, women must notify their husbands of their travel or intention to participate in certain activities.

In some municipalities, such as Carice, Mont-Organisé, Vallières, it was reported that women participate up to 30% in the preparation of the gardens, 40% in the harvesting activities and 100% in the sale of post-harvest products at the markets.

The COSAHEC cocoa cooperative in Carice, for example, requires the participation of women on its board of directors; currently their board is composed of 9 members, 5 of who are women. 60% of women integrate agro-processing activities; 70% participate in harvesting and 80% in the sale of products; they agree with their husbands to manage the money that is generated.

The Coopérative Chavannes Jean Baptiste à Grande Rivière du Nord entrusts 80% of its management to women; women, forming a significant part of its members, carry out all activities (harvesting, grafting, processing, transportation, etc.). According to the people met in Grande Rivière du Nord, the area planted with cocoa has increased over the last 8 years, hence the production as well. In this municipality, 15% of women participate in agricultural activities and the remaining 85% are involved in small-scale trade and other unspecified activities.

In the municipality of Plaisance, women do engage in land ploughing, but they participate in up to 30% in Kombits (other production activities, from soil preparation to harvesting) either in the preparation of food or other activities that require a little less energy expenditure. For harvesting and processing of agricultural products (mainly cocoa), 50% of women participate. Women are responsible for roasting and for sale, while men grind the cocoa. Unlike the other municipalities, in Piacenza, a very high number of women own their own plots (50%), however, in the same municipality 70% of the occupants do not have title to their property.

According to workshop participants, in addition to the role of occupying children and preparing food at home and other tasks traditionally known in the country, women work mainly as managers of "Laku gardens" and "Pre-kay gardens". They are the backbone of the economy, children's education and household financial management.

From these meetings, workshops and focus groups organized, the important role that women play at all stages of the production process was emphasized, as was their constraints and low access to means of production, low income and the difficulties of managing this income.

V. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Although Haiti faces challenges with respect to its capacities and resources to address landscape

degradation and threats to biodiversity^{177,178}, the country is making advances despite significant set-backs related to recent natural disasters and political corruption. There is a wide variety of support from donor agencies, foreign governments, international NGOs, and researchers that aim to strengthen capacities and support Haiti in its commitment to improving social and ecological conditions and prioritizing gender equality within its policies and planning.

The gender analysis carried out highlights the complexities of gender relations in Haiti and identifies barriers to gender equality. The analysis is a foundation, supporting the identification of opportunities to improve gender-responsive approaches to management activities and risk reduction in the context of climate change adaptation.

Overall this gender analysis highlights the challenges and opportunities for implementing tree-rich cropping systems or agro-forestry systems that generate benefits for women and other marginalized groups.

Stakeholder engagement activities highlighted the following strategic concerns:

- How can women be more involved to ensure that their concerns are better taken into account and that the sector is better developed?
- How can we help women to be more profitable in production, processing and marketing?
- What strategies should be adopted to help women sell their production?
- Lack of national legal frameworks to take gender into account in the agricultural sector.
- The diversity of socio-cultural and economic barriers women face

The following areas should be considered for gender-sensitive implementation of tree-based systems to contribute to sustainable landscape mosaics for conservation in Haiti:

- 1) **Productive resources:** A majority of women and women-led households depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, yet they are more likely to rely on unproductive land resources and have insecure land tenure.
- 2) **Decision-making:** Women are responsible for and have control over decisions related to household “gardens”, which may be an important source of income for the household. However, control over farmland is either shared or controlled by men. Farms tend to be larger than gardens, while men control the most productive and accessible land assets.
- 3) **Value Chains:** Women are more likely to be key players in domestic produce value chains, leading in the trade and sale of fruits, vegetables, tubers and other locally consumed agricultural produce in the informal sector. Men, on the other hand, tend to be key players in export commodity value chains, including coffee and cacao. This brings about gender disparities in terms of income, and employment security.
- 4) **Preferences and priorities:** Given the gendered roles in production and sales as well as skewed responsibilities for family food security, men and women may have different needs and interests in terms of land management choices, including the selection of tree/crop species (subsistence vs. cash crops, export vs. domestic sales) and areas selected for cultivation (size and location, gardens vs. farms).
- 5) **Access to credit and extension services:** low access to credit make it difficult for women to improve their production systems in the face of CC and secure a sustainable income. This is compounded by gender-skewed land ownership and the accompanying deeds to prove this

¹⁷⁷ Stoa (2017)

¹⁷⁸ UNDP (2018) – NAP : lessons from Haiti

ownership.

- 6) **Time burden:** Women have a large number of dependents to care for and take on the majority of domestic tasks related to family care, water and wood supplies, and often must travel distances to sell produce.
- 7) **Institutional frameworks:** Gender equality is not fully addressed in Haiti's the majority of Haiti's natural resource management strategies or action plans
- 8) **Participation and representation:** Women and women's groups do not fully participate in policymaking and decisions related to natural resource management. Few women are represented in management positions of co-operative organizations.

Lessons learnt from previous programmes and projects in the country and elsewhere can be drawn upon to improve the transformative potential of tree-rich cropping/agroforestry systems and conservation/landscape management activities, thereby ensuring equal participation and benefit-sharing among men and women and other marginalized groups. These are¹⁷⁹:

Support and encourage women-led productive activities

- Promote poly-valent strategies that encourage farmers to implement or improve production in *jardins*
- Promote diversified (agro-forestry) production based on local tree species and crops that support food security (e.g., beans, plantains, corn, tree fruits, legumes and vegetables) as well as soil and biodiversity conservation.

Promote skills that empower women to improve their businesses strategies and create opportunities to secure new/additional sources of income

- Provide training in entrepreneurship, sales and marketing of agro-ecological and agroforestry products for women
- When export crops, such as coffee and cacao, are promoted, provide training specifically for women, encouraging their engagement in this sector
- Promote participation and inclusion of women in agricultural cooperatives through project activities
- Engage and collaborate with local women's groups to strengthen regional networks that support women's involvement in value chains and encourage the development/recruitment of women's participation in cash crops (coffee and cacao) value chains.

Promoting knowledge and skills that encourage women to be actors in sustainable landscape management

- Encourage sensitivity and motivation among communities, youth and women, about planting trees and maintaining forest cover for biodiversity conservation and other ecosystem services
- Promote energy forests that support the sustainable production of charcoal production and multipurpose forages, including nurseries and training on management of fast-growing trees, and extraction of branches

179 CIAT (2011), Oxfam (2014), AFD (2017)

- Ensure that project activities do not reduce women's access to water and land resources, and do not increase time burdens.
- Promote green value chains

VI. Project design and Implementation

Gender benefits through this project will be optimized by promoting the full involvement of women in decision-making regarding the design, location and approach of tree-rich systems and conservation management actions. In addition, during the implementation of this project strong efforts will be made to ensure the equal participation of women. Additionally, going forward beyond the implementation phase, equal participation of women should be pursued and achieved in ongoing management and governance on productive landscapes and biodiversity conservation.

Addressing gender dimensions within the project design and implementation, this proposal works to identify and integrate interventions to provide gender responsive and transformative results.

Recognizing women as key players in agriculture, food security, and sustainable landscape management, and building on the results of the above gender analysis and local stakeholder consultations, the project design and implementation has integrated the following to ensure gender-mainstreaming and equitable benefit sharing:

- Gender integrated into the implementation plan with identification of concrete actions based on women's and men's priorities at sector level that can contribute to reducing inequalities and promoting sustainable development;
- Emphasis placed on gender involvement in implementation and, above all, attention paid to the allocation of resources to promote women's entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector;
- Capacity building of the various actors in the sector, especially gender decision-makers delivered in a gender responsive manner;
- Raise awareness among the various partners who will have to intervene in the sector to ensure that gender is better taken into account, including at the local government levels (CASEC);
- Capitalize and visibilize gender actions within the sector through written publications or audio-visual productions;
- Strategies included for targeting beneficiaries in the field to ensure the effective participation of women and men at all stages; Specific strategies to include / target female-headed households;
- Communication actions planned for a change in behavior on the ground with a view to eradicating certain harmful practices that prevent women from enjoying their rights in land tenure, other factors of production, food practices, access and income control, etc.;
- Project actions will prioritize equitable participation at all levels (recruitment, decision-making, and positions of responsibility, participation in meetings, workshops, and seminars, training sessions, research, extension and others.
- Identify gaps in gender equality through the use of sex-disaggregated data, and devote resources and expertise for implementing such strategies, monitoring the results of implementation, and holding individuals and institutions accountable for outcomes that promote gender equality.
- Inclusion of a Gender Specialist position / provision of advice within the project to implement gender related activities.

- Support for value chain development through environmental standards or certification should include a clear, policy and provisions on women's participation and gender equality

During project implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual Project Implementation Report, Mid-Term Evaluation, and Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include men and women who had access to affordable solutions, number of men and women employed from the jobs created by the project, training opportunities, knowledge management and information dissemination.

Stakeholder engagement

Ensuring that project activities are gender-sensitive and gender-responsive requires the full and effective participation of women from local communities as well as women's interest/advocacy groups and organizations across all levels, from the local to the national. This includes, for example, the involvement of women's organizations, farmers cooperatives, The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF), and other relevant actors at the initial stages of the project design and implementation, in order to ensure adequate representation of women's issues and gender-sensitive activities throughout the project cycle. The involvement of these stakeholder in the project design, aided in identifying gender issues relevant to the design, implementation, and monitoring of tree-rich cropping/agroforestry systems and landscape/conservation management activities.

Previous stakeholder consultations and engagement activities are described in the Section on Field survey and stakeholder consultations. An additional annex to this proposal shows the full results from the stakeholder engagement, which details the specific issues and difficulties, that women face regarding agricultural livelihoods and public participation. The specific issues they raised include are described in the Section on Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned.

Monitoring and evaluation

The analysis identified the differences between men and women that are relevant to biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes. These include gender disparities in farm production, engagement in value-chains, poverty, and access to productive land/land tenure security, and participation in decision-making processes. Data has been collated to establish a baseline, which shall be monitored throughout project implementation and evaluation.

In order to monitor and evaluate progress of the project, the following indicators can be measured:

Quantitative outcomes:

- Female-headed households as beneficiaries:
 - # of women-level households with implemented cropping systems/receiving financial support
 - # of women participating in training/capacity building and knowledge sharing activities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management
 - # of women participating in value-chains (new/established green/export commodity)

- Improvements in food security and nutrition:
 - Diversity of crops grown
 - Proportion of crops from consumption/sale
- Improved livelihoods:
 - Income generated
 - Time burdens: unpaid and farm labor
- Participation:
 - Women's inclusion in the development of management plans for landscape conservation (local and national level) and socio-economic development plans
- Business development services component targeting rural women entrepreneur groups.

