



CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 6

Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9777

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation

Countries

Haiti

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

FAO

Executing Partner Type

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Certification - International Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Species, Threatened Species, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Communications, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Targeted Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries, Livelihoods

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

84In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

587,761.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-4_P9	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management	GET	5,299,540.00	40,596,426.00
LD-1_P1	Outcome 1.2: Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained	GET	443,712.00	3,398,997.00
LD-3_P4	Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs	GET	443,712.00	3,398,997.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,186,964.00	47,394,420.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes with globally significant biodiversity in the North and North East Departments of Haiti

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1: Creation of enabling conditions for application and scaling-up of landscape management model	Technical Assistance	1.1 Harmonized 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), indicated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 30,120 ha 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 · 3,500 ha prioritised in land use plans across the project 	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Region-wide framework for harmonizing interventions in relation to the promotion of sustainable production and management systems 	GET	1,911,580.00	11,932,599.00

area for protective management and restoration as forest cover
 Actions of national, regional and local institutions covering different sectors across the landscape respond to region-wide framework

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

- Systems for environmental monitoring and information management at landscape level established and operationalised in Department and Commune governments (including Commune Agricultural Offices), permitting management of landscapes in favour of environmental benefits to respond adaptively to evolving social, economic and environmental conditions
- Consolidation of the capacities of producer cooperatives/federations for monitoring the compliance of their member producers with environmental management and traceability standards

1.2

32 communities (covering 51,200 ha) in 16 communes, with improved mechanisms for natural resource governance

1.3

· **2,475 ha of cacao plantations and 100 ha of coffee plantations in the overall project area certified** under certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD

- 5 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) for a post COVID-19 recovery

1.2. Socially- and institutionally sustainable mechanisms for governance in support of tree-rich production systems for a post COVID-19 recovery:

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

Community-based organisations 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

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

- Coherent framework for Government support to integrating producers into

markets that favour sustainable production

- Branding of agroforestry products in order to exploit market niches among environmentally-concerned consumers, proposed and supported based on site-specific contributions to species and ecosystems
- Local and national value chains strengthening for a post COVID-19 recovery

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

2: Conservation compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics	Technical Assistance	2.1 · 4,740 farmers apply and maintain modifications to their farms as a result of knowledge gained through participation in Farmer Field Schools	2.1 Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance: · Mechanisms for the generation and transfer of knowledge on the application of tree-based systems generating multiple environmental benefits for a post COVID-19 recovery	GET	2,528,000.00	26,291,522.00
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- 7,500 farming families with **improved access to reliable sources of technical support** for the application of sustainable production systems for a post COVID-19 recovery

- **Improved management of agroforests** 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 ecosystem services:
 - 5,040 ha of cacao agroforests
 - 30 ha of coffee agroforests
 - 630 ha of home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry
- **Increase in net carbon balance** of 782,001 tCO_{2eq} as a result of reduced loss

Technical guidelines and extension materials developed on management practices for BD-friendly tree-based production systems, which provide for the ecological requirements of priority BD specific to the target localities and uptake of the materials supported.

2.2 Improved financing mechanisms for tree-based production systems

- Analysis and guidance materials on creditworthiness of businesses related to tree-based production systems
- Tree-based businesses with capacities to take on and manage finance Credit packages developed and offered by diverse financing sources

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

of tree-rich production systems, and enrichment of tree cover on agricultural and forest lands
 138 ha of **deforested land restored to forest, and forested land with improved tree cover**, favouring the delivery of multiple environmental benefits

· Producer organisations, businesses and cooperatives with strengthened capacities for identifying favourable market opportunities and gaining access to certification systems
 Improved capacities for adding value to the products of trees and tree-based management systems

2.2

75 families with businesses based on sustainable production systems, with **improved access to reliable sources of financial support**

2.3

• 225 ha of cacao plantations and 100 ha of coffee plantations in the overall project area certified under certification schemes with requirements that coincide with those of target BD

2.4

22,458 families (men and women) with increased levels of household income as

a result of the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes

3: Knowledge management and learning	Technical Assistance	<p>Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to guide adaptive management, collate and share lessons, in support of upscaling, indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of project indicators measured as stipulated in M&E plan, with results being fed back into project management decisions - 5 other projects incorporating project approaches in their operations <p>75% of members in key stakeholder categories with adequate knowledge and understanding of project objectives, concepts, principles and progress</p>	<p>3.1 Knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy to ensure that lessons learned are incorporated in project management and scaled up elsewhere</p> <p>3.2 Communication strategy</p> <p>3.3 Monitoring and evaluation strategy, to ensure that the project is managed in an informed, adaptive and effective manner</p>	GET	1,452,767.00	6,913,425.00
Sub Total (\$)					5,892,347.00	45,137,546.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	294,617.00	2,256,874.00
Sub Total(\$)	294,617.00	2,256,874.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	6,186,964.00	47,394,420.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	Interamerican Development Bank	Loan	43,479,737.00
GEF Agency	United Nations Development Programme	Grant	2,093,111.00
Donor Agency	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Grant	1,821,572.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)			47,394,420.00

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity		No	5,299,540	503,456
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation		No	887,424	84,305
Total Grant Resources(\$)						6,186,964.00	587,761.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required



PPG Amount (\$)

180,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

17,100

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity		No	101,827	9,674
FAO	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity		No	52,355	4,973
FAO	GET	Haiti	Land Degradation		No	25,818	2,453
Total Project Costs(\$)						180,000.00	17,100.00


Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
						

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	138.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	138.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	14113.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,700.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,575.00		

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Organic Certification: 2,575 ha

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,838.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	782011	0	0

Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0
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Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		782011		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2019		
Duration of accounting		5		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				

Duration of accounting

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		49,309		
Male		49,506		

Total	0	98815	0	0
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PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

1. No significant changes to the PIF.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

2. The anticipated AFD/GCF project in the proposed southern area of operation of the project has not materialized. Compounding this 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.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

3. An updated review during the PPG phase revealed that there are insufficient co-financing opportunities in the proposed southern area of operation for the project to operate effectively in an incremental manner, in accordance with GEF principles.

4. The project will therefore operate solely in the north of the country, but its area of operation there will be greater than that proposed in the PIF, covering 16 communes in the North and North-East Departments.

5. Given that there are no protected areas or other significant areas of intact habitat in the northern area of operation, the project will no longer include elements focused on buffer zone management. Its focus, instead, on connectivity in production landscapes, has a far wider replication potential given the highly modified condition of landscapes over much of Haiti.

6. The proposal in the PIF to strengthen "community-based systems... to provide adequate security of occupancy and use rights for the establishment of perennial-based production systems, despite poorly defined situation regarding formal land tenure" is no longer included: an extensive review of literature and community consultations suggest that in fact the definition of tenure is not a significant prerequisite for the establishment of trees.

7. The output proposed in the PIF of "Eligibility criteria, in the form of harmonized industry-wide environmental standards, with clear definitions of the corresponding management requirements to be adhered to by producers, refined for access to green value chains and certification systems, based on the ecological requirements of priority BD specific to the target localities..." has been eliminated. Studies of market conditions during the PPG phase suggest that, at least in the case of cacao, demand significantly outstrips supply (a "seller's market"), which means that there will be little incentive for private sector value chain actors to impose conditions on their suppliers.

8. The project will instead focus on (as proposed in the PIF) third-party certification schemes (which already have environmental criteria that are compatible with many of the conditions required by the target BD, and which have been shown to yield very favourable benefits for farmers), together with the development of knowledge and awareness among farmers of the benefits (in terms of income diversification, livelihood sustainability and resilience) of diversifying their production systems (with collateral benefits for BD), and ensuring the sustainable provision of technical and financial support to allow them to sustain and scale up these practices in the long term.

9. 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 this collaboration to include the improvement of the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the reforestation actions, and their compatibility with the local context and needs.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

10. In addition to the co-financing from the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) indicated in the PIF (the amount of which has been reviewed and is now significantly greater than that originally indicated), a major additional partnership has been identified in the form of the USAID-funded Restoration Project, which will operate over most of the area of operation of the project in the North and North-East Departments.

11. These arrangements with the IDB-funded PITAG programme and the USAID-funded Reforestation Project will constitute concrete partnership arrangements, which will involve the teams of the partner projects collaborating in real terms on the ground: these partnerships will allow the GEF project to contribute to the environmental and social sustainability of the impacts of these two partner projects, and to use them as vehicles for delivering environmental benefits at scale, in accordance with GEF incremental logic.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

12. 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. Further analyses of BD values and status in the north of the country, during the PPG phase, suggest that focusing only on the north will allow the generation of comparable levels of BD to those foreseen in the PIF: there are large numbers of globally threatened and binationally endemic species which have highly fragmented and isolated outlying areas of distribution in northern Haiti, and through the enrichment of the production landscape running along the northern slopes of the country the project will connect these, via a regional corridor, with their core populations in the neighbouring Dominican Republic. According to principles of island biogeography, this connectivity will significantly reduce the risk of local extinctions of these species, thereby helping to safeguard them against the eventual risk of complete extinction given their limited geographical ranges.

13. There have been the following changes in quantitative targets in relation to the PIF:

- The PIF target of “**6,000ha** identified and managed as biological corridors prioritized for connectivity-friendly production systems” has been increased to “**30,120 ha** 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”
- The PIF targets of “**3,000ha** of buffer zones with planning and management provisions for the stabilization of landscape-level threats to PAs” and “**500ha** identified for establishment of new PA(s), with initial consultations and feasibility studies, considering community-based low investment models” have been replaced by the target “**3,500 ha** prioritised in land use plans across the project area for protective management and restoration as forest cover”
- The PIF targets of “Increased area of shade coffee (**1,000ha**) and cacao (**1,000ha**) in the target localities managed in accordance with the generation of multiple environmental benefits” has been replaced by the targets “Improved management of agroforests 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 ecosystem services: **5,040 ha** of cacao agroforests, **30 ha** of coffee agroforests and **630 ha** of home gardens, annual cropping and grazing areas with agroforestry”.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

14. Two key innovative elements of the project are:

- Its application of a landscape-wide approach to the delivery of GEBs, that takes into account the landscape-level nature and spatial dynamics of the social and biological processes that determine environmental values, such as the need for connectivity of different kinds, and the indirect implications of land use and social changes in terms of landscape instability and pressures on natural resources.
- Its application of an integrated farming system and livelihood approach to the promotion of tree cover in productive landscapes, in order to maximize the likelihood of uptake and sustainability, and generate favourable outcomes in terms of gender equity and food security.

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

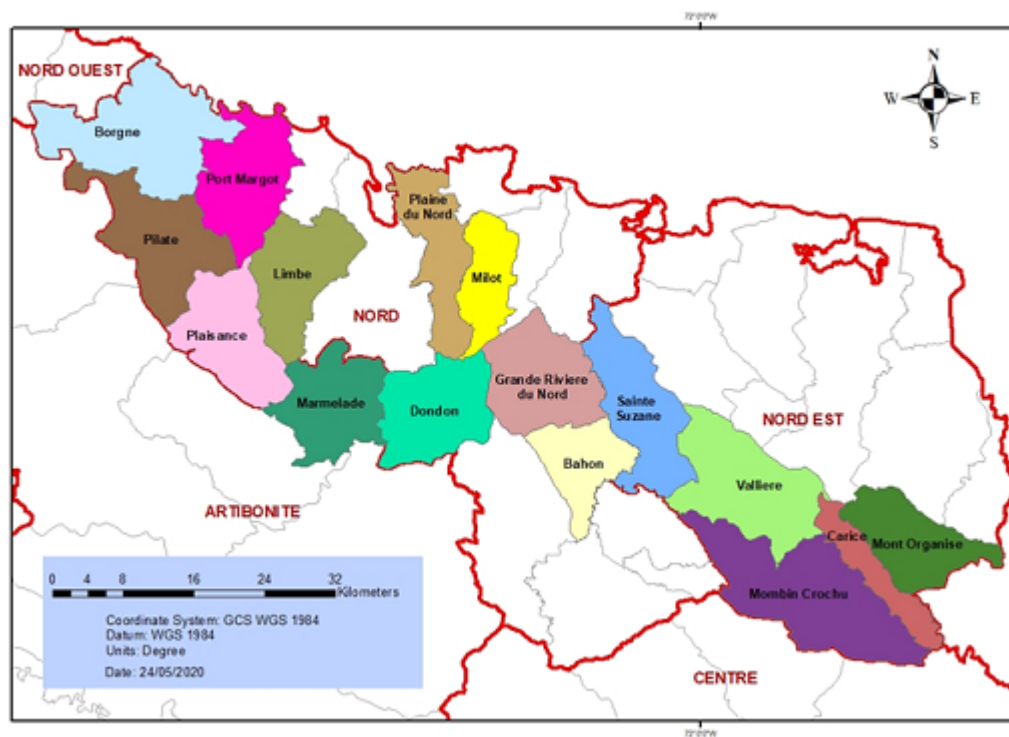
- Linking the conservation of forest cover to the application of production systems with proven social and economic viability and sustainability
- Strengthening socially-sustainable governance mechanisms to underpin the application of the proposed resource models
- Developing institutional capacities to ensure the continued provision of technical assistance to producers in the long term.

16. 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. This will be partly addressed 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.

17. 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 Massif de la Selle in the south-east, 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 will be achieved through a combination of audiovisual and printed dissemination materials, workshops/seminars, and visits by representatives of these entities to project pilots

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.





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

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please see file inserted at link below - Prodoc Annex O Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Documents	Title	Submitted
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	PIMS 5765 Annex O Stakeholder Engagement Plan 08	
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In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

18. A project inception workshop will be held during the first quarter of project implementation in which key stakeholders will participate in the validation of the results framework and of the proposed arrangements for project implementation and stakeholder participation. During PY1, the stakeholder and gender strategies developed during the PPG phase will be updated, validated and finalized, in the specific context of the target localities and in full consultation with the relevant project stakeholders.

19. 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.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

20. Project Document Annex P The Gender Analysis and Action Plan is uploaded at the link below.

Documents	Title	Submitted
	PIMS 5765 Annex P Gender Analysis and Action Plan	

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

4. Private Sector Engagement. Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

21. The private sector will be involved in the project as follows:

- The project will support actors along the whole length of the value chains for the products to be promoted through the project (produced in sustainably-managed BD-friendly production systems), strengthening linkages between value chain actors and supporting them in the development of branding and of market strategies, and in product placement. These actors will include local chambers of commerce, processing companies, trade intermediaries and retailers.
- The project will orient and strengthen the capacities of private sector service providers (including local technicians and professionals, and representatives of coffee and cocoa purchasing companies), in order to enable them to provide coffee and cacao farmers, and local value-adding businesses, with technical support in the long term.
- The project will work with national financial sector entities in order to increase the availability of financing options that meet the needs and conditions of small businesses involved in the production, processing and marketing of products from sustainably-managed BD-friendly farming systems.

5. Risk

#	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	The project will involve formulating mechanisms for scaling up investments and addressing financial gaps. This will guide: <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 / F AO / Project Team
2	Weaknesses in Political governance	High	Regular meetings with counterparts will be held to reduce risks of discontinuity and increase effectiveness of project monitoring Frequent workshop to sensitize the elected local and national officials to promote biodiversity and natural resources preservation Regular technical training organized for technical offi	Political and organizational	I=4 P=4	Project Officer

			cers to ensure continuity through political instability			
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, 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	Moderate	<p>Awareness-raising in private sector on the benefits of sound environmental management for ensuring reliability of product supply (under output 1.3, the 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>	Economic	I-3 P=3	Project Team

	industry-wide standards being undermined by non-compliant private sector actors.					
5	Variations or weakness in markets and value chains for target products	Moderate	<p>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 inclusion of diversified systems in the TA packages to be supported through the project.</p> <p>Complementary emphasis on non-market benefits such as provision of subsistence products, food security and CC resilience</p>	Economic and organizational	P=3	Project Team
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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[1], and to this end the project will invest in strengthening social and capital.</p>	Social and legal	P=3	Project Team / Ministry of Environment
*	The pandemic of COVID19 prevents travels which may impact the project implementation	Medium	Establish alternative implementation scenario with local association that might be able to execute the activities with no travel involved through the country.	Health and organizational	I= 3 P=3	Project Team / Ministry of Environment

on						
SESP RISKS						
7	The Project would potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender (SESP Risk 1, please see Annex F)	Moderate	<p>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:</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 in to 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>	Social	I = 3 P = 2	Project Team / Gender Specialist
8	The potential o	Moderate	Haiti is one of the countries most vulnerable to the i	Environ	I = 2	Project T

	utcomes of the Project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (SESP Risk 2, please see Annex F)		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.	-mental	P = 3	eam
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.	Environ-mental	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	Low	It is expected that “ <i>nature</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.	Environ-mental	I = 2 P = 1	UNDP / FAO / Project Team

	wet coffee mill ing to result in the release of organic polluta nts to water co urses if inadeq uately manage d). This releas e may lead to adverse impac ts to habitats a nd/or ecosyste ms (SESP Risk 4, please see An nex F)					
1 1	Potential child labour in prom oted agrofores try for coffee, cacao and ho me gardens (SESP Risk 5, please see An nex F).	Low	To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)	Social	I = 2 P = 2	UNDP / F AO / Proj ect Team
1 2	The Project wo uld potentially limit women's ability to use, d evelop and pro tect natural res ources, taking into account di fferent roles a nd positions of women and m en in accessin g environment al goods and s	Moderate	Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic an d productive roles has been carried out during the P PG phase and comprehensive Gender Assessment a nd Action Plan (GAPP) prepared accordingly. The GA AP has informed the design of the project activities, i ncluding a focus on a diversity of value chains, inclu ding support for household creole gardens in which women dominate, as well as support of fruit, and me dicinal plant value chains and the transformation of products (such as creating sweets with coconut usin g traditional methods), in which women can play a le ading role. As part of monitoring of the GAAP the foll owing indicators are included: - Percentage of participatory activities promoting pr	Social Environ -mental	I = 3 P = 2	Project T eam / Ge nder Spe cialist

	<p>ervices (SESP Risk 6, please see An nex F)</p>		<p>oduction in gardens, diversified and nutritious varieties, and crops for sale in domestic markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number/% of women and men participating in activities targeting commercialization of tree products, small-scale processing, transformation of products in to 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>			
1 3	<p>The Project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services (SESP Risk 7, please see Annex F)</p>	Low	<p>To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)</p>	Environmental	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	Project Team
1 4	<p>Risk to have any Project activities propose</p>	Low	<p>To be further assessed prior to project inception and captured in subsequent management plan(s)</p>	Environmental	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	Project Team

<p>... 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)</p>					
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[1] Land 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.