Qualitative outcomes:

- Opportunities to generate additional income. Women are more likely to respond to incentives that address their family's basic needs, such as better health and nutrition;
- Contribution to improved self-esteem and empowerment of women in the community;
- Expanded involvement in public and project decision-making as a result of initiation of women into active participation in income generating activities;
- Support for training/capacity building and knowledge-sharing activities enable women's empowerment and involvement (or increased involvement)

VII. Proposed Gender Action Plan

This Gender Action plan provides entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation. Indicators have been provided. Baselines will be determined in first year of implementation. For the participation indicators found below a participation target of 30% has been set as a minimum requirement. For the training indicators, targets will be determined in the first year of implementation according to the established baseline.

For all outputs, focus group or other participatory methods will be used to seek qualitative information on progress in relation to the objectives, regarding the effectiveness and implications of participation by women, youth and other vulnerable people.

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
Results and long-term effects for women: Increase in farmed areas / Increase in and diversification of production/ increase in family food supply and food security / Access to new activities and jobs / Reinforcement of women's entrepreneurship / Increased income and economic independence / Better access to financial/extension services and credit / Access to training and professionalization / Capacity-building of women/Increase in the number of women in decision-making bodies and/or cooperatives/ / / access to water-fuel wood resources/reducing workload/the visibility of women's productive work;			
Component 1: Creation of enabling conditions for the application and scaling-up of the landscape management model			
Output 1.1: Decision making tools to optimize the configuration of landscape elements in relation to spatial aspects of connectivity, biological importance, production potential, vulnerability and flows of ecosystem services	Community consultation and participation that is inclusive to women, youth, and other vulnerable people for decision-making and planning of buffer zones, corridors and PAs; Ensure local access to information for women, youth, and other vulnerable people Sensitize decision-	Number and % of men and women consulted, participating in decision-making Number of women involved in dialogue, coordination and conflict resolution mechanisms Number and % of participatory workshops Number/% of decision-makers/trainers/technical teams sensitized	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
	<p>makers/trainers/technical teams to gender issues and importance of gender mainstreaming in regional planning and policies.</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of projects led by women and women's advocacy groups in landscape management activities;</p>	<p>Numbers of women and men per Project team</p> <p>Number of men and women participants from staff/public institutions/municipalities</p>	
<p>Output 1.2: Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance in support of tree-rich production systems</p>	<p>Sensitize decision-makers/trainers/technical teams to gender issues and importance of gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Promote the representation of women in positions of responsibility and power;</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of projects led by women and women's advocacy groups in landscape management activities;</p> <p>Capacity-building of women and community groups for sustainable landscape management;</p> <p>Review and integrate women's and elder's ecological/ethno-botanical knowledge into decision making and management practices;</p> <p>Ensure local communities, women, and other vulnerable groups are aware of and can access information relevant to their land occupancy and use rights</p>	<p>Number of trained technicians and extension agents</p> <p>Number/% of trained women and men in local communities</p> <p>Number/% of decision-makers/trainers/technical teams sensitized</p> <p>Numbers of men and women in Project teams</p> <p>Number and % of participatory workshops</p> <p>Number of staff/public institutions/municipalities</p> <p>Numbers of women or women's groups represented</p> <p>Number of Women representatives as managers/executives/cooperatives</p> <p>Number and % of men and women consulted, participating</p> <p>Number of follow-up Reports and information sharing strategies</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> To be determined in first year of</p>	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
		<p>implementation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30% for participation indicators. For training indicators, targets will be determined in the first year of implementation according to the established baseline.</p>	
Output 1.3 Market-based instruments to facilitate the delivery of environmental benefits:	<p>Promote commitment to gender and gender equality among cooperatives and private sector actors;</p> <p>Strict policy on women's participation in value chain development, standards and certifications</p> <p>Promote women's participation within cooperatives and encourage women's access to places of power in cooperatives;</p> <p>Capacity-building of women, both individually and collectively, to support productive activities and involvement in value chains</p> <p>Development and promotion of projects led by women;</p>	<p>Number of women's groups/cooperatives/outside cooperatives</p> <p>Number of women/group</p> <p>Number of female members;</p> <p>Number of female executives/co-operatives</p> <p>Number of individual or collective projects/activities developed/business initiatives</p> <p>Number of awareness workshops and trainings for women's groups/number of participants;</p>	UNDP/FAO
Component 2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics			
Output 2.1: Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance:	<p>Improve women's access to technical and financial assistance for green value chains and certification systems</p>	<p>Number/% of women and men participating in Field schools, number of workshops/number of extension packages</p>	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
	<p>Promote commitments to gender and equality among private sector actors and private sector plans</p> <p>Participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable people in Field schools</p>	<p>Number of new value chains and % men and women in these industries</p> <p>Number/% of decision-makers/trainers/technical teams sensitized on gender and gender equality</p> <p>Number women and men/% beneficiaries receiving loans, trees (cacao, coffee and others), or additional material/financial assistance</p> <p>Number of coffee/cocoa plants distributed to producers (subsidised/partially subsidised/non-subsidised), % men and women.</p> <p>Total/% land area under cacao and/or coffee cultivation that is managed by women and men.</p>	
Output 2.2: Improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems:	Promote gender mainstreaming in financial mechanisms (through institutions such as savings banks and cooperatives) and Government incentive programmes to improve access to women	Number of awareness workshops and trainings for gender mainstreaming and gender equality	UNDP/FAO
Output 2.3 Participatory systems for knowledge generation and development:	<p>Capacity building of women, both individually and collectively, to support diversified productive activities</p> <p>Knowledge sharing and integration of women's and elder's ecological/ethno-botanical knowledge into management practices;</p>	<p>Number/% of women and men participating in activities</p> <p>Percentage of participatory activities promoting production in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets</p>	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
	<p>Ensure local communities, women, and other vulnerable groups are aware of and can access information relevant to their land occupancy and use rights</p> <p>Promote women's participation within cooperatives and encourage women's access to places of power in cooperatives;</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of projects led by women and women's advocacy groups in diversified management activities;</p>		
Output 2.4 Capacities for generating revenue from other tree-based systems on farm:	<p>Promote entrepreneurship among women and build women's capacities</p> <p>Improve women's and women-led household income, empower women economically</p> <p>Promote women's participation within cooperatives and encourage women's access to places of power in cooperatives</p>	<p>Total/% area of other tree-based systems that are managed by women and men.</p> <p>Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products into handicrafts - Total/% of participatory activities</p> <p>Number of women-led households/% women beneficiaries with improved annual income</p> <p>Number/% of women and men in new and previously established cooperatives and community organizations</p>	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
		<p>Number/% of women and men in positions of power in new and previously established cooperatives and community organizations</p> <p>Number of new value chains for tree-based products - total number of value chains for tree-based products</p>	
Component 3: Knowledge management and learning			
Output 3.1 Knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy	Establishment of a gender/observatory section for landscape management and tree-based systems;	<p>Data broken down by gender and overall analyses</p> <p>Number of documents/publications produced with gender data</p>	UNDP/FAO
Output 3.2 Communication strategy to ensure that project objectives, concepts, principles and progress are effectively communicated to all key stakeholder categories	Ensure that communication strategy is gender-responsive by accounting for the differing information needs and access constraints that women may have	Number of men and women beneficiaries aware of project objectives and progress	UNDP/FAO
Output 3.3 Monitoring and evaluation strategy	<p>Set up of monitoring with project data broken down by gender;</p> <p>Production of research and dissemination of findings on gender/biodiversity/agriculture;</p> <p>Systematize the lessons learned through comparative analyses of the impact on women-led households (e.g. changes to</p>	<p>Number of women and women-headed households with better access to agricultural extension services</p> <p>Number of women and women-headed households with better access to finance for the sustainability of tree-based production systems</p>	UNDP/FAO

	Objectives	Indicators	Responsible Institutions
	<p>the division of labour according to gender, observed changes to production-reproduction activities, benefits, etc.);</p> <p>Contribution to information and knowledge on project impacts/effects by gender and inequalities/leverage for action;</p>	Number of women and women-headed households involved in the transformation of products from tree-based production systems	

Annex 9: Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)	PROCUREMENT METHOD	ESTIMATED START DATE	PROJECTED CONTRACTING DATE
Goods and Non-Consulting Services					
CS Company	National contractual company for office security + Contrat services	9,500	Local Advertisement	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
Equipment and Furnitures	Procurement for acquisition of and other materials and equipment for implementing the project	15,000	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
IT Equipment	Various IT equipment (laptops, printer, etc.)	3,500	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	Various Printing Material (dissemination, publications...)	4,018	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR3-YR2
Communication & Audio Vis. Equip.	Communication and Aud. Vis. Equipment (Cell phones, recharges cards, internet ...)	7,000	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
Rental and Maintenance	Equipment (, inverter, office location, security) UNDP	5,600	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
Trainings, Workshops, Conferences	Trainings, Workshops,	28,000	Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
SUB-TOTAL (US \$)		122,618			
Consultancy Services					
Local consultant	ESMF	48,000	Local Advertisement - Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1

Intl consultant	ESMF	30,000	Intl Advertisement - Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
SUB-TOTAL (US \$)		78,000			
TOTAL COST (US \$)		200,618			

Annex 10: Partnership Arrangement between the MoE/UNDP/FAO/GEF Project "Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation" and the IADB PITAG program

Context: The general objective of the Agricultural and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Program - PITAG (HA-G1038) is to increase agricultural productivity for small farmers in selected areas of the North, Northeast, Artibonite and South departments. The targeted beneficiaries are smallholder farmers living in selected areas of the North, Northeast, South and Artibonite Departments, in order to maximize synergies with other IDB programs in Haiti. The program will have two components:

- 1) **Applied research and training for the development and adaptation of sustainable agricultural technologies.** This component will finance the following activities: (i) applied and adaptive agricultural research projects developed and implemented by national and/or international institutions, in order to create, improve and/or adapt innovative, profitable, and sustainable agricultural technologies that will enhance the supply of technological options available to farmers; and (ii) strengthening of the higher education curriculum to improve applied and adaptive research and technology transfer capabilities. In this context, specific attention will be given to the FAMV. The results of Component 1 will progressively provide input for the technology menu promoted by Component 2.
- 2) **Promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies.** This component will finance the adoption of innovative, profitable and sustainable agricultural technologies that will improve long term farm profitability and generate positive environmental externalities. The component will be implemented through the agricultural incentives program conducted by the MARNDR and the technologies will be adapted to the different agro-ecological environments, local context and climate change perspectives. The technology menu may include: small irrigation equipment, harvest and post-harvest equipment as well as the application of sustainable agricultural practices (agroforestry systems, sustainable soil and water management techniques).