[1] Land 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.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

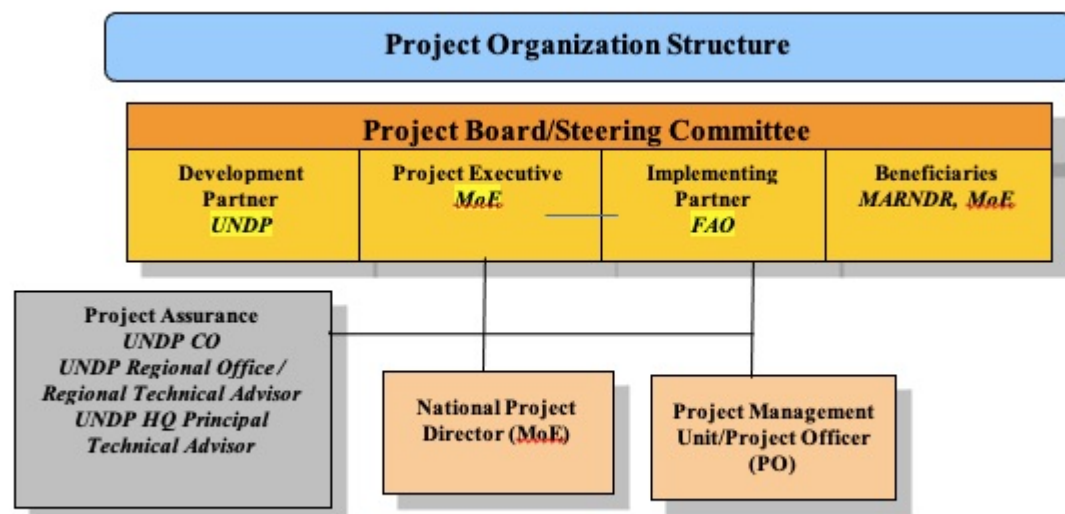
Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

1. 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 outputs, as set forth in this document. Implementation will be in accordance with UNDP's Agency Implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Haiti, and the Country Programme. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be project executive and beneficiary representative in this project, given its role in ensuring compliance with environmental standards and defining national territorial planning law and procedures, in coordination with other responsible entities.
2. FAO will act as Implementation partner for all outcomes of the project. 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 these Outcomes. The project document will be signed between UNDP, FAO and the government. FAO and UNDP will sign an UN Agency to UN Agency contribution agreement. For these services, based on the Project documents signed between UNDP, FAO, and the Ministry of Environment, the MoE will request FAO to provide the services required for the implementation of activities indicated in the multi-annual work plan
3. 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.

Governance of the Project

5. The organizational structure of the project is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Organisational structure of the project



1. 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.

1. 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.

2. 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, UNDP will provide operational and programmatic support as described in the ProDoc). At the same time, UNDP will fulfill its role as project assurance and service provider according to the project's governance structure.

3. MoE, as project executive; will appoint the chair of the Project Board and the National Project Director (see below).

4. FAO, as Executing Agency and Implementing Partner will be responsible and accountable for the daily management of the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and the effective use of GEF resources.

5. 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 as Implementing Agency and FAO, as Executing Agency and Implementing Partner. Other core members will include the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives of private sector and beneficiaries. The Project Board will approve the annual work plan, the budget structure and the reports on project advances. It will meet annually.
6. Terms of reference shall frame the Committee' functions and ensure that its focus remains on issues directly associated with the Project.
7. The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) will be the project coordination and decision-making body, responsible for making executive decisions for the project, in particular when guidance is required by the PO. It will meet annually and may be convened extraordinarily by the Chair, on the request of individual members. The responsibility of the Board is to see that project activities lead to the required outcomes as defined in the Project Document. It will play a critical role in facilitating inter-ministerial coordination, project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. The Board will oversee project implementation, approve work plans and budgets as supplied by the Project Officer, approve any major changes in project plans, approve major project deliverables, arbitrate any conflicts which might arise, and be responsible for the overall evaluation of the project. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions will 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 their 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.
8. The Project Board will be comprised as follows (the make-up and TORs of the Board will be finalized in the Project Inception Workshop):
 - The Executive, who will chair the Board. This role will be filled by a representative of MoE.
 - A representative of the Implementing Agency, who will provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be filled by UNDP.
 - FAO, as Executing Agency
 - The Project Officer, who will have voice but without voting rights.
 - Senior Beneficiary: a representative of the Local Advisory Committee (see below) who will also participate with voice but without voting rights.
9. The project 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 (PO) 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 PO. The National Project Director will be represented on the Project Board, as Secretary.
10. 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)**.
11. The PMU will be led by a **Project Officer (PO)**, who will be hired 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, FAO and UNDP, have been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).
12. 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.

13. 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.

14. The PO will produce in a timely fashion 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 any national or international service provider and the recruitment of specialist services (with due consultation with the Board).

Governance role for project target groups:

16. 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).

17. 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.

18. 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 of 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.

Coordination with other initiatives

19. 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 Anthropogenic 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. The projects will also learn from each other in relation to interactions with community-based organizations and local and regional governments. There will be valuable opportunities for exchanges of lessons learned given that Project 5380 will operate in similar landscapes in the watershed of Grande Riviere du Nord and the watersheds draining into the Three Bays, which also include cocoa production areas.

20. 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.
21. 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. It operates, with the support of AusAid, the “Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Programme” with a view to improve adaptation capacity to climate change and climate variability through community measures capable of increasing resilience of livelihoods systems and ecosystems.
22. 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 collaborations that include the improvement of the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the reforestation actions, and their compatibility with the local context and needs.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

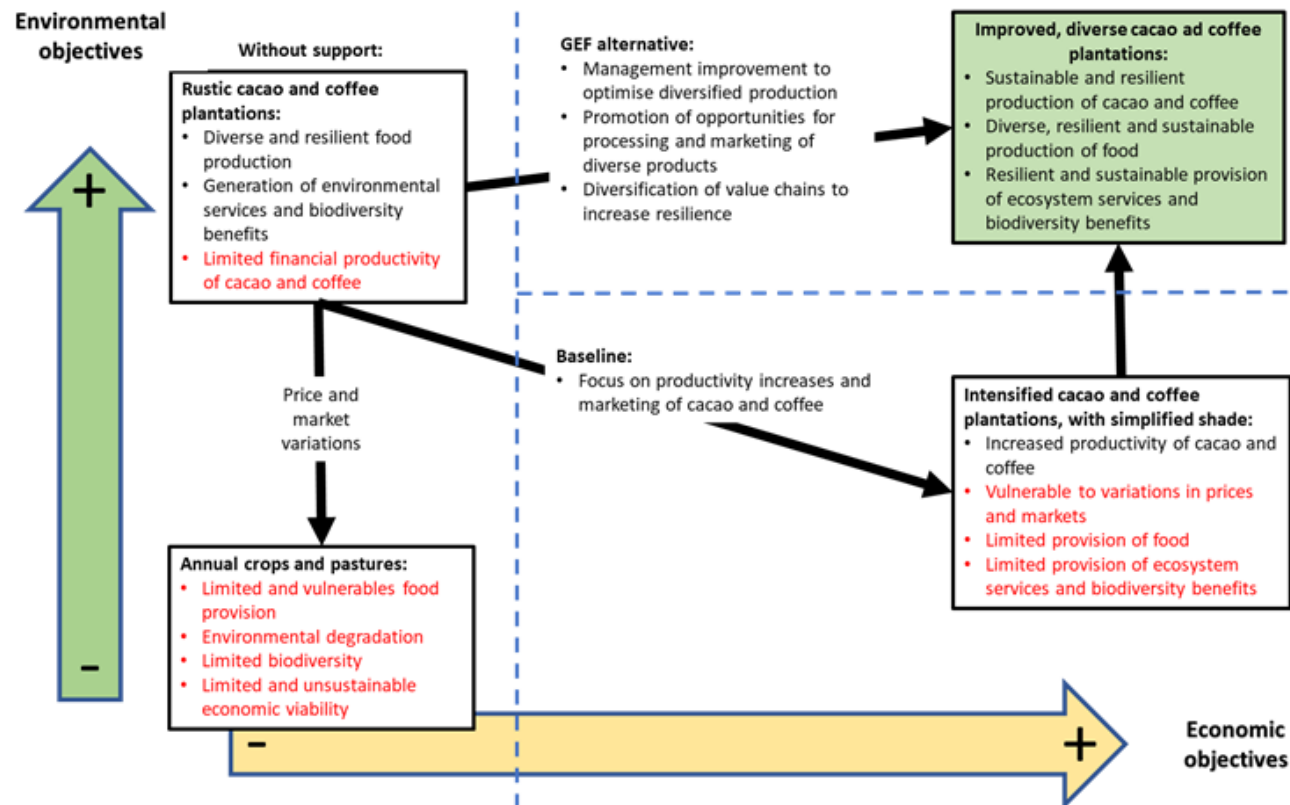
Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

(in word document this is section 10. Benefits)

90. The following socioeconomic benefits are expected as a result of the project:

- 22,458 families (men and women) will have increased levels of household income as a result of the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes. These will consist of 25% of the 4,200 members of the cacao cooperative federation 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 and 16,590 value chain actors (assuming an economic multiplier factor of 5, based on the number of farms adopting improved practices).
- Between 3,480 and 4,740 farm families (depending on the degree of overlap between farmers with cacao, coffee and other agroforests) will have improved food security and resilience to economic and climatic shocks as the result of their management of diverse agroforests capable of generating multiple crops for consumption and sale.

91. The generation of socioeconomic benefits is directly linked to the generation of environmental benefits: the uptake of BD-friendly production systems is completely dependent on their potential to generate socioeconomic benefits for farmers. As shown in Figure 8 of the Project Document (see also below), diversified agroforests have the potential simultaneously to improve environmental and socioeconomic conditions, relative to baseline conditions: the cocoa yields in diversified cacao agroforests may be lower than in baseline plantations focused solely on productivity, but the net socioeconomic benefits taking into account other products, as well as food security and resilience benefits, are likely to be greater; and while the biodiversity values in even diverse agroforests are likely to be less than in putative intact ecosystems, they are likely to be greater than in the realistic baseline alternative scenarios of simplified agroforests or annual cropping.



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 food security in 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 will also support a post COVID-19 recovery.

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 will be developed during the first months of the implementation phase, to ensure that the project is managed in an informed, adaptive and effective manner considering 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.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

8. Knowledge Management. Elaborate the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project’s overall impact.

1. Component 3 of the project, with a total GEF budget of USD 1,396,267, will focus specifically on knowledge management. This outcome is key to ensure the achievement of project results; as such, FAO will ensure the proper dissemination of the results, best practices and lessons learned at national and global levels. The key deliverables under this component will be as follows:

Output 3.1 Knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy

2. 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).

Output 3.2 Communication strategy

3. 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.

4. Messages of particular importance to be covered by the strategy will include, for example, the benefits of tree-based production systems for climate change resilience and livelihood sustainability, the importance of biodiversity for maintaining functioning ecosystems and productive sustainability, the net economic benefits of productive diversification, and the existence and potential of green value chains – providing value chain actors, especially smallholder farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with the awareness, knowledge, technology and expertise required to make the move towards sustainable and resilient value chains, as well as developing communication systems and networks (including education and media) that allow information and knowledge to be strengthened, harmonized and shared, as well as progress to be monitored. Information supply is one of the central pillars on which the promotion and scaling up of environmentally sustainable and resilient value chains depends.

Output 3.3 Monitoring and evaluation strategy

5. Project indicators confirmed and quantified during stakeholders’ consultations and field activities, together with a plan for their measurement and a M&E plan. These have been validated during project PPG and will be 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 considering the context of the pandemic

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

7. Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP)

1. Finalized and validated in early 2020, Haiti's NBSAP called "Haiti Biodiversity 2030" aims to conserve biodiversity in order to protect the country's natural heritage and capital. Achieving this overall goal implies, above all, significantly reducing the loss of biodiversity to ensure the availability of essential ecosystem goods and services and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits provided by biodiversity for the social, economic and environmental well-being of current and future generations in Haiti. Developed for a period of 10 years, Haiti Biodiversity 2030 is built around a set of guiding principles to enable comprehensive biodiversity management in Haiti.

National Strategy Document for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty (DSNCRP) ^[1]

2. 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. Specifically, it was concerned with carrying out an analysis of poverty and inequality, to emphasize the vision of certain State and non-State actors as well as the challenges for 2015, to present strategic sector policies and directions that reflect the overall issues defined by the Government, taking into account the macroeconomic framework and the objectives of stabilization and growth.

3. The project will contribute to the DSNCRP through the generation of income and employment activities based on sustainable agriculture, in accordance with principles of food security and environmental sustainability.

Agricultural development policy and triennial programme for agricultural revival

4. 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.

5. The project is fully aligned with the policy and programme, given its focus on sustainable and resilient agriculture that respects and promotes natural resources.

Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti (PSDH)

6. The PSDH is organized around four major issues, which are divided into a number of programmes:

- a) ***Territorial reestablishment:*** this concerns the identification, planning and management of new poles of development within a framework of territorial planning. The *environmental programme* focuses on the protection of the environment through a collection of oversight and normative measures, the establishment of a network of protected areas and the good management and utilisation of forests.
- b) ***Economic reestablishment:*** the *agricultural and livestock modernisation programme* stresses the use of agricultural practices capable of protecting the environment, and the construction and bringing back into operation of irrigation systems.
- c) ***Social reestablishment:*** this prioritises the creation of modern social and educational networks, the protection of cultural resources, the development of civic action, and the establishment of a gender equality programme.
- d) ***Institutional reestablishment:*** this focuses on achieving deconcentration and decentralisation du pays, reviewing judicial frameworks, strengthening legislative and judicial administrations as well as independent institutions, and consolidating territorial collectivities and civil society.

7. The project is aligned with the PSDH by virtue of its focus on spatial planning, the promotion of agricultural production systems capable of protecting the environment, and the strengthening of local environmental governance and institutions.

National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE) and Triannual Intervention Plan for the Sector

8. The objectives of the PANE are to i) reinforce and rationalize the management of the environment; ii) reestablish the ecological equilibrium of watersheds through the implementation of management norms and best practices; iii) improve quality of life through improved management of urban and rural areas, and the valuation of the conservation of natural and cultural heritage; iv) propose a framework for improving the coherence of different environmental action plans and programmes.

9. The project is fully aligned with the PANE, by virtue of its focus on production systems that are environmentally sustainable and generate environmental services, including watershed protection.

National Programme for the Combat of Desertification (NPCD)

10. The NPCD 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. It has the following priorities: i) Strengthening of national capacities for the management of desertification, notably for the transfer of responsibilities to territorial collectivities, through the establishment of databases and the operationalization of a decentralized system for monitoring and evaluation; ii) Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, notably by protecting ecologically fragile zones and those with high levels of biodiversity; iii) Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded soils and ecosystems, notably by promoting plant species and varieties that are adapted to climate change and to the evolution of ecosystems, by practicing agroforestry and the management of crops in fallows, carrying out research, and perfecting locally developed practices; iv) Improvement of living conditions, incomes, and links with local development, favouring the creation of employment along the length of agricultural value chains, encouraging the creation of rural businesses and improving market access.

11. The project is aligned with the NPCD through its support to the strengthening of the capacities of local institutions for environmental management with implications for land degradation, its focus on environmentally sustainable production systems in areas of high environmental importance, the promotion of agroforestry and the restoration of productive ecosystems, and the promotion of employment generation along the length of agricultural value chains.

National Programme for Adaptation and Strategy for Response to Climate Change

12. A National Adaptation Plan corresponding to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has been developed for Haiti, with eight priority actions:

- Conservation of watersheds and lands;
- Coastal zone management;
- Promotion and preservation of natural resources;
- Preservation and improvement of food security;
- Protection and conservation of water;
- Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure;
- Waste management;
- Awareness raising through education and information.

13. The project is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through its focus on sustainable management of watersheds, natural resources and production systems, especially diverse agroforests with high levels of resilience to climate change.

[1] 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

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

1. 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.
2. 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 policies](#)^[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 3, 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.
3. In addition to these mandatory UNDP, FAO 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:

4. **Project Officer (PO):** The PO will be responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The PO will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The PO 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.
5. The PO will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex 2, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The PO will ensure that the standard M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, knowledge management strategy etc.) occur on a regular basis.
6. **Project Board:** The Project Board (Project Steering Committee) 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.
7. **Project Implementing Partner:** FAO will be the Implementing Partner (IP) of the project. The IP 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. 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 by and generated by the project supports national systems.
8. **UNDP and FAO Country Offices:** The UNDP and FAO Country Office will support the Project Officer and project team members (under the responsibility of each agency as shown in Figure 18 below) 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 review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP and FAO Country Offices will also ensure that the standard UNDP, FAO and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

9. The UNDP Country Office and FAO Country Representation will be responsible for complying with all UNDP and FAO project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and FAO Evaluation Policy. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and 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 and the Project Officer.

10. 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).

11. 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.

Audit:

12. The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on Agency Implementation Modality implemented projects^[2].

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.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

13. The PO 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.

14. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The PO, the UNDP Country Office, the 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. The Project Officer 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.

15. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with FAO and 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.

16. **GEF Core Indicators:** The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 11 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](#)

17. **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.

18. **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 MTR final 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.

19. **Independent 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 TE final 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.

20. The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation 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.

21. **Final Report:** The project's terminal PIR (to be prepared by UNDP) along with the UNDP and FAO terminal evaluation (TE) reports and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. 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.

22. 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 logos 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 Policy^[3] and the GEF policy on public involvement^[4].

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 ESM F National consultant fees	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[5]	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None ¹⁴	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) 56</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		USD 177,000	

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

^[2] See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

^[3] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

^[4] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

^[5] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
UNDP Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	7/24/2019	Lyes Ferroukhi		lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	7/24/2019	Nathanael Hishamunda	5092941031	Nathanael.hishamunda@fao.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The Project Results Framework is presented in Section VI of the Project Document - pages 66-70

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>0.1. Area of deforested land restored to forest, and forested land with improved tree cover, favouring the delivery of multiple environmental benefits</p> <p><i>GEF Core Indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares)</i></p> <p><i>IRRF output Indicator 1.4.1.2: 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 01, 02, 03 and 04 are not measured separately)
	<p>Areas of agroforests (managed by men and women) in project target communities with improved management that favours biodiversity and connectivity (e.g. increased diversity of structure and composition), increases</p>			

<p>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>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><i>Total for GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.1: area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</i></p>	<p>0 ha</p> <p>0 ha</p> <p>0 ha</p>	<p>2,000 ha</p> <p>10 ha</p> <p>250 ha</p>	<p>5,040 ha</p> <p>30 ha</p> <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><i>GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.2: Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)</i></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 benefits^[1]</p> <p><i>GEF-7 Core Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</i></p> <p><i>IRRF output indicator 1.4.1.2: Natural resources</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2,310 ha</p>	<p>5,838 ha</p>

	<p><i>rces that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: e) Area of land under sustainable land management regime (hectares)</i></p>			
	<p>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</p> <p><i>GEF-7 Core Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector</i></p>	0 tCO _{2eq}		728,001 tCO _{2eq}
	<p>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</p> <p><i>GEF-7 Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i></p>	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 Biod-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)	<p>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</p> <p><i>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</i></p>	0 ha	30,118.75 ha	30,120 ha (25% of project area)
	<p>1.2. Area prioritised in land use plans across the project area for protective management and restoration as forest cover</p> <p><i>IRRF output indicator 1.4.1.2: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime</i></p>	0 ha	3,500 ha	3,500 ha