The operational modality of PITAG will involve the provision of technical and material support to farmers, for the implementation of innovative, profitable and sustainable agricultural technologies, by selected national service providers (NGOs), in response to expressions of demand formulated by the farmers.

The objectives of the proposed partnership between PITAG and the GEF project will be as follows:

- i) To help optimise the environmental sustainability of the agricultural technologies supported by PITAG, and the achievement of its aim of generating positive environmental externalities at the same time as long term farm profitability.
- ii) To maximize the overall impact of the GEF project, by catalysing the generation of environmental benefits at scale through strategic association with a larger development program.

The **operational contribution of the GEF project** to the partnership will be as follows:

- i) The provision of logistical, technical and facilitation support to members of selected target communities in developing spatial and strategic plans. These will identify options for production and natural resource management that offer optimum prospects for environmental sustainability and benefits, taking into account social and biophysical conditions as well as the spatial dynamics of ecosystem flows, and will define how they should most appropriately be located in the landscape in order to optimize socioeconomic and environmental benefits. These processes will contribute to the construction of a "menu" of environmentally sustainable productive alternatives potentially to be supported through PITAG, together with a shortlist of farmers with potential to

apply them and thereby to benefit from PITAG support; they will thereby contribute to optimizing the focalisation of the support provided through PITAG.

- ii) The provision of technical and facilitation support to candidate farmers in developing proposals of productive options, for inclusion in their requests for support through PITAG. This will serve to optimize the technical and environmental soundness of the portfolio of initiatives to be supported by PITAG, thereby maximising their social, financial and environmental impacts and their sustainability.
- iii) The provision of technical, material and advisory support to farmers, for the development and management of value-adding and commercial activities based on the environmentally-sustainable production practices supported by PITAG. This will optimise the financial benefits accruing to farmers, while at the same time providing financial incentives to farmers to favour sustainable forms of production.
- iv) The provision of technical training to service providers collaborating with PITAG, in order to increase their effectiveness in supporting the application of environmentally-sustainable production practices by beneficiary farmers.
- v) The provision of technical advisory support to PITAG in developing and applying criteria, safeguards and indicators, applicable to the specific conditions of the target communities, to the production practices supported by PITAG.

Risks: the proposed partnership will imply no risks to the rate of execution or magnitude of impacts of either partner, for the following reasons:

- i) Although in the target communities the partnership will imply an initial process of participatory formulation of strategic and spatial plans, which will guide PITAG support to production practices, these communities will only constitute a small proportion of the total covered by PITAG. PITAG will therefore be able to progress without delay in other communities in the period between the commencement of its operations at the end of 2018 and the commencement of the field operations of the GEF project in the second half of 2019.
- ii) In any of its target communities that may not be covered by PITAG, or in the event of any delay or change to the partnership arrangement, the GEF project will be able to provide the proposed support to farmers either directly or through alternative partnerships.

The specific **operational arrangements** for the partnership will be agreed in detail following project startup. PITAG and the GEF project will each have their separate administrative and implementation structures which will enable them to operate independently of each other. A coordination structure will be established at project start to permit the harmonisation and joint planning of operations and the consistency of the outreach messages delivered by both partners.

Annex 11: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>				
		<i>Expected</i>		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)	500	0		
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
					Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>				
		<i>Expected</i>		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					(Hectares)
		<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>				
		<i>Expected</i>		Achieved		

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			50	138		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			50	138		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			6,810	11,863		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,260	5,700		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s): list the 3rd party certification standard that has been applied and how many hectares that have been certified under each standard applied			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			140	325		

Organic Certification: 325 ha					
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			2,310	5,838	
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided				
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity				(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided				
			Metric Tons		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated				(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)			782,001	
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector				
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)			782,001	
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				

	Anticipated start year of accounting				
	Duration of accounting: 5 years (start year 2019)				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU				
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
	Anticipated start year of accounting				
	Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved				
			MJ		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology				
		Technology	Capacity (MW)		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)			
		(select)			
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management				(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products				
			Rating (scale 1-4)		

		Shared water ecosystem	Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female		49,309		
		Male		49,506		
		Total		22,458 families, of which 30% female led (99,815 people)		

Annex 12: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (¹⁸⁰ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms

		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)

			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds

			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning

		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses

			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries

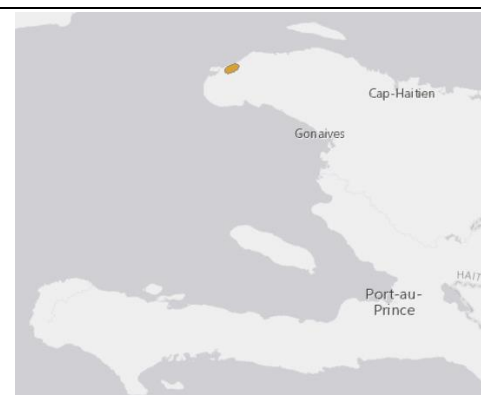
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			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	


			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2



Annex 13: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system): to be added at time of project implementation workshop

Additional Annex A. Target species of global conservation concern

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
Amphibians		
<i>Eleutherodactylus grahami</i> <u>Graham's Robber Frog</u>	Endangered, endemic to NW Haiti	<p>Justification: Listed as Endangered because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 5,000 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat on Haiti.</p> <p>Range Description: This species is restricted to the north-west of Haiti, ranging from 20-330m asl.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is found on limestone ridges with boulders and xerophytic vegetation. Eggs are laid on the ground and it breeds by direct development.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Extremely severe habitat destruction due to charcoaling and small-scale agriculture is taking place on the north-western peninsula of Haiti, which now looks like a lunar landscape, devoid of vegetation, although some pockets remain where this species might occur.</p> <p>Conservation Actions: It is not known to occur in any protected areas. There is an urgent need for effective protection of remaining suitable habitat in the range of this species.</p>
<i>Eleutherodactylus lucioi</i> <u>(St. Nicholas Robber Frog)</u>	Critically Endangered, endemic to NW Haiti	<p>Justification: Listed as Critically Endangered because of an expected population decline of greater than 80% over the next ten years, predicted from severe degradation of the species' habitat; and because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100 km², its Area of Occupancy is less than 10km², all individuals are in a single location, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat.</p> <p>Range Description: This species is known from a single locality in the Presquile du Nord Ouest, Haiti, at around 100 m asl. Lower/upper elevation limit: 100 metres.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: The species was recorded in a rocky ravine in remnant riparian forest. Eggs are laid on the ground, and it breeds by direct development.</p>



Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Major Threat(s): Logging by local people (charcoaling) and slash-and-burn agriculture are the main threats to the species.</p> <p>Conservation Actions: It is not known to occur in any protected areas. Further survey work is urgently needed to determine the population status of this species and whether or not it still survives in the wild. Maintenance of existing habitat at the type locality is also required.</p>
<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i> (Poole's Robber Frog)	Critically Endangered, N Haiti	<p>Justification: Listed as Critically Endangered because of an expected population decline of greater than 80% over the next ten years, predicted from severe degradation of the species' habitat; and because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100 km² and its Area Of Occupancy is less than 10km², all individuals are in a single location, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat around the Citadel Laferriere (Citadel of King Christophe), Haiti.</p> <p>Range Description: This species has a very restricted range, and is found only in and around the Citadel Laferriere (Citadel of King Christophe), a huge fortress built on the peak of a mountain nearly a thousand metres above the plain from which it rises, in northern Haiti. Its altitudinal range is from 550-650 m asl. There is a second, albeit questionable, record from the nearby Carrefour Marmelade.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It was recorded from a moist dungeon in an old fort and probably occurs in the surrounding forest. Eggs are laid on the ground and it breeds by direct development.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): The primary threat to this species is habitat destruction due to charcoal collection and subsistence farming.</p> <p>Conservation Actions: The Citadel Laferriere is a World Heritage Site (designated in 1982), and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Haiti. The current status of the species is unclear, and further survey work is needed determine its population status. Maintenance of the surrounding forest is necessary.</p> 
<i>Eleutherodactylus rhodesi</i> (Rhode's Robber Frog)	Critically Endangered, endemic to NW Haiti	<p>Justification: Listed as Critically Endangered because of an expected population decline of greater than 80% over the next ten years, predicted from severe degradation of the species' habitat on the Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest, Haiti; and because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100 km² and its Area Of Occupancy is less than 10km², all individuals are in a single location, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat.</p>

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: This species has a very restricted range (occurring in just one small area) on the north-eastern base of the Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest, Haiti, at an altitude of around 30 m asl.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is a terrestrial species that has been found in leaf-litter and under rocks in forest. Eggs are laid on the ground and it breeds by direct development.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): The main threat is extensive habitat destruction due to logging by local people (charcoaling) and slash-and-burn agriculture.</p> 
<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i> (<u>Schmidt's Robber Frog</u>)	Critically Endangered, Hispaniolan endemic	<p>Justification: Listed as Critically Endangered because of a population decline of greater than 80% over the last ten years, estimated from direct observation, a decline in the quality of its habitat, and the possible effects of chytridiomycosis.</p> <p>Range Description: This species has a restricted range in the Cordillera Septentrional and Cordillera Central, in the Dominican Republic, and in the Massif du Nord, Haiti. It has been recorded from sea level to 1,758 m asl.</p> <p>Population: It was common in the past and was known from many localities, but it has not been recorded since the mid 1980s. Extensive surveys were carried out within its range between 1998 and 2000 (M. Hernandez pers. comm.), but these failed to find any individuals, thus suggesting a catastrophic decline, even within suitable habitats.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is usually found beside streams in mesic closed-canopy rainforests. Males call from the river and stream banks. Eggs are laid on the ground, and it breeds by direct development.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): In the Cordillera Central of the Dominican Republic, habitat destruction is taking place as a result of agricultural development (including livestock farming), and disturbance from ecotourism. However, chytridiomycosis is a possible reason for its decline within suitable habitats.</p> 