	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 multiple environmental benefits	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)
	2.3 Number of families with businesses based on sustainable production systems, with improved access to reliable sources of financial support	0 families	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 a adaptive project management and upscaling	3.1 Number of other projects incorporating project approaches in their operations	0	2	5
	3.2 Proportion of members in key stakeholder categories with adequate knowledge and understanding of project objectives, concepts, principles and progress	0 %	40%	75%
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			

[1] Not measured separately: total of indicators O1, O2, O3 and O4.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

PIMS: 9777

GEF SEC ID: 5765

Project Title: Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation

Date of STAP Comment: November 08, 2017

STAP Advisory Response: Concur

STAP Comment	Response at time of PIF submission	
<p>STAP welcomes UNDP's and FAO's project in Haiti on "Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation". The project aims to provide an integrated vision for managing and strengthening biodiversity conservation, and natural resource management. STAP provides a solid rationale for the project's incremental reasoning, and for the expected multiple benefits. STAP encourages UNDP to further strengthen the project's impact through the selection of appropriate metrics, and indicators. STAP also is pleased with the project's management strategy, and recommends that it includes adaptive management. Further advice on these issues, is detailed below.</p>	<p>1. Component 1 is focused on spatial planning for enabling the generation of multiple benefits through biodiversity conservation and the local production of coffee and cocoa through green value chains.</p>	
<p>a) STAP encourages UNDP and FAO to detail the spatial planning, or landscape framework, in the project document. This includes describing the theory underpinning the landscape approach, the proposed actions and how they support the approach, and the assumptions that may influence its implementation.</p>	<p>The landscape framework, supported by spatial planning, will take into account i) needs for biological connectivity at local and regional levels (remnant vegetation in the target landscape is highly fragmented and the viability of remnant populations of globally important species depends on landscape-wide connectivity between these remnants, to which tree-based production systems have the potential to contribute, and at regional level the project areas also constitute key links in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor); ii) the spatial dimensions of threats to remnant vegetation, including deforestation and edge-effect degradation, which are determined by the spatial configuration of the landscapes and management and production practices carried out in them; iii) upstream-downstream flows of environmental services and impacts, which are determined by the spatial configuration of land uses and management practices in relation to environmentally vulnerable localities, service/impact generation areas (e.g. aquifer recharge areas) and affected/consumer populations.</p> <p>Connectivity needs, the spatial configurations of land uses in relation to flows of ecosystem services/impacts, and the locations of service provision and recipient areas will be analysed during the PPG phase on a location-specific basis.</p> <p>The full project will address these issues under Output 1.1. The</p>	<p>The validity of the PIF submission is confirmed by the PPG field study. Literature review of the project target areas shows that they are highly threatened by deforestation, which is a major threat to the biodiversity of the neighbouring Dominican Republic. The PPG field study confirms the importance of the landscape belt, particularly the Massif du Nord in the northern part of the country (cacao and coffee production areas) and smallholder farms. The project will potentially contribute to the sustainable management of the landscape and the biodiversity of the region. The above approach is a regional approach, taking into account the regional context and the national policy framework.</p>

	<p>The full project will address these issues under Output 1.1, through activities including support to regional governments in incorporating environmental considerations into spatial zoning plans; the development of proposals for the definition of specific territorial zones potentially subject to special management provisions; and ensuring that planning and management instruments 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.</p>	<p>s. This arrangement is shown in figure 16 of the project document. Connectivity is promoted through support to farmers in establishing tree-rich agroforestry systems and cacao plantations in areas where in the past connectivity was low.</p>
<p>b) Furthermore, STAP recommends identifying trade-offs between improving biodiversity conservation, and achieving sustained, or compatible, socio-economic development through cocoa-coffee production. Managing multiple stakeholders' interests in landscape management often implies there will be trade-offs in meeting these needs. Understanding these trade-offs and opportunities for complementarities is important when operating at the landscape scale.</p>	<p>We appreciate that, while coffee and cacao are normally relatively BD-friendly compared to non tree-based crops, in general productive intensification to maximize yields can result in reduced BD, while some BD-friendly management practices (such as using shade trees that have habitat value but are not optimal in agronomic terms) may have yield trade-offs. During the PPG phase, consultations will be held with coffee and cacao growers, and their organizations, to define how far management can be made BD-friendly while still remaining agronomically and economically viable. At the same time, expert consultation, literature review and where necessary field studies will be carried out to determine the degree to which prioritized elements of biodiversity can tolerate different management conditions.</p> <p>In addition, an overall stakeholder mapping will be carried out to characterize the interests of different actors, the areas of synergy and potential conflict between them, strategies for achieving acceptable trade-offs and opportunities for avoiding the need for trade-offs.</p>	<p>One of the key challenges in the field with coffee and cacao growers, especially smallholders, is not to accept trade-offs between biodiversity and food benefits. The project will use the Doc Table 1.1 to guide the implementation of its practice and ensure that biodiversity benefits are realized. In ProDoc 1.1, the project will consultations with stakeholders to optimize outcomes, also being a key objective. The project will explore alternative income-generating activities and expand the role of biodiversity in the landscape. Biodiversity-friendly practices are likely to be more productive and profitable. Stakeholders suggest that different stakeholders have different interests and priorities, rather than high potential for conflict. The project will address these issues through ongoing and value chain development and value chain production systems of more and more (men) being involved.</p>

		restrictions
<p>1. Also in Component 1, STAP notes the intention to develop an ecosystem health index during the PPG phase an enabling environment for biodiversity conservation. Ecosystem health indicators are mentioned twice in the PIF e approach towards an index.</p>		
<p>a) STAP encourages this project to use experience elsewhere on developing a purpose-built index for Haiti's ecosystems. A useful starting point is a recent review paper by Allyson O'Brien, Kallie Townsend, Robin Hale, David Sharley and Vincent Pettigrove (2016). How is ecosystem health defined and measured? A critical review of freshwater and estuarine studies. Ecological Indicators Volume 69, pages 722-729. Although focused on estuarine and freshwater ecosystems, the paper reviews a number of indices and their effectiveness.</p>	<p>The paper by O'Brien et al will be very useful. We recognize the need for multi-variate indices of ecosystem health which take into account not only static considerations such as species richness, structural diversity etc. but also resilience. To this end expert consultations, literature review and where necessary field studies will be carried out during the PPG stage to identify the key determinants and measures of BD value and resilience in the specific target ecosystems: on the basis of these indices will be selected from the options presented in paper, and adjusted to local conditions.</p>	<p>On further sites, we have seen the relevance of the index will be targeted reviewer, the quality of highly affect will not be as its maintenance and improvement it be using such as those and but</p> <p>The main goal and measure of specific goals which persist in the direct of the target terms of results instead of agroforestry improved management connectivity composition contributes to the spatial and ecosystem</p> <p>During the process will be developed objectives to which co</p>

		<p>is are favou se standar xpert ecol year 1; the ll simultane project tech e for local</p> <p>This initial followed u s during th gical (habi stems are difications</p>
<p>b) The issues of 'ecosystem integrity' as well as 'ecosystem services' will have to be balanced, given that the Haiti ecosystems will essentially be in production landscapes.</p>	<p>We also agree with the multi-dimensional values of ecosystems: ecosystem integrity in conservation terms does not necessarily correlate directly to the capacities of ecosystems to provide services of different kinds. During the PPG phase we will characterize the target ecosystems in terms of these different values and identify the areas of compatibility and potential trade-offs between them, with the aim of identifying as far as possible areas of synergy between different objectives.</p>	<p>As explain t necessar stood as in tial of large vironmenta e same tim rtance to l se to compr 8, the scen -managed onal, struc ential to de he same ti ng nutrient rotection.</p>
<p>3. For monitoring and assessment, knowledge management and learning purposes, STAP recommends identifying indicators that are relevant at the landscape level – and not relevant to a single sector. This action will contribute to the evidence-base of landscape approaches, or spatial planning, as indicators appropriate at scale will be selected to track landscape level progress and</p>	<p>Thank you for pointing us to this article. We agree that, given the centrality of the landscape approach to the concept of this project, indicators with a landscape focus should be included: these should for example cover parameters such as the spatial configuration of land uses and vegetation patches (of relevance to habitat value and connectivity), land use stability (stable or cyclical processes vs. linear processes of change) and compatibility with spatial plans of local and regional governments. It is likely that changes in some of these indicators may not be apparent during the project lifetime, so the proj</p>	<p>The region Output 1.1 atial config g the priori ective man</p> <p>The results nd the rest ntions that be geo-refe</p>

<p>outcomes. This information will be useful for learning and the adaptive management required for the project to meet its objective. Dedicated sub-activities on learning are encouraged for component 3. The following papers may be useful to the project proponents: Reed, J., et al. (2016). Integrated landscape approaches to managing social and environmental issues in the tropics: learning from the past to guide the future". Global Change Biology (2016) 22, 2540–2554, doi: 10.1111/gcb.13284</p>	<p>ect will also invest in developing monitoring and learning capacities in national and local institutions in relation to these measures of the effectiveness of landscape management.</p>	<p>landscape plan to be indicators 0.1 et commun our BD ha rsity of str l economic responds t for BD con</p>
<p>4. STAP recommends building measures to monitor the effects of sustainability standards and certification of coffee and cocoa on biodiversity conservation, and socio-economic development. Evidence indicates that: "Studies have been rarely designed to evaluate whether certification is more a cause of an existing conservation measure; a result of a pre-existing conservation effort; or, other causes that are not related to conservation (e.g. increased incomes)." (Tscharntke, T. et al. "Conserving Biodiversity Through Certification of Tropical Agroforestry Crops at Local and Landscape Scales" http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/conl.12110/abstract) (Blackman, et al. "Environmental Certification and the Global Environment Facility" http://www.stapgef.org/stap/wpcontent/uploads/2013/05/Environmental-Certification-and-the-GEF.pdf)</p>	<p>We agree that certification is not necessarily a magic bullet and may face a number of challenges including the trade-offs between rigour and affordability, depending on which of the multiple certification schemes that exist are used. The project will seek to develop capacities for continuous monitoring, learning and adaptive management among producer organisations, private sector entities, government and support agencies regarding the effectiveness of certification: this will allow changes of course to be made where necessary if results from certification and not as hoped, and also lessons to be generated and shared with other entities and initiatives.</p> <p>Technical consultations will also be held to consider the compatibility of certification criteria with the specific conservation needs of the target biodiversity in the context of the target landscapes in Haiti.</p>	<p>The techni comment 2 atability bet arty certifi ments of th A priori, ho ple organis arily result s. The proj of a packa ion has pro e producer heir agrofo al cropping s; this will awareness ities to dive which will and is also ompared to iform shad</p>
<p>5. STAP notes UNDP's recently published paper "Options and Opportunities to Make Food Value Chains More Envir</p>	<p>Thank you for directing us to this article. We also appreciate that options and opportunities to make food value chains more environmentally sustainable and resilient vary on a case-b</p>	<p>Project des tion-orient</p>