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i> Los Bracitos Treefrog	Vulnerable. Hispaniolan endemic	<p>Justification: Listed as Vulnerable given that its area of occupancy (AOO) is estimated to be between 1,527 and 2,000 km², its population is considered to be severely fragmented and there is a continuing decline in its extent of occurrence (EOO), AOO, and the area, extent and quality of its habitat throughout much of Hispaniola.</p> <p>Range Description: This species has a spotty and fragmented distribution throughout Hispaniola, from sea level up to 1,856 m asl. Surveys from 2008-2010 have recorded this species in 16 geographical localities of the Dominican Republic including Nalga de Maco, Salto de la Damajagua, San José de Las Matas, Armando Bermudez, José del Carmen Ramírez, Diego de Ocampo, San José de Ocoa, Camaano Deno, Loma La Canela, La Vega, Ebano Verde, Monte Plata, Sánchez Ramírez, La Humeadora, Miches and Los Haitises. These surveys have expanded this species' area of occupancy (AOO) since its last assessment in 2004 (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). However, even considering this expansion, the occupied area (herein taken as a proxy for AOO, although the actual AOO would be more restricted by virtue of the species' association with watersheds) in the Dominican Republic is estimated to be 1,527 km² based on field work and presence of suitable habitat (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012). While there is no estimate for its occupied area in Haiti, based on the current original forest cover (estimated to be 277.5 km² or 1% of the original forest cover in Haiti; B. Hedges pers. comm. April 2012) and the rate of habitat loss experienced by this country, suitable sites are projected to disappear within 10-20 years (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012; B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012), so it is expected that this species' AOO will most likely not exceed 2,000 km². Its current overall range (taken as a proxy for extent of occurrence) is estimated to be 37,774 km², which evidences a reduction in the area historically demarcated as its range (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012). Many watersheds with forested riparian zones no longer exist at sites where these frogs have been collected historically (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012).</p> <p>Population: This species is believed to have undergone a decline in the years preceding 2004, and during the course of recent surveys in Haiti was found to be absent from a number of streams (B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). More recently, 2008-2010 surveys have documented approximately 135 mature individuals in 16 geographical localities (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). During a survey in Furcy, Haiti, in 2010 one individual was heard calling (M. Landestoy pers. comm. March 2011). In the Cordillera Central of the Dominican Republic, it appears to persist in appropriate habitat at several localities (based on field observations from 1998-2010; M. Hernández pers. comm.</p>




Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>and G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). In 2010 surveys conducted in Sierra de Bahoruco and Barahona peninsula recorded individuals in two localities, expanding the southern extent of the known range (Proyecto Rana RD). The population is considered to be severely fragmented as per the IUCN Red List Guidelines, i.e. it occurs in fragmented habitat patches, it has a poor dispersal ability and limited gene flux, and 50% or more of individuals are found in isolated and fragmented habitat patches.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is a stream-breeding amphibian found in high-quality mountain streams associated with well-conserved mesic broadleaf forests (R. Powell pers. comm. December 2011; B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). It has also been found in areas with various land uses, such as cacao plantations, coffee plantations, pastures, crop agriculture, areas with livestock, and forestry activities (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers. comm. January 2012; Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers. comm. July 2012). Recent surveys have revealed that, of a total of 90 transects, the species was found primarily in different forest types (N=79), but was also recorded in agricultural areas (N=7) and wetlands, including marshes (N=4)(Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). Most of the surveyed transects (N=65) had various land use practices in the surrounding area, with 25 transects surrounded by unaltered forests (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). These survey results suggest that, although this frog is found in habitat types that are contained within a variety of different land uses, it requires forests as the main habitat pockets to subsist within these different landscapes. In terms of micro-habitat occupation, males have been reported to call from rocks or low vegetation near and in water. It has been observed breeding in slow-moving water at Diego de Ocampo in April 2009 (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). Due to the fact that it is a mountain stream-dweller, it is considered to be more sensitive to habitat destruction than many other species.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): In Haiti, severe degradation of streams has already significantly altered its breeding habitat, and streams in Hispaniola in general are being strongly impacted by deforestation due to agricultural activities, logging and charcoaling (B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). Suitable habitat where the species is currently found is being impacted by mining activities (Barrick Gold Corporation 2012). Infrastructure development is also a threat in some areas in the Dominican Republic. Chytrid fungus has been confirmed on individuals at Monte Plata and Sánchez Ramírez in 2009 (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011), although it is not known whether it has been associated with mortality events or declines.</p> <p>Conservation Actions: Its range includes several protected areas in the Dominican Republic, although most of these are in need of improved biodiversity conservation management and no known populations in Haiti are within protected areas. Small isolated populations outside of protected areas are thought to be at a very high risk of local extirpation within the next ten years if there is no intervention (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012), so additional habitat protection is urgently required. Further survey work is necessary to determine the current population status</p>

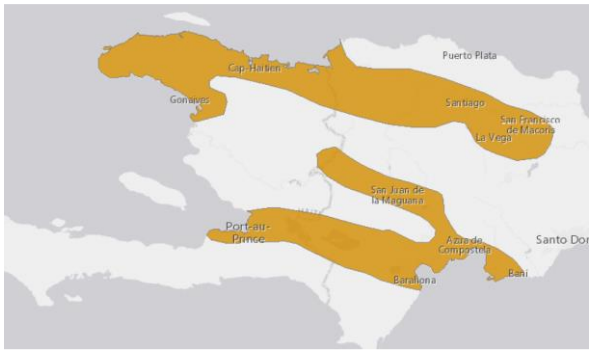
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>of this species in the wild in Haiti, and to determine whether chytrid is a threat. The Dominican governmental agency Ministerio de Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología (MECyT) is currently financing a three-year Dominican conservation project on threatened frogs due to climate change (RANA-RD), and which is expected to contribute towards a national Dominican amphibian conservation action plan with policy recommendations (C. Marte, M. Rodríguez and L. Diaz pers. comm. March 2011). Barrick Gold Corporation is funding a biodiversity project to establish assurance colonies of this and other Hylids impacted by its mining operation, and is also involved in building capacity and collecting additional biological information (Barrick Gold Corporation 2012).</p> <p>The Amphibian Ark Conservation Needs Assessment process (Amphibian Ark 2011) conducted in the joint IUCN-Amphibian Ark workshop where this species was reassessed identified that further conservation actions for this taxon should include in situ conservation and conservation education.</p>
<p><i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> <u>Hispaniolan Yellow Treefrog</u></p>	<p>Vulnerable, Hispaniolan endemic</p>	<p>Justification: Listed as Vulnerable given that its area of occupancy (AOO) is estimated to be between 1,351 and 2,000 km², its population is severely fragmented and there is a continuing decline in its extent of occurrence (EOO), AOO, and the area, extent and quality of its habitat throughout much of Hispaniola.</p> <p>Range Description: This species has a highly fragmented distribution on Hispaniola, which suggests that it has declined from a previously more uniform distribution. It has been recorded from sea level up to 1,091 m asl (Henderson and Powell 2009). Surveys from 2008-2010 have recorded this species in ten geographical localities of the Dominican Republic, including Montecristi, Dajabon, Nalga de Maco, Santiago Rodríguez, Salto de la Damajagua, Loma La Canela, Monte Plata, Sanchez Ramírez, Samana and Los Haitises. These surveys have expanded its area of occupancy (AOO) since its last assessment in 2004. However, even considering this expansion, the occupied area (herein taken as a proxy for AOO, although the actual AOO would be more restricted as some sites consist of small ponds beyond the margins of which frogs cannot survive) in the Dominican Republic is estimated to be 1,074 km² based on field work and presence of suitable habitat (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012).</p> <p>While there is no estimate for its occupied area in Haiti, based on the current original forest cover (estimated to be 277.5 km² or 1% of the original forest cover in Haiti, B. Hedges pers. comm. April 2012) and the rate of natural habitat loss experienced by this country, suitable sites are projected to disappear within 10-20 years (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012; B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012), so it is expected that this species' AOO will most likely</p>



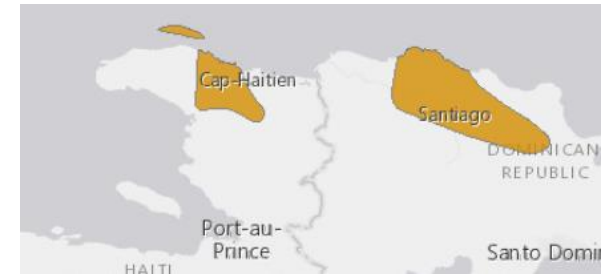
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>not exceed 2,000 km². Its current overall range (taken as a proxy for extent of occurrence) is estimated to be 24,334 km²; which represents a reduction in its historical EOO, as areas previously demarcated as its range have undergone alteration due to human activities (e.g. loss of area in the Valle de Cibao, portions of the Valle de San Juan, eastern plains and Neiba uplands, central uplands east of HW 1; R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012).</p> <p>Population: This species has always been hard to find, but even so it appeared to be in decline prior to the 2004 assessment, with many historic subpopulations that seemed to disappear. It was not recorded during extensive searches of the Cordillera Central in the Dominican Republic in suitable habitat from 1998 to 2000. However, more recent surveys conducted between 2008-2010 have documented approximately 340 mature individuals in ten localities including the Cordillera Central. Although single individuals have been observed, the species is more commonly heard actively calling in groups ranging from 3-80 individuals. These surveys have also detected breeding populations. This species was last recorded in Haiti during a survey conducted in October 2010 at Plain Formon, Massif de la Hotte. The population is considered to be severely fragmented as per the IUCN Red List Guidelines, i.e. it occurs in fragmented habitat patches, it has a poor dispersal ability and limited gene flux, and 50% or more of individuals are found in isolated and fragmented habitat patches.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It occurs in mesic broadleaf forests, riparian forests including remnant forests, mangrove forests, grasslands, marshes and agricultural landscapes including rice plantations, coffee and cacao plantations, and the presence of livestock (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. January 2012; Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). Recent surveys have revealed that, of a total of 53 transects, the species was found primarily in different forest types (N=40), but it was also recorded in wetlands (N=10), agricultural areas (N=2) and grasslands (N=1) (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). Most of the surveyed transects (N=41) had various land use practices in the surrounding area, with only 12 transects surrounded by unaltered forests (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). In terms of micro-habitat occupation, it is mainly found on shrubs and reeds (up to 2 m high) alongside and within streams, lagoons and flooded pools. Males call in flooded pools after heavy rain and eggs are laid in still water where the larvae also develop. Although this frog is found in habitat types that are contained within a variety of different land uses, the survey results above suggest that it requires forests and/or wetlands as the main habitat pockets to subsist within these different landscapes. In any event, its individual sites tend to be isolated from one another, making them vulnerable to trampling by livestock and local extirpation (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012).</p>
<i>Osteopilus vastus</i> <u>Hispaniolan Giant Treefrog</u>	Vulnerable, Hispaniolan endemic	<p>Justification: Listed as Vulnerable given that its area of occupancy (AOO) is estimated to be between 1,165 and 2,000 km², its population is considered to be severely fragmented and there is a continuing decline in its extent of occurrence (EOO), AOO, and the area, extent and quality of its habitat throughout much of Hispaniola.</p>

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: This species has a very patchy distribution in Hispaniola, suggesting that it has declined from a previously more uniform distribution. It has an altitudinal range from sea level to 1,697 m asl (Henderson and Powell 2009). Surveys conducted between 2008-2010 have recorded this frog at 15 geographic localities of the Dominican Republic including Nalga de Maco, San José de las Matas, San José de Ocoa, Salto de la Damajagua, Diego de Ocampo, La Vega, La Canela, Monte Plata, Sanchez Ramírez, Ebano Verde, Guaconejo, La Humeadora, Bonao, Miches and Los Haitises. These surveys have expanded its area of occupancy (AOO) since its last assessment in 2004 (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). However, even considering this expansion, the occupied area (herein taken as a proxy for AOO, although the actual AOO would be more restricted as some sites consist of small ponds beyond the margins of which frogs cannot survive) in the Dominican Republic is estimated to be 1,165 km² based on field work and presence of suitable habitat (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012). In Haiti, surveys conducted since 1984 have never recorded this frog from the "North Island" of Haiti (north of Port-au-Prince and the Cul-de-Sac; B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). There are only two historical records for the North Island (Schwartz and Henderson 1991), but it is possible that this frog could be extirpated in this area (B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). There is some forest on the South Island, in remote patches, where the possible new taxon is found (B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). While there is no estimate for its occupied area in this country, based on the current original forest cover (estimated to be 277.5 km² or 1% of the original forest cover in Haiti, B. Hedges pers. comm. April 2012) and the rate of natural habitat loss experienced by Haiti, suitable sites are projected to disappear within 10-20 years (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012; B. Hedges, February 2012), so it is expected that this species' AOO will most likely not exceed 2,000 km². Its current overall range (taken as a proxy for extent of occurrence) is estimated to be 20,636 km², which evidences a reduction in the area historically demarcated as its range given natural habitat alteration due to human activities (e.g. loss of area in the Valle de Cibao, portions of the eastern lowlands and central uplands east of HW 1; R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012).</p> <p>Population: It is more common than <i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i> in the Cordillera Central. This species is more commonly seen as lone individuals, with occasional breeding couples (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). It was found just outside Santo Domingo in 2001-2002, and during 2008-2010 surveys this species was frequently observed, with 182 mature individuals on record (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). Dead individuals found prior to the 2004 assessment are suggestive of some past localized declines. The population is considered to be severely fragmented</p> 

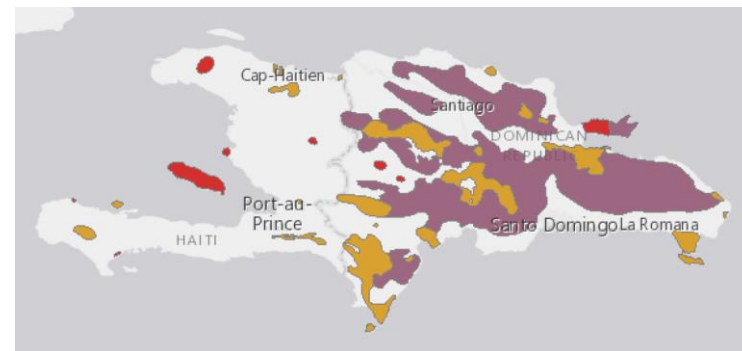
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>as per the IUCN Red List Guidelines, i.e. it occurs in fragmented habitat patches, it has a poor dispersal ability and limited gene flux, and 50% or more of individuals are found in isolated and fragmented habitat patches.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is found in mesic broadleaf forests, and has more recently been recorded in cacao and coffee plantations, pastures, and other types of crop agriculture (e.g., avocados and yams)(Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers. comm. January 2012; Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers. comm. July 2012). Recent surveys have revealed that, of a total of 96 transects, the species was found primarily in different forest types (N=85), but it was also recorded in agricultural areas (N=7) and wetlands (N=4)(Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). Most of the surveyed transects (N=74) had various land use practices in the surrounding area, with 22 transects surrounded by unaltered forests (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers.comm. July 2012). Within these different habitat types it can often be found along creeks and streams, although it has also been recorded in marshes (Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation pers. comm. July 2012). In Haiti it has been recorded in pine forests, but not so in the Dominican Republic (M. Rodriguez pers. comm. March 2011). Males call from trees overhanging running water, in which eggs are deposited. Many individuals were detected high in the canopy (up to 15 m). It is possible that species may find refuge high in the canopy during the day (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). Although this frog is found in habitat types that are contained within a variety of different land uses, the survey results above suggest that it requires forests as the main habitat pockets to subsist within these different landscapes.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): In Haiti, severe degradation of streams has already significantly altered one of its breeding habitats, and streams in Hispaniola in general are being highly impacted by deforestation due to agricultural activities, logging and charcoaling (B. Hedges pers. comm. February 2012). Suitable habitat where the species is currently found is being impacted by mining activities (Barrick Gold Corporation 2012). Infrastructure development is also a threat in some areas in the Dominican Republic. M. Hernández (pers. comm.) had found dead animals and animals with deformities (one animal with an eye on its back), and declines in suitable habitat are suggestive of chytridiomycosis. Indeed, chytrid was confirmed in this species in La Vega, Arroyazo, and in Sanchez Ramírez (2009), in the Dominican Republic (G. Ross pers. comm. March 2011). Small numbers are being exported to the US for the pet trade, suggesting that they are being harvested in the wild.</p> <p>Conservation Actions: Its range includes several protected areas, although most of these are in need of improved biodiversity conservation management. Small isolated populations outside of protected areas are thought to be at a very high risk of local extirpation within the next ten years if there is no intervention (R. Powell pers. comm. February 2012), so additional habitat protection is urgently required. Further survey work is necessary to determine the current population status of this species in the wild in Haiti, and to determine the possible effects of chytrid as a threat. The Dominican governmental agency Ministerio de Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología (MECyT) is</p>

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>currently financing a three-year Dominican conservation project on threatened frogs due to climate change (RANA-RD), and which is expected to contribute towards a national Dominican amphibian conservation action plan with policy recommendations (C. Marte, M. Rodríguez and L. Diaz pers. comm. March 2011). Barrick Gold Corporation is funding a biodiversity project to establish assurance colonies of this and other Hylids impacted by its mining operation, and is also involved in building capacity and collecting additional biological information (Barrick Gold Corporation 2012).</p> <p>The Amphibian Ark Conservation Needs Assessment process (Amphibian Ark 2011) conducted in the joint IUCN-Amphibian Ark workshop where this species was reassessed identified that further conservation actions for this taxon should include in situ conservation and conservation education.</p>
<p><i>Peltophryne guentheri</i> <u>Gunther's Caribbean Toad</u></p>	Vulnerable, Hispaniolan endemic	<p>Justification: Listed as Vulnerable because its Area of Occupancy is less than 2,000 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its forest habitat on Hispaniola.</p> <p>Range Description: This species is widely but patchily distributed in southern, central, and northern and north-western Hispaniola (both Haiti and Dominican Republic): Plaine du Nord-Valle de Cibao, Valle de San Juan, and Plaine du Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba. The altitudinal range is from 40m below sea level up to 107m asl.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It occurs in dry lowland valleys, in both mesic and xeric areas, retreating under rocks and logs. Males call from rain-flooded areas, and eggs are laid in still water. The species breeds year round in some areas. It is occasionally found near water with heavy concentrations of sulphur.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): The major threats to this lowland species are habitat loss, due to both livestock grazing and selective logging, and agricultural pollution.</p> 
Reptiles		
<p><i>Celestus warreni</i> <u>Giant Hispaniolan Galliwasp</u></p>	Vulnerable, Hispaniola endemic	<p>Justification: This species is listed as Vulnerable due to its limited distribution (with an extent of occurrence of 14,646 km²), fragmented subpopulations and ongoing threats include expanding agricultural activities, charcoal production, predation by cats, dogs and mongooses, it is killed by local people who mistakenly consider these lizards to be venomous, and it is on the illegal pet trade that continues to decline its extent of occurrence, and quality of habitat, and it is only found in a small protected area.</p>

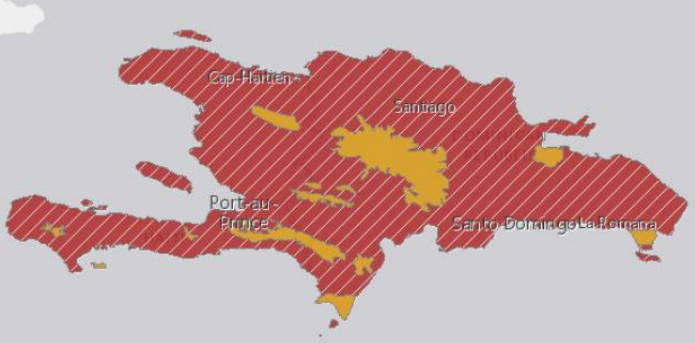
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: This species is endemic to mainland Hispaniola (northern Haiti and northern Dominican Republic) and the offshore Ile de la Tortue. It occurs up to 702 m asl (M. Landestoy and S. Inchaustegui pers. comm. 2015). Altitude range: 45-702m.</p> <p>Population: It appears that the subpopulations in the Dominican Republic (formerly recognized as a separate species <i>Celestus carraui</i>) have almost been lost. The last collection and sightings were in 2014 in the Puerto Plata area (R. Powell pers. comm. 2014) and in San Francisco de Macoris province, a new locality record extending the species' distribution (S. Inchaustegui pers. comm. 2015). but there are occasional reports of sightings made by local people (S.J. Inchaustegui pers. comm. 2015). In Haiti, the species is known with confidence from only a single locality despite intensive surveys and is considered very rare here (S.B. Hedges pers. comm. 2016).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: This is presumed to be a burrowing species that occurs in mesic lowland broadleaf forest, dry forest, banana groves and cacao plantations (Henderson and Powell 2009). The captive longevity record is 11 years., but this was taken at a time when the captive husbandry requirements for these species were poorly understood. Based on captive specimens it appears that sexual maturity is reached at 3–4 years of age. A conservative estimate of generation time based on the known captive longevity record and age of sexual maturity would be 7 years. However, it is probable that once more data is collected this figure will be significantly larger. McGinnity (pers. comm. 2003) believes these animals are long lived (25–30 years, maybe longer), but that this may not be established for a very long time.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): This species is threatened by loss of habitat, especially deforestation for agricultural activities (planting crops and creating pastures). This species is killed by local people who mistakenly consider these lizards to be venomous (the species reportedly has significance in the Voodoo religion). Lizards are also killed by dogs, cats and mongooses. The introduction and spread of the mongoose in Hispaniola, combined with habitat alteration, are most likely the proximate causes for the recent precipitous decline in giant species of <i>Celestus</i> (Powell and Henderson 2003).</p>
Birds		