<p>Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient in Sub-Saharan Africa": http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Partnerships/Private%20Sector/UNDPGEF_VC_Study_Engl.pdf STAP believes it is valuable for UNDP and FAO to draw up on this paper for designing the project. For example, the paper describes challenges to implementing value chains that possibly are applicable to Haiti, and that should be considered when assessing project risks. The paper also proposes an integrated framework that may be useful to the project proponents.</p>	<p>...environmentally sustainable and resilient vary on a case-by-case basis, and the assumptions underlying the use of value-chain based approaches to delivering global environmental benefits need to be examined accordingly. Particular challenges to be considered during the PPG phase include the particular structure of coffee value chains in Haiti and the corresponding challenge of identifying opportunities for influencing them via market instruments, and the limited size and technical capacities of producers, which may pose difficulties for ensuring the levels and reliability of supply required by niche export markets with environmental criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'Info' Output 3.2 - The 'Res' Output 2.2 (based on...) - The 'Po' Output 1.3 (support to...our sustain...ulations) - The 'Imp' Output 1.3 (support to...our sustain...ulations)
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Responses to Comments from the Council Member from Germany

Comment	Response
<p>Coordination with other initiatives will be necessary to ensure complementarity: GIZ, working since 2009 in the border region of the Massif La Selle, in the fields of conservation, connectivity and the strengthening of sustainable production methods (mainly coffee-based agroforestry systems); AFC, setting up a large scale GCF-financed project with similar approaches in the southwest.</p>	<p>As indicated in Part II Section 1a of the CEO Endorsement Request, the anticipated cofinancing in the south of the country from the AFD/GCF project has not materialised, and as a consequence the GEF project will only be working in the north of the country.</p>
<p>The project should address more clearly the rehabilitation of unproductive coffee plantations. Given the fact, that unexploited space is virtually not available, willingness to invest will depend on compensation mechanisms for the time of installation of new plantations.</p>	<p>Given the currently depressed state of the coffee sector in Haiti, and the high costs of establishing new plantations, the project will only seek to rehabilitate existing plantations (a limited number) rather than establish new plantations in currently unexploited areas.</p> <p>This change will be achieved through a combination of strategies including improvements to service delivery systems for technical assistance (Output 2.1), improved financing mechanisms (Output 2.2) and increased capacities for generating revenue from tree-based production systems, including marketing capacities and value-adding (Output 2.3).</p>
<p>In the light of population pressure, sustainable intensification of land use practices should be given priority over extension of PA.</p>	<p>No PA establishment or extension is now proposed in the project. On the basis of a review of social and productive conditions and biodiversity conservation needs in the north of the country, in addition to the fact that there are currently no relevant PAs in the area, the strategy of the project for delivering conservation benefits there now focuses on the establishment of a biological corridor consisting of production systems with improved BD-friendly management.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 appears not feasible. "Regional governments" as such do not exist, municipal governments do not perform land use planning and do not have substantial funds to do so.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 now proposes to work at a range of levels, with diverse actors including Department and local (Commune or <i>collectivité territoriale</i>) level Governments as well as civil society organisations and cooperation agencies. The proposed planning and decision-making tools will range from region-wide framework plans, facilitated by the project, down to commune-level plans. These latter plans will build on existing initiatives of which a number were identified during the PPG phase, such as the commune development plan already formulated by the commune of Marmelade.</p>
<p>It would be helpful to have more profound analysis of the tangible potentials for "scaling up" and "gender mainstreaming" (example Output 2.4./66: income for women through processing)</p>	<p>As indicated in ProDoc Section IV, the 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 Gover</p>

nment 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.

The wide diversity of products generated by the different tree-based production systems targeted by the project, and their market potential, are described in Section I of the ProDoc. As explained in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP), 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. The focus of the project on maintaining and increasing the productive diversity of tree-based production systems, including food crops, fruits and NTFPs typically managed by women (ProDoc Figure 8), will generate benefits for women relative to the baseline scenarios of conversion to low value annual crops of focus on male-dominated export crops. Section III of the GAAP presents specific proposals of strategies for generating benefits for women.

Comment	Response
Please provide at CEO Endorsement the estimated number of Farmer Field Schools.	There will be an estimated 80 Farmer Field Schools.

GEF Sec comments	Response	Reference
<p>2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs? 6/27/2019</p> <p>1. Farmers organizations/coops - It appears that one of the significant barriers is the lack of organization to group and market goods, provide support and technical assistance, and potentially mentor younger farmers. Will this be covered by other projects in the area?</p>	<p>7/11/2019</p> <p>The project itself includes specific provisions to address these identified barriers.</p> <p>Outputs 1.3.3 and 2.3.1, led by FAO, include actions for strengthening technical and functional capacities of organizations and cooperatives involved in the project, including specific actions for identifying market opportunities and generating revenues (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). Output 1.3.3 in particular refers to the promotion of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) which is based on collaboration among farmers, consumers, rural advisors, local authorities in developing participatory value chains.</p> <p>Under Output 2.3.2, the project will include provision of initial investment, training and advisory support for the establishment and management of small-scale processing facilities. It is envisaged that these facilities will typically be managed by farmers and community organizations, especially women; this builds on an existing baseline of community-level processing facilities such as the juice production plant in the commune of Marmelade, which processes oranges, chadeque and grapefruit produced by local farmers. Also in Marmelade, the Federation of Native Coffee Associations (FACN) has organised to collect fruit from coffee collection centres, paying farmers a fixed price during the whole harvest season, and making special provisions to minimise losses in transport to the factory (paragraph 69).</p> <p>With regards to the provision of support and technical assistance, this will be addressed directly by the project, and is the specific focus of Outcome 2.1 (Improved service delivery systems for technical assistance) and specifically Output 2.1.1, led by FAO (Mechanisms for the generation and transfer of knowledge on the application of tree-based systems generating multiple environmental benefits). The strategic partnership of the project with the IDB-funded PITAG project will play a vital role in maximising coverage and sustainability of technical assistance. Please see in particular paragraphs 224 and 225: as stated in paragraph 226, "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".</p> <p>The Farmer Field School model to be used by the project will be of central importance for ensuring effective transmission and sustained uptake of messages across a</p>	

	ges, genders, and producer types: the gender action plan specifically proposes promoting the participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable people in the FFS.	
2. Gender indicators - The gender analysis notes that approximately 50% of households in Haiti are women-led. Yet, the project only sets a target of supporting 20% women-led households. Please provide a justification for the target.	Although, as stated in the Gender Analysis, around 50% of families nationally are led by women, in the specific case of cacao- and coffee-based agroforestry systems the gender balance is much more skewed towards men. The results of consultations in the target areas during the PPG phase indicated that only around 25-30% of cacao and coffee farms are managed by women-led households. We therefore consider that 30% would be the maximum value that it would be realistic to give as a target for the percentage of households, with increased levels of household income as a result of the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes, that are female-led.	
When it comes to involvement in decision making processes, it would be good to use a qualitative measure such as a survey of a sample of women to get at deeper issues of voice and engagement than whether they simply attend a meeting.	We fully agree with the need to combine quantitative measures (which are easier, typically more objective and lend themselves to more frequent measurement) with qualitative measures (which can help to “triangulate” quantitative measures, provide more depth of understanding on causal relationships and implications, and stimulate debate). Please note that Indicator 1.3, for example, on governance, proposes focus groups as a means of generating qualitative/quantitative information. On the basis of the observation, we have included the following commitment in the introductory text to Section VII of the Gender Analysis and Strategy, in which the gender indicators are presented: “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”.	
Also, will the project select value chains or activities for support based on women's involvement?	The main focus of the project is on cacao and coffee value chains as “vehicles” for motivating the retention of biodiverse, sustainable agroforestry systems based on these crops. However, while cacao and coffee production as such is typically dominated by men, these diverse agroforestry systems are capable of generating much greater benefits for women than the alternatives (annual crops or structurally/compositionally simplified plantations): they typically include numerous varieties of marketable fruit trees (which provide gendered benefits given the typically major role played by women in Haiti in fruit value chains), and also numerous staple food crops such as yam, taro, bananas, plantains, thereby serving as “larders” and reducing women's typical workload in obtaining food. The transition towards this situation, and the resulting implications for both environmental sustainability and social (including gender) benefits is shown in Figure 8 of the Project Document.	
3. Sustainable brand - Has any market research been done on the interest in such branding? What	As explained in paragraph 211 of the ProDoc, studies during the PPG phase show that the price differentials that producers obtain through certification far outweigh the costs of becoming certified, resulting in significant net financial benefits for small	