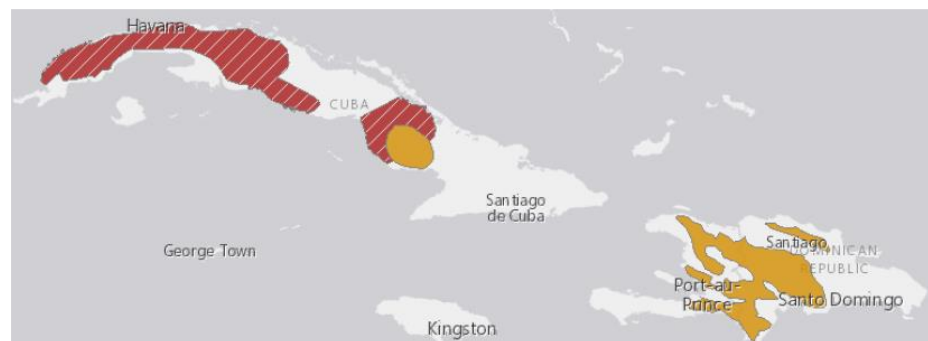
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
<i>Amazona ventralis</i> (Hispaniolan Parrot)	Vulnerable, Hispaniola endemic	<p>Justification: This species is considered Vulnerable because anecdotal evidence suggests that there has been a rapid population reduction. The size of the population and the exact extent of the decline are unclear, and clarification may lead to the species being reclassified as Near Threatened.</p> <p>Range Description: <i>Amazona ventralis</i> is endemic to Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) and the associated islands of Grande Cayemite, Gonâve, Beata and Saona (AOU 1998). Introduced populations are established in Puerto Rico (to U.S.A.), and St Croix and St Thomas in the Virgin Islands (to U.S.A.) (AOU 1998). It was common on Hispaniola but declined significantly during the 20th century. By the 1930s, it was mainly restricted to the interior mountains, where it remains locally fairly common in suitable habitat, particularly within several major forest reserves (Juniper and Parr 1998, Raffaele et al. 1998). Elsewhere, it is now uncommon, rare or absent. The introduced population in Puerto Rico numbers several hundred and is apparently increasing (Juniper and Parr 1998).</p> <p>There are no new data on population trends, but the species is suspected to be declining rapidly, as a result of hunting, habitat loss and trapping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes - Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) - km²: 99000 - Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Yes - Number of Locations: 11-100 - Upper elevation limit (metres): 1500 - Number of mature individuals: 6000-15000 <p>Habitat and Ecology: It inhabits a variety of wooded habitats, from arid palm-savannah to pine and montane humid forest, up to and slightly above 1,500 m (Juniper and Parr 1998). It frequently forages in cultivated lands (AOU 1998), such as banana plantations and maize fields (Collar 1997a). Breeding is known from February to May, but prospecting pairs have been seen in mid-April, suggesting that the season may extend further into the year (Collar 1997a, Juniper and Parr 1998, G. M. Kirwan in litt. 1998). Nests are situated in tree-cavities, and sometimes dead tree-stumps (Collar 1997a, Juniper and Parr 1998, G. M. Kirwan in litt. 1998).</p>



Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Major Threat(s): Agricultural conversion and charcoal production have destroyed most suitable habitat. It is also persecuted as a crop-pest, hunted for food and trapped for the local and formerly at least, international cage-bird trade (Juniper and Parr 1998). Trapping of adults and robbing nests for chicks to supply the local pet trade is a particular concern because in some areas most families own a parrot, and these only live a few years before they have to be replaced (G. Woolmer in litt. 2005, T. White in litt. 2012). Moreover, nest-robbing activities frequently result in destruction of the nest cavity or nest tree, further exacerbating loss of nesting habitat to other causes (T. White in litt. 2012).</p> <p>Conservation Actions Underway: CITES Appendix II. An education strategy with community participation has been launched to protect the species (Vásquez et al. 1995). In 1997-1998, 49 captive-reared birds were released and radio-tracked in Parque del Este, Dominican Republic (Vilella et al. 1999). The Loma Charco Azul Biological Reserve, created in 2009, holds populations of the species. Also, recent public education and outreach work, including some enforcement actions, have taken place in several communities surrounding the Parque Nacional Jaragua, near the border with Haiti. In January 2012 there was also a release of 10 captive-reared parrots which had been confiscated as young chicks from nest poachers. These chicks were reared and rehabilitated at the Parque Zoológico Nacional, and successfully released on the grounds of the zoological park (T. White in litt. 2012).</p> <p>Conservation Actions Proposed: Assess the current size of the population. Establish a comprehensive monitoring programme. Determine the extent of remaining habitat. Determine the impact of the various threats. Enforce the laws and regulations protecting this species and its habitat (Snyder et al. 2000). Encourage better bird-keeping practices to reduce the demand on wild birds and develop a captive breeding programme. Educate public regarding negative impact of native pet trade in the Dominican Republic (T. White in litt. 2012).</p>
Corvus leucognaphalus (<u>White-necked Crow</u>)	Vulnerable, Hispaniolan endemic	<p>Justification: This species has declined rapidly since the early 1980s, and the population and range are now small, fragmented and continuing to decline. It may decline more rapidly in the future owing to the westward spread of Pearly-eyed Thrasher Margarops fuscata and therefore deserves to be monitored closely. It consequently qualifies as Vulnerable.</p>

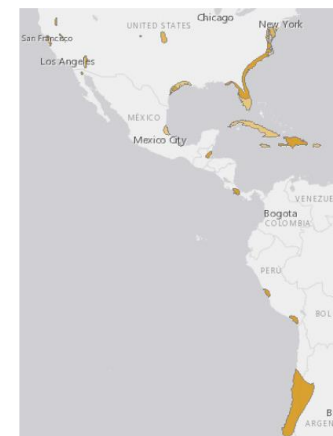
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: <i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i> is now confined to Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the offshore islands of Gonâve, Saona and Vache (Raffaele et al. 1998, T. Brooks in litt. 2000). It was once abundant on Puerto Rico (to USA), but was last recorded there in 1977 (R. Rodriguez in litt. 2007). On Hispaniola, it was considered locally common even in the early 1980s, but there has been a subsequent population decline (to less than 10,000 individuals) and range contraction. Sizeable populations are now restricted to Los Haitises and Jaragua National Parks, and the Sierra de Baoruco in the Dominican Republic, and it remains quite common on Île-à-Vache (T. Brooks in litt. 2000).</p>  <p>Population: The population is estimated to number 2,500-9,999 individuals based on an assessment of known records, descriptions of abundance and range size. This is consistent with recorded population density estimates for congeners or close relatives with a similar body size, and the fact that only a proportion of the estimated Extent of Occurrence is likely to be occupied. This estimate is equivalent to 1,667-6,666 mature individuals, rounded here to 1,500-7,000 mature individuals.</p> <p>Trend Justification: There are no new data on population trends; however, the species is still suspected to be declining rapidly, and may do so more rapidly in the future owing to the westward spread of the Pearly-eyed Thrasher.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It inhabits lowland and montane wooded regions, where it probably favours old, mature forest (Madge and Burn 1993). It is intolerant of degraded habitats or areas opened up by forest clearance (Madge and Burn 1993). The diet is mainly fruit and seeds, but also vertebrates and large insects (Raffaele et al. 1998). It nests high in large trees or palms between the end of February and May (Madge and Burn 1993, Wiley 2006).</p> <p>Major Threat(s): The extinction of this species on Puerto Rico, and the more recent decline on Hispaniola, are attributed to habitat loss for timber and agricultural conversion, and hunting for food and as a crop pest. However, the species tolerates degraded habitat and it is probable that the Pearly-eyed Thrasher <i>Margarops fuscatus</i>, a nest predator which spreads into degraded areas and has recently arrived on Dominican Republic and is established at Los Haitises National Park, contributed to the extinction of the crow on Puerto Rico and may accelerate its decline on Hispaniola (Wiley 2006).</p>


Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
<i>Corvus palmarum</i> (Palm Crow)	Near Threatened. Cuba; Dominican Republic; Haiti	<p>Justification: This species is classified as Near Threatened because it has a moderately small range in which habitat degradation and hunting are causing it to decline; it almost meets the requirements for listing as threatened under criterion B1ab(iii,v).</p> <p>Range Description: This species constitutes two races, the nominate was formerly widespread in wooded areas from the lowlands to the mountains on Hispaniola (Garrido et al. 1997); however it has decreased and is now localised although not uncommon (Madge and Burn 1993) in Sierra de Baoruco, Isla Cabritos and the Cordillera Central of the Dominican Republic, and only remains locally common in the Massif de la Selle (Madge and Burn 1993, Dávalos and Brooks 2001) and in the northern pine belt of Haiti (Latta et al. 2006). The Cuban race <i>minutus</i> has a very restricted range (Garrido et al. 1997, Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000). It is rare and local (Madge and Burn 1993), with the only recent records being from five 'municipios' south of Camagüey city in south-central Camagüey province (P. Regalado in litt. 2007). The five municipalities holding the species in Camagüey province in order of importance are: Najasa, Jimaguayú, Vertientes, Santa Cruz and Camagüey city (Regalado in press). In Najasa, it is locally quite common (Madge and Burn 1993, A. Kirkconnell in litt. 1999), but although it has undergone historic declines (A. Mitchell in litt. 1998) surveys suggest that it remained stable between 2000-2006 (P. Regalado in litt. 2007). Although it has also been recorded from Pinar del Rio provinces (La Manaja, Los Acostas and El Francisco), there has only been one (undocumented) report from this area within the last 50 years (Kirkconnell et al. 2004). The species is historically known from Pan Valley, at Guajibon and in the Vinales Valley (Pinar del Rio province); Yaguaramas, near Cienfuegos; in the Trinidad Valley; and in the Sierra de Banao (Sancti Spiritus province) (Kirkconnell et al. 2004). It is thought to have had a wider distribution in Camagüey province in the past, occupying municipalities in the north: Cubitas, Minas and Guáimaro (Regalado in press).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: On Hispaniola, birds are usually seen in small to medium-sized groups, foraging on the ground or in trees for fruit, seeds, insects, snails and lizards (Raffaele et al. 1998) and, in Haiti, it has even been recorded around local food markets (T. M. Brooks in litt. 2000). In Cuba the species is now known only from lowland cultivation with scattered groups of Royal Palms <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Madge and Burn 1993, P. Regalado in prep. 2016). Nests are located in stands of tall palms (Madge and Burn 1993), with breeding from March-July (Raffaele et al. 1998, A.</p>

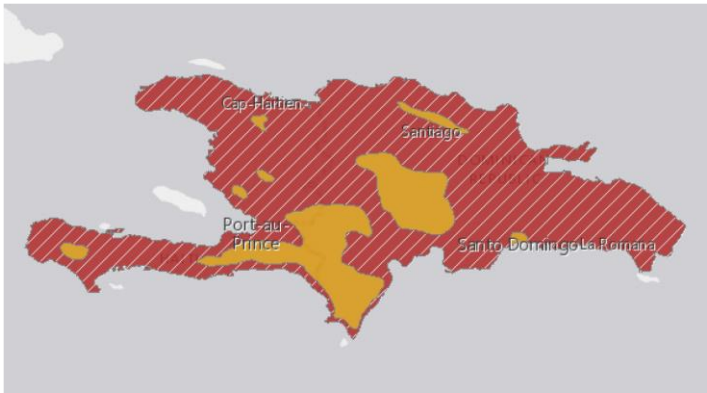


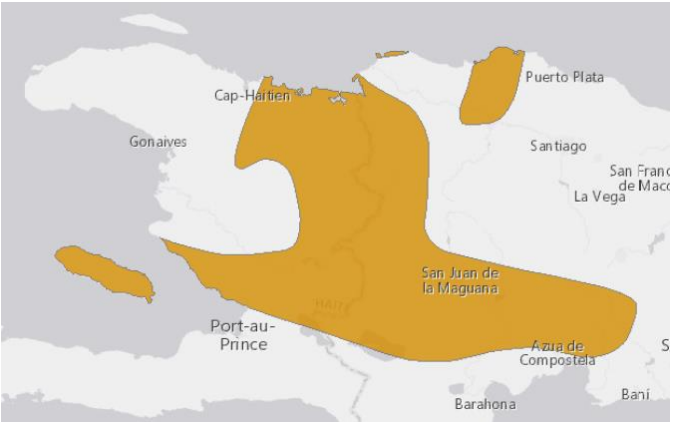
Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Kirkconnell in litt. 1999, Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000). It roosts communally, including with <i>C. nasicus</i> where the two occur together (P. Regalado in litt. 2007).</p> <p>Major Threat(s): On Hispaniola its decline is a result of widespread forest clearance for agriculture and probably also hunting for food (it is reputedly a delicacy) and sport (Madge and Burn 1993, Latta et al. 2006). It is more abundant on Haiti where gun ownership is lower (Latta et al. 2006). In Cuba, although partial clearance of dense forest may not have affected the species, the intensive clearance of Royal Palm (in which the species nests) for agriculture and livestock grazing may be causing declines and local extirpation, such as in Camagüey province (P. Regalado in litt. 2007). Housing developments have replaced much suitable habitat, and human disturbance of breeding sites and foraging areas may present a further threat (P. Regalado in litt. 2007). The species is extremely intolerant of humans and now lives in municipalities with the lowest human population densities (P. Regalado in prep. 2016). Competition with Cuban Crow <i>C. nasicus</i>, since habitat destruction has resulted in the overlap of their ranges, was thought to be a potential threat (A. Mitchell in litt. 1998), but it has since been suggested that the two species occupy different niches (P. Regalado in litt. 2007).</p> <p>Conservation and Research Actions Proposed: Ensure the effective protection of habitat in national parks. Discourage the clearance of native forest for agriculture. Afford protection to the species and enforce this protection to discourage hunting. Monitor the species and investigate the effect of hunting on populations. Support efforts to create an ecological station at Najasa in order to implement conservation actions for this and other key species in collaboration with local communities and regional authorities (P. Regalado in litt. 2007).</p>
Laterallus jamaicensis <u>Black Rail</u>		<p>Justification: This poorly known species is believed to be declining at a moderately rapid rate and consequently it is classified as Near Threatened (del Hoyo et al. 1996).</p>



Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> is widespread, but very local, in fresh and saline marshes, wet meadows and savanna in North, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. The nominate race occurs on the east coast of USA, with sporadic records inland to Colorado and Minnesota (but no confirmed nesting since 1932). It is very local in north-east Mexico, Belize, Guatemala (only in 1903), Costa Rica, Panama (only in 1963), and has recently been recorded in Honduras (R. Gallardo in litt. 2013). It is locally rare in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, but mainly a winter visitor on Jamaica and Cuba. It was probably extirpated as a breeder from Puerto Rico (to USA) by introduced mongooses and is now extremely rare in winter. It is recorded as a non-breeder in the Virgin Islands (to USA). There is one recent record from north Brazil. The race <i>coturniculus</i> is very local in south-west USA, irregularly to north-west Mexico (one recent record). The race <i>murivagans</i> occurs at few coastal marshes in central Peru. The race <i>salinasi</i> is rare and local in south Peru to central Chile and adjacent parts of west-central Argentina. It may occur (doubtful race <i>pygmaeus</i>) in the Colombian East Andes. In USA, most populations declined drastically in the 20th century, and the breeding range seriously contracted.</p> <p>Trend Justification: This poorly known species is facing a number of serious threats which are thought to be causing declines in many parts of its range. The number of recent records suggest it is extremely scarce or no longer occurs in a number of former areas. There is anecdotal information to suggest that declines have occurred along the Atlantic coast of the US for the past 20 years due to loss of coastal breeding habitat, particularly in the Chesapeake bay region where the species is considered to have seen a big decline in occupied sites over the past 10 years (N. Roach in litt. 2016). The overall population is suspected to be declining at a moderately rapid rate.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It inhabits fresh and saline marshes, wet meadows and savanna. It occupies marshes with shallower water than other rallids and requires some tall vegetation to escape into. Feeds on terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates. Uses impoundments (managed wetlands) to forage and nest (Nicolette & Barrett 2015).</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Continued massive degradation of wetlands habitats give cause for concern. In parts of its range it is threatened by pollution, drought, wildfires, groundwater removal, changing water levels, grazing and agricultural expansion (Eddleman et al. 1994, Taylor and van Perlo 1998).</p>
Patagioenas leucocephala <u>(White-crowned Pigeon)</u>	Near Threatened	<p>Justification: This species is classified as Near Threatened because although it has quite a wide range, it is restricted to low-lying areas where deforestation and habitat degradation are most intense. Together with hunting pressure, this is thought to be causing a moderately rapid population reduction.</p>





Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Range Description: <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i> is found primarily in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica and Antigua. It breeds in smaller numbers in Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti), Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (to USA), the Virgin Islands (to UK), San Andres (Colombia), Isla de Providencia and the Corn Islands (Nicaragua), Cayman Islands, Anguilla (to UK), St Barthelemy (to France), and more rarely on St Martin and Guadeloupe (to France) (Bancroft and Bowman 2001). Populations extend west along the Caribbean coasts of Yucatan Mexico, Belize, Honduras and north-west Panama. It reaches the USA only in the Florida Keys and the southern tip of mainland Florida (del Hoyo et al. 1997, Bancroft and Bowman 2001).</p>  <p>Habitat and Ecology: In Florida, the Bahamas, the coastal Yucatan islets and the Lesser Antilles it requires isolated offshore mangrove islets with limited disturbance for breeding, for feeding it flies to humid evergreen or semi-deciduous hardwood forests on adjacent mainland areas (Bancroft and Bowman 2001, Gibbs et al. 2001). Elsewhere it generally occupies lower-lying forest habitats (Gibbs et al. 2001).</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Degradation of foraging habitat is a threat to this species (del Hoyo et al. 1997). In Florida removal of poisonwood <i>Metopium toxiferum</i>, which can cause severe human dermatitis, affects the species as it feeds on the poisonwood's fruit (Bancroft and Bowman 2001, Gibbs et al. 2001). <i>P. leucocephala</i> is an important game species through much of its range, and although hunting regulations in the Bahamas have been changed, illegal hunting seems to be a threat (Bancroft and Bowman 2001). Collision with man-made objects is a major source of mortality in Florida, and pesticide use and human impact may also have detrimental effects (Bancroft and Bowman 2001).</p> <p>Conservation Actions Proposed: Protect important breeding islets. Ensure protection of low-lying forests on larger islands where the species forages. Discourage removal of poisonwood where possible in Florida. Enforce hunting laws. Take measures to reduce collision with man-made objects. Educational programs that encourage people to plant native, fruit-producing trees in the Florida Keys should be enacted. Investigate the effects of pesticide use on the species. Monitor key populations throughout the species range.</p>
<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i> (Hispaniolan)	Vulnerable: Hispaniola endemic	This species has a small and fragmented range and population, which continues to decline as a result of habitat loss and persecution. It consequently qualifies as Vulnerable.

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
Parakeet) = Aratinga chloroptera		<p>Geographic range: <i>Psittacara chloroptera</i> occurs in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. It is now generally rare with isolated populations in the Cordillera Central, Sierra de Baoruco and the suburbs of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (S. Latta in litt. 1998). Its status in Haiti is unclear. It has been suggested that it may be extinct in Haiti (Juniper and Parr 1998), and the species was not recorded in the previously inhabited La Viste National Park in 2000 (Dávalos and Brooks 2001), but there are also claims that it is common in the Massif de la Selle and la Citadelle area of the Massif du Nord (Raffaele et al. 1998).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of mature individuals: 1500-7000 - Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes - Population severely fragmented: Yes - No. of subpopulations: 2-100 <p>Habitat and Ecology: It inhabits all kinds of natural habitat from montane forest to arid lowland forest, palm-savannah and open woodland, and ranges into agricultural land and second growth (Juniper and Parr 1998). It occupies a wide altitudinal range from the lowlands to 3,000 m (Juniper and Parr 1998). Nesting takes place in tree-cavities or arboreal termite nests (Juniper and Parr 1998).</p> <p>Movement patterns: Not a Migrant</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Habitat loss and persecution as a crop-pest are the greatest threats to this species. It is exploited for local and international trade, but only 12 wild-caught individuals were reported in international trade in 1991-1995 (Snyder et al. 2000).</p> <p>Conservation Actions Underway: CITES Appendix II. In the Dominican Republic, it is legally protected against hunting and trapping, but this legislation is not adequately enforced (Snyder et al. 2000). An education strategy with community participation has been launched for the protection of this species (Vásquez et al. 1995). Interactions between this species and Olive-throated Parakeet <i>Aratinga nana</i> (because of the recent increase in numbers of <i>A. nana</i> in the Sierra de Baoruco [S. Latta in litt. 1998]) are being investigated (Anon. 2007). A volunteer parrot protection group is to be set up and damaged nest cavities refurbished (Anon. 2007).</p> 