<p>interest in such branding? who would manage such a brand after the project end? How will compliance be assured? Will this actually generate higher earnings for farmers? Are there similar initiatives in other countries that this will learn from?</p>	<p>e costs of becoming certified, resulting in significant net financial benefits for cooperatives and their members.</p> <p>As presented in Box 2, there is already significant experience with branding and certification in the country. FECCANO has three forms of certification: Ecocert, Symbole de Producteurs Paysans and Fairtrade. The cost of certification varies in accordance with the number of producers (although the certification is held by FECCANO itself). The total annual cost to FECCANO of holding these three certifications is USD 18,000, equal to USD 200/t of cacao (the certification covers 4,200 producers in 8 member cooperatives, with a total annual production of 200 t of cacao). Certification allows producers to obtain a price differential of USD 1,500/t, however (USD 4,000/t instead of USD 2,500/t), giving a net benefit of USD 1,410/t (56% on top of non-certified).</p> <p>Output 1.1.4 focuses specifically on the consolidation of the capacities of producer cooperatives/federations for monitoring the compliance of their member producers with environmental management and traceability standards.</p>	
<p>5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided? 6/27/2019 Should the resources from IDB be classified as a loan and as investment mobilized?</p>	<p>7/11/2019 Yes</p>	
<p>11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF stage from GEF Secretariat 6/27/2019 Not quite. It would be good to have better clarification of what is meant by regional government and the role for different levels of government.</p>	<p>7/11/2019 There are 5 levels of political/administrative units in Haiti: Departments, Arrondissements, Communes, Quarters and Communal Sections.</p> <p>1. The project will act at the level of Communes (with Mayors) and Communal Sections (principally with CASECs – Councils for the Administration of Communal Sections), through multi-actor, multi-processes involving Community-Based Organizations (CBO) and other representation structures, as appropriate on a case-by-case basis. At this level MARNDR will be represented through Communal Agricultural Offices (BAC - Bureau Agricole Communal). It should be noted that the Ministry of Environment (MdE) does not as yet have representation at this scale (this is however to be provided for in a new law which to date has been voted on in the Chamber of Deputies but not as yet in the Senate).</p> <p>2. At Departmental and/or regional level, the Departmental Directions of MARNDR and MdE in particular will play important roles, as deconcentrated structures under delegation by the State/central Government, in facilitating linkages between Gover</p>	

	nment and development operators and initiatives functioning in their respective territories.	
12. Is CEO endorsement recommended? 6/27/2019 Taxonomy: Please only select the highest level (most detailed terms) for the taxonomy.	7/11/2019 The correction has been made in the portal submission	
Rio Markers: Please provide a justification for the Adaptation Rio Marker of 1.	The project objective 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". Although the project will not use adaptation funding, its cobenefits will include increased climate change resilience as a result of the productive and structural diversification of production systems, based on agroforestry.	
Execution arrangements: FAO: The budget appears that FAO will be undertaking the execution of components of this project, such as an FAO coordinator. Please clarify. We would need a specific letter from the OFP and justification from the agency for any project execution undertaken by FAO. UNDP: This project lacks the justification for the significant role that UNDP is taking in execution. While we understand that there is a letter from the OFP, it would be good to see a justification for this.	<p>The execution arrangements presented in the Project Document respond directly to requests for support made to both UNDP and FAO by the GEF Operational Focal Point in Haiti.</p> <p>The recent HACT assessment (attached) considers the risk associated with the Government Executing Agency (MdE) to be High, and this has been exacerbated by the recent political instability in the country, one of the effects of which is a lack of continuity in management positions in central Government. Discussions with Government officials have led to the conclusion that more capacity building on procurement and financial procedures is necessary: therefore, both UNDP and FAO will invest in HACT trainings during the next 3 years in order to help the Government move forward a full national execution modality.</p> <p>In the short term, however, taking into account the results of the HACT assessment, the proposed level of Agency involvement in the execution of this project is recognised by all parties (Agencies and Government) as the most pragmatic option, in order to ensure the effective, efficient and transparent execution of GEF resources and the attainment of the targeted impacts within the project timeframe.</p> <p>Based on our long experience at global and national levels in the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, and the valorisation of value chains, the government of Haiti through the Ministry of Environment has selected UNDP and FAO to support the execution of this project by combining their efforts on both strategic and specific physical activities in agriculture, agroforestry, sustainable land use and conservation.</p>	

	<p>We attach the letter from the OFP supporting the roles of FAO and UNDP in the execution of components of the project.</p> <p>In proposing this arrangement, full consideration has been given to its implications for the sustainability of project impacts. The project will focus in particular on strengthening the capacities of local stakeholders (local Governments, service providers and producer organizations) to carry forward and scale out impacts beyond the period of the project, taking advantage of the recognised strengths of FAO and UNDP in relation to local capacity development: in the context of Haiti, these local institutions are of more central importance for sustainability than central Government institutions, which have very limited presence at local level.</p> <p>Under these arrangements the central Government will still play a central role in the project at a range of levels. The National Project Director (NPD) will be a representative of MdE, responsible for orienting and advising the Project Manager on Government policy and priorities. Both MdE and MARNDR will participate in the Project Steering Committee (MdE as Chair), as a further channel for ensuring direct and effective Government oversight of the project.</p> <p>In addition, the project will strengthen central Government institutions in a number of areas which correspond directly to their specific roles in the overall institutional framework, especially at policy and planning levels. These include decision-making, planning and negotiation (Output 1.1.1), cross-sector coordination of policy support for sustainable production systems (Output 1.3.1), financing mechanisms for sustainable production (Output 2.2.3), and knowledge management, dissemination and scaling up (Output 3.1).</p> <p>GEF project financing will be entirely dedicated to the timely delivery of project's expected outputs and outcomes. UNDP's and FAO's oversight and supervision functions will be, instead, undertaken by their own staff and funded by the Agency fees in line with the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy.</p>	
<p>12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?</p> <p>8/19/2019</p> <p>No, agencies are not meant to take such significant roles in implementation. We suggest that the agency to look to other organizations in country that may be able to provide the services that are outlined here</p>	<p>9/20/2019</p> <p>Role of Agencies and delegation to other organizations 20 September 2019</p> <p>Haiti is currently going through a major political crisis with widespread unrest and social upheaval. A HACT micro assessment has been conducted by an independent party. In the assessment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the institution was evaluated as "high risk" and, by the agency's rules, financial resources can therefore not be transferred to the MoE.</p> <p>In this context, the Government of Haiti (GOH) has asked FAO and UNDP to provide project execution support. In this regard, a letter from the GEF OFP has been unloa</p>	<p>Please see the modification in paragraph 22; 24; 28; 64 and New paragraph 27 of the CEO ER</p> <p>ProDoc: par.198, 200, 220, 239, 278</p> <p>Figure 18, 19</p> <p>TBWP</p> <p>Annex E (TORs)</p> <p>Annex F (LoA)</p>

project execution support. In this regard, a letter from the GEF-UNEP has been uploaded in the GEF portal as supporting documentation. This will not detract the Government ownership of the project and the GOH will maintain its leading role (and ownership of resources) as they will lead the Project Steering Committee and their staff will be fully engaged with project activities on a daily basis working closely with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). GOH will establish the Annual Work Plans and Budgets with PIU. FAO and UNDP will strengthen technical capacity of government staff and units in areas such as ecosystem services, farmer field school sustainable production and conservation practices.

During the implementation, FAO and UNDP will build the technical capacity and transfer at least 60% of the project funds (and execution responsibilities) to national NGOs and CSOs during the life of the project. FAO and UNDP will execute a maximum of 40% of the project funds. All costs related to the requested execution services will be part of the project management cost.

UNDP

Outcome 1 - Regarding the operational component of the project on 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, some entities such as FECCANO and RECOCARNO were identified as most relevant. These entities were also identified as most relevant to the Governance aspect of the project, dealing with communication and involvement in planning, governance and environmental management, biodiversity conservation and related ecosystem services.

Outcome 2 - The capacity building component of the project is a component that requires strategic and operational skills to implement. Relevant organization with strong experience in this field such as FECCANO and RECOCARNO will be considered.

Outcome 3 - will be executed by UNDP and covers: Knowledge management and dissemination/scaling up strategy, ESMF development, Monitoring and evaluation strategy. UNDP will ensure the quality of ESMF, M&E and take advantage of our Green Commodities Programme which connects commodity practitioners around the world and provides a safe space for them to share their knowledge and experience. Through this programme, UNDP helps building knowledge across a wide range of online and in-person activities with representation of 12 commodity-producing countries, 30 organizations and 8 different agricultural and marine commodities. The Green Commodities Community works to increase and enhance connectivity among its members, creating a global network of changemakers, and to promote robust multi-stakeholder dialogue for systemic change.

As for UNDP's role as both a GEF Agency and a UN Programme Agency, it is worth mentioning that UNDP is in full alignment with the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy. UNDP's roles and responsibilities with respect to project management has an established firewall between the execution and implementation functions. This is done by securing the segregation of duties associated to internal UNDP roles, namely the Country Office, Regional Technical Adviser, Office of Evaluation (OED) and UNDP Regional Bureau and Headquarters. The Country office has a long and strong experience in working with the government institutions in areas such as environmental governance, biodiversity, ecosystem-based adaptation etc. The country office also has a strong technical programme team that will ensure the project quality oversight and the execution support (field visit, continuity in government engagement, reporting). Related to this, UNDP would like to reiterate that all project grants will be disbursed on the ground for the timely delivery of project outputs, while UNDP is adding US\$ 200,000 to ensure proper supervision and monitoring. The Project Officer is mainly funded by UNDP's core funds.

The UNDP selection process for NGOs and CSOs:

As per UNDP policies, a competitive selection will be applied, which is appropriate for selecting organizations that will provide specific project inputs and/or undertake well-defined project activities in situations where competition is expected to optimize results. The selection will be based on a quality-based fixed budget selection. This is a procurement process where (a) the call for proposals is limited to civil society organizations, (b) the budget is disclosed upfront and (c) UNDP can negotiate with organizations on ways to deliver maximum benefit to beneficiaries. Assessment of best value for money focuses on maximizing the transfer of value to the beneficiary user. The maximum permissible overhead cost may vary depending on the type of assignment, size of the project component to be implemented, and country or security situation among other factors.

FAO

On building technical capacity, FAO will support Haiti's national institutions and national development partners on gaining full ownership and autonomy in the application of web-based technical tools and other technical field approaches to improve government decision-making processes through technical information on the ground. These are being adapted to the context of Haiti in cooperation with the executing agency and applied by the NGOs/CSOs for the implementation of the field activities with FAO's backstopping. FAO will transfer resources to partners through Letter of Agreements (please refer to partner selection below). As the project advances, FAO

will take on the pivotal role of monitoring and ensuring quality control of the interventions. The proposed roles for FAO and the NGOs/CSOs should be as follows:

Outcome 1: FAO will lead and apply existing web-based tools such as *Ex-act* and *Collect Earth* in the project areas to strengthen government's decision-making processes based on technical information. In addition, the use of FAO's *Incentive for ecosystem services approach*, that includes packages of public and private measures to support farmers in the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, will benefit the environment and protect long-term food security. These tools and techniques, under the leadership and guidance of FAO and local NGO partners that execute activities on the ground jointly with national and local government, will build capacity for productive landscapes in Haiti.

Outcome 2: This component will include some FAO approaches such as *Farmer Field School (FFS)* combined with agroforestry techniques. FAO will lead and guide the process to promote and upscale the use of these approaches among the farming communities to strengthen the technical skills required for improving production and productivity at both individual and collective levels. National extension services from the Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs/CSOs will execute FFS in the targeted areas, and gradually adopt the *FFS* approach until they have full autonomy. FAO will lead and guide the methodologies and practices to be used by the NGOs/CSOs and government partners to achieve project results and global environmental benefits.

Outcome 3: UNDP/FAO leading role in component 3 is justified due to the need to leverage international expertise and knowledge through the Green commodities programme. This outcome is key to ensure the achievement of project results; as such, FAO will ensure the proper dissemination of results, best practices and lessons learned at national and global levels.

As for FAO's role as both a GEF Agency and a specialized UN Agency, it is worth mentioning that FAO is in full alignment with the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy. FAO's roles and responsibilities with respect to project management has an established firewall between the execution and implementation functions. This is done by securing the segregation of duties associated to internal FAO roles, namely the Budget Holder (BH), Lead Technical Officers (LTO), Funding Liaison Officer (FLO), Office of Evaluation (OED), and Corporate Units. In connection with it, FAO would like to reiterate that all project grants will be disbursed on the ground for the timely delivery of project outputs, while FAO's oversight and supervision functions will be undertaken by FAO's own staff and funded by the agency's fees.

The FAO selection process for NGOs and CSOs:

	<p>the FAO selection process for NGOs and CSOs.</p> <p>FAO uses a competitive selection process for NGOs/CSOs to ensure the technical quality and the best value for money. Government national and local capacity building will be a key responsibility in this process. While FAO will support project execution, it will use instruments such as Letters of Agreement to transfer execution responsibilities to different NGOs. This includes activities under "Contracts", Trainings and workshops and specific purchases for seeds and other planting materials. The FAO will not, under any circumstance, use project funds to pay for FAO staff or cover the travel/supervision costs of such staff.</p> <p>FAO has working experiences with some of the NGOs/CSOs that are already operational in Haiti and agreed to participate in the selection process for the implementation of field activities (e.g. Action Aid, Solidaridad Internacional, Catholic Relief Services – CRS, Platform for the Improvement of Artisanal Fisheries and Integrated Development – PADI, Helvetas, etc.). FAO is also considering engaging, as executing partners, the Faculty of Agriculture and Livestock of Haiti and entitles Novella, FECCANO, RECOCANO, based on the expertise and previous work in the project intervention zones.</p>	
<p>1/14/2020</p> <p>No, the execution arrangements remain challenging to follow. While we understand that given the Haitian context, there may be some need for agency execution, there is still a need for oversight that is difficult when the roles are mixed. One possibility would be for FAO to take on a purely execution role while UNDP remains the implementing agency. A brief discussion with the FAO GEF Coordinator indicated openness to this option to move forward.</p>	<p>In this context, as Implementing entity, UNDP will play an oversight role while FAO will be executing the project in support to the Government of Haiti (GOH). (see MoE concurrence letter)</p> <p>Haiti is currently going through a major political crisis with widespread unrest and social upheaval. A HACT micro assessment has been conducted by an independent party. In the assessment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the institution was evaluated as "high risk" and, by the agency's rules, financial resources can therefore not be transferred to the MoE.</p> <p>In this context, UNDP will play an oversight role while FAO will be executing the project in support to the Government of Haiti (GOH). In this regard, a letter from the GEF OFP has been uploaded in the GEF portal as supporting documentation. This will not detract the Government ownership of the project and the GOH will maintain its leading role (and ownership of resources) as they will lead the Project Steering Committee and their staff will be fully engaged with project activities on a daily basis working closely with the Project Management Unit (PMU). GOH will establish the Annual Work Plans and Budgets with PMU. FAO will strengthen technical capacity of government staff and units in areas such as ecosystem services, farmer field school sustainable production and conservation practices.</p> <p>During the execution, FAO will build the technical capacity of national staff during the</p>	<p>Please see modification:</p> <p>A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY</p> <p>The amounts in this table have been adjusted according to the new implementation strategy of the project.</p> <p>- Paragraph 22 - 26 has been modified to reflect the new implementation strategies of the project. The components 1 and 2 will no longer be executed by NGOs/CSOs. UNDP will be the Implementing Agency and FAO the Executing Agency.</p> <p>- Paragraph 27 has been deleted as it is not relevant to the new implementation strategy.</p> <p>Governance of the Project</p>

	<p>the life of the project. All costs related to the requested execution services will be part of the project management cost.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paragraph 28: The Project Organization Structure has been modified to reflect the new implementation strategies of the project. - Paragraph 29 has been amended to reflect the new implementation strategies of the project. UNDP is no longer Joint implementing agency. - Paragraph 31, 33, 37, 38, 39 and 47 have been amended to reflect the new implementation strategies of the project. The components 1 and 2 will no longer be executed by NGOs/CSOs. UNDP will be the Implementing Agency and FAO the Executing Agency. - Paragraph 64, the amount of the component 3 has been updated based on the budget modification - Paragraph 70, UNDP no lead Implementing Agency - Paragraph 89: Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget <p>This table has been modified according to the recommendations of the new template.</p>
<p>Nov 12 2020</p> <p>No, thank you for the revisions we understand they are the result of significant work. However, please include something about how this project will be COVID responsive and use adaptive management based on the situation.</p>	<p>11/17/2020</p> <p>Substantive information has been added as follows:</p> <p>The activities are now considered for a post COVID-19 recovery Compounding this 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>ProDoc, CEO ER</p>

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

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.

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 fu

	<p>nctioning of agro-food systems. The data will support the Government and partners to develop a multisectoral post-epidemic recovery plan.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Nov 19 2020</p> <p>No, please make the following corrections:</p> <p>1- Project Information: per Table D, UNDP is the only Implementing Agency. Also FAO is selected as executing Agency so it should be removed from the Implementing Agency list.</p> <p>2- Core Indicators: Project results framework and table B include outcome "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", and since it covers the mechanisms for implementation my recommendation would be to include this full area under sub-indicator 4.1.</p> <p>3- Co-financing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-financing from IADB and FAO should be recorded as "donor Agency" and not GEF Agency since IADB or FAO are not the implementing Agency for this project • Co-financing letters from FAO a 	<p>1 Corrected in the portal</p> <p>2 It has been added in Project results framework, page 25 and in Monitoring Plan page 78</p> <p>3 A. In table C page 5, IADB and FAO are now recorded as "donor Agency"; B. New letters are now specifying the type of co-financing</p> <p>4 Corrected in the portal</p> <p>5 Vehicles expenses are removed from GEF budget and will be covered by FAO co-financing</p>	ProDoc, CEO ER

<p>nd UNDP do not specify the type of co-financing (grant).</p> <p>4- Please include the maps in the Portal.</p> <p>5. Please provide justification for the vehicle expenses and/or move these expenses to cofinancing.</p>		
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ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 101,827/UNDP			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<u>Project preparation grant to finalize the project:</u> Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation	101,827	101,716	110.80
Total	101,827	101,716	110.80

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 78,173/FAO			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<u>Project preparation grant to finalize the project:</u> Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation	78,173	77,324	849
Total	78,173	77,324	849

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
		Expected		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
			500	0		
		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
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					
	Hectares (2.1+2.2)					
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE

		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(Hectares)
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
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	
			500	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	
			14,113			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,000	5,700		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Organic Certification: 2,575 ha		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		1,000	2,575			
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				5,838		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			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		

			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
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Tons)
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)			782,011		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)			782,011		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Duration of accounting: 5 years (start year 2019)					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
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
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					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Tons)
			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					(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) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(Grams)
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
Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			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 Achieved	
					MTR	TE
			49,309	# of Female		
			49,506	# of Male		
			99,815	# Total		

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

GEF 7 TAXONOMY**Annex C**

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

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"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
<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 (²Good 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 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 DevStates	
		<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
		<input checked="" 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"/> Paris Agreement
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.