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Conservation Actions Proposed: Clarify the status of the species in Haiti. Study ecology and breeding success to determine natural limiting factors. Enforce existing legislation in the Dominican Republic.</p>
<p><i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i> (Least Pauraque)</p>	<p>Near Threatened, Hispaniolan endemic</p>	<p>Justification: Although this species is very poorly known, its population is believed to be moderately small and declining owing to habitat loss and degradation. Its small range is, however, not yet severely fragmented or restricted to few locations. For these reasons it has been classified as Near Threatened.</p> <p>Range Description: <i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i> is found in central and west Dominican Republic (particularly on the north slope of the Sierra de Baoruco and between Oviedo and Pedernales), Haiti (between Arcahaie and Montruis north of Port-au-Prince) and, at least formerly, was numerous on Ile de la Gonâve (Raffaele et al. 1998). It is thought to be generally rare, although it can be locally common and is possibly under-recorded (Cleere and Nurney 1998, Raffaele et al. 1998). Surveys at Las Cruces, Sierra de Bahoruco, in March 1996 revealed 4.5 birds/km², essentially unchanged from 4.8 birds/km² during 1976 surveys in the same area.</p> <p>Population: This species is suspected to have a moderately small population based upon its apparent rarity and the limited availability of suitable habitat. It is placed in the band 10,000-19,999 individuals, equating to 6,667-13,333 mature individuals, rounded here to 6,000-15,000 mature individuals. The species is suspected to be declining at a slow to moderate rate across much of its range, owing to habitat destruction (S. Latta in litt. 2006).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: It is found in arid or semi-arid lowlands, especially scrubby woodland, and also broadleaf, pine or mixed forest up to 800 m (Cleere and Nurney 1998). Perches inconspicuously by day on branches close to the ground. Crepuscular and nocturnal, calling at night.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Habitat destruction and introduced predators are thought to threaten the species (Raffaele et al. 1998).</p> 
Mammals		
<p><i>Chilonatalus micropus</i> (Cuban)</p>	<p>Near threatened</p>	<p>Listed as Near Threatened because historically only 15 caves (locations) are used by the species, and there is great pressure on them which is causing a population decline but at a rate of less than 30% over the past 10 years. Almost qualifies as threatened under criterion A2c.</p>

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation	
Lesser Funnel-eared Bat)		<p>Range Description: This species is known from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Providencia Islands (Colombia) (Simmons, 2005).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: This bat is an obligate cave roosting species. Its biology is poorly known. It is insectivorous. A female with an embryo was caught in December; and two lactating females were found in July (Genoways et al., 2005). 15 to 17 caves used by the species in Cuba.</p>	
Lasiurus minor <u>Minor Red Bat</u>	Vulnerable	<p>Justification: Minor Red Bat has a small geographic range, occurs in less than 15 localities in only three Caribbean islands (Puerto Rico, Bahamas and Hispaniola). The species is affected by major threats like deforestation or decline in habitat quality, both of them associated to rapid expansion of human settlements. It is also highly susceptible to the impact of hurricanes. Habitat loss has had a direct effect on its populations, and it is suspected a past population reduction >30% and low population density in the past three generations (18 years; Pacifici et al. 2013). For this reason, the species is listed as Vulnerable.</p> <p>Range Description: This species occurs in Bahamas, Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti), and Puerto Rico (Simmons 2005).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: This species is solitary. It rests among the leaves of trees and does not take shelter in tree hollows, buildings, or caves. This bat is a swift flier but not highly manoeuvrable, consequently, it typically forages in open areas (above the canopy, in woodland open areas, and along forest edges). It is insectivorous, its diet has not been studied in detail. Some faecal pellets examined contained moths, winged termites, and flying ants (Rodríguez-Duran and Kunz 2001, Gannon et al. 2005). A lactating female with three pups was captured in Puerto Rico during the month of June (Rodríguez-Durán 1999).</p>	

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
		<p>Major Threat(s): Higher rates of deforestation associated to human population growth is especially serious in Haiti but also on western Dominican Republic. Loss of forests is a direct threat to species that roost in tree foliage, like <i>L. minor</i>. In addition, these islands are usually affected by severe weather, including seasonal hurricanes.</p>
<p><i>Natalus major</i> (Hispaniolan Greater Funnel-eared Bat)</p>	Near threatened	<p>Listed as Near Threatened because, although the species is still reasonably widely distributed, it is dependent upon a highly fragile and threatened habitat (caves with very specific requirements). Given the current threats to these caves, and the fact that they seem to be increasing in recent years, it could qualify as Vulnerable under criterion A3c, due to a suspected population decline in the future - it is suspected that within the next three generations (approximately 17 years), the population decline will be 20-25%.</p> <p>Population: <i>Natalus major</i> is known from 30 localities of which at least 10 have been roost sites, nine of them caves and one a large hollow tree (Timm and Genoways 2003). The caves where <i>N. major</i> has been found range from small to very large, are always humid, and often contain hot chambers and bodies of water. The species roosts in loose groups of less than 10 to more than 50 individuals, occupying areas of low ceilings or cave walls; roosting colonies may reach a few hundred individuals (Tejedor 2011). It may be locally common in specific areas (Hoyt and Baker 1980).</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: This species is found throughout dry areas. <i>Natalus major</i> has been found almost exclusively in caves, the exception being one report of nine individuals (2 females and 7 males) found roosting inside a large hollow tree in semiarid lowlands in the northern Dominican Republic (Timm and Genoways 2003). Its delicate wing membrane is subject to rapid dehydration; thus, this species probably requires caves with relative humidity for day time roosts. There is no reproductive information available (Hoyt and Baker 1980). It is insectivorous (Nowak 1999). It probably forages in rather cluttered vegetation and over relatively small home ranges (Tejedor et al. 2004).</p> <p>Major Threat(s): Some of the caves where the species is known to roost are subject to modification for touristic activities, as well as for mining exploitation in Dominican Republic (Inchaustegui, pers. comm.). Other known threats come from access to caves for Guano extraction, or mining of caves for material construction (Rodriguez-Duran and Turvey, pers. comm.). This kind of disturbance can affect the suitability of caves for bats.</p> 
Insects		

Species	Status	Information of relevance to conservation
Battus zetides (Zetides Swallowtail)	Vulnerable: Hispaniola endemic	
Crustaceans		
Epilobocera haytensis	Vulnerable: Hispaniola endemic	<p>Justification: This species is listed as Vulnerable because its extent of occurrence is about 20,000 km², and because there is a continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat due to human induced degradation driven by human population increases and industrial and agrarian development. It is not found in a protected area.</p> <p>Range Description: Island of Hispaniola: found in both Haiti (Moline) and the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo near Paradis). Found in nearly all lowland rivers on Hispaniola.</p> <p>Major Threat(s): The major current and future threats to this species include human-induced habitat loss/degradation and water pollution due to urbanization and the development of agriculture. Forest loss has been rapid and wide reaching in the Dominican Republic, with cover reduced from 75% to 14% between 1920 and 1981 (Brothers 1997). This deterioration has continued, and is greatest at lower altitudes.</p> 
Plants		
Albizia leonardii	Vulnerable, endemic	<p>Range Description: North-west of Haiti</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: A small tree, localised in dry thickets.</p>
Antirhea radiata	Vulnerable	<p>Range Description: Occurring in central and eastern parts of Cuba and in the province of Pinar del Río, and also Hispaniola.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: A tree of montane rainforest and submontane semi-deciduous forest.</p>
Senna domingensis	Vulnerable	<p>Range Description: Known in Cuba from a single locality in the coastal areas of Daiquirí, Santiago de Cuba province. The species is more widespread and more common in Hispaniola.</p> <p>Habitat and Ecology: This small tree occurs infrequently in dry evergreen shrubwood and shrubland on limestone.</p>

Additional Annex B. **Cumulative dry matter yields (kg ha⁻¹) of marketable products harvested in five different cocoa production systems in Bolivia from 2009 to 2013¹⁸¹.**

	Cocoa beans full stock yields* (2011–2013)				Cocoa beans current stock yields† (2011–2013)				Plantain bunches (2009–2011)				Banana bunches (2012–2013)				Diversified grains‡ (2009–2013)		Diversified fruits and tubers§ (2009–2013)		Total (current stock yields 2009–2013)			
Factor																								
	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem
Post-hoc comparison of Crop diversity and Management practice analysis																								
AF	598 ^b	48	498 ^b	45			3568 ^a	902			8036 ^a	841	–	–	–	–					12 101 ^a	1720		
MONO	1012 ^a	155	756 ^a	110			3874 ^a	921			0 ^b	0	–	–	–	–					4630 ^b	1002		
CONV	1009 ^A	157	767 ^A	109			4469 ^A	930			4478 ^A	1738	–	–	–	–					9714 ^A	1914		
ORG	601 ^B	45	487 ^B	38			2972 ^A	802			3558 ^A	1496	–	–	–	–					7017 ^A	1940		
ANOVA of Crop diversity and Management practice analysis																								
Source of variation	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	–	–	–	–	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue
Crop diversity (D)	1	9	26.209	0.001	1	9	20.778	0.001	1	9	0.151	0.706	1	9	91.440	< 0.001	–	–	–	–	1	9	24.430	0.001
Management practice (M)	1	9	27.516	0.001	1	9	24.376	0.001	1	9	3.618	0.090	1	9	1.200	0.302	–	–	–	–	1	9	2.591	0.142
D × M	1	9	11.373	0.008	1	9	11.347	0.008	1	9	0.320	0.585	1	9	1.200	0.302	–	–	–	–	1	9	0.076	0.789
Land preparation	1	2	5.467	0.144	1	2	4.000	0.184	1	2	17.835	0.052	1	2	0.610	0.517	–	–	–	–	1	2	7.870	0.107
Post-hoc comparison of System analysis																								
	Mean	sem	Mean	sem			Mean	sem			Mean	sem			Mean	sem	Mean	sem	Mean	sem			Mean	sem
AF CONV	658 ^b	53	542 ^b	53			4093 ^a	1410			8957 ^a	853	–	–	–	–					13 592 ^a	2183		
AF ORG	538 ^b	74	453 ^b	73			3042 ^b	1275			7115 ^a	1'416	–	–	–	–					10 610 ^{ab}	2749		
MONO CONV	1360 ^a	173	991 ^a	139			4845 ^a	1398			–	–	–	–	–	–					5837 ^c	1521		
MONO ORG	665 ^b	35	521 ^b	26			2903 ^b	1172			–	–	–	–	–	–					3424 ^c	1183		
SAFS	239 ^c	30	195 ^c	34			1230 ^b	795			99 ^b	99	1'750	104	5'118	562					8392 ^b	796		
ANOVA of System analysis																								
Source of variation	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue	–	–	–	–	numDf	denDf	Fvalue	pvalue
System	4	12	34.969	< 0.001	4	12	30.905	< 0.001	4	12	3.551	0.039	4	12	35.115	< 0.001	–	–	–	–	4	12	8.617	0.002
Land preparation	1	2	5.079	0.153	1	2	3.978	0.184	1	2	14.645	0.062	1	2	0.713	0.487	–	–	–	–	1	2	7.663	0.101

¹⁸¹ Cocoa and total system yields of organic and conventional agroforestry vs. monoculture systems in a long-term field trial in Bolivia. By M. Schneider, C. Andres, G. Trujillo, F. Alcon, P. Amurrio, E. Pérez, F. Weibel and J. Milz. Experimental Agriculture, Volume 53, Issue 3 July 2017, pp. 351-374

