



Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10684

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti

Countries

Haiti

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Biodiversity, Species, Plant Genetic Resources, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Financial and Accounting, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Biomes, Rivers, Tropical Dry Forests, Wetlands, Climate Change, Small Island Developing States, Climate Change Adaptation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Local Communities, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

9/28/2020

Expected Implementation Start

9/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

8/31/2028

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

480,271.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

| Objectives/Programs | Focal Area Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| BD-1-1 | Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global Wildlife Program for sustainable development | GET | 5,055,479.00 | 55,650,000.00 |
| Total Project Cost(\$) | | | 5,055,479.00 | 55,650,000.00 |

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 1: Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management | Technical Assistance | <p>Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved and measured by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One report with recommendations to update laws and regulations to address invasive species and genetic resources; - One (1) spatial planning tool, 5 watershed management frameworks, and three (3) training modules developed to improve local coordination and capacities | <p>1.1 Gaps in the mainstreaming of BD conservation into relevant laws, regulations and budget identified and recommendations to better mainstream BD formulated through a participatory process.</p> <p>1.2 Relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs involved in BD conservation trained on the interpretation and implication of environmental laws and regulations for their respective activities</p> <p>1.3 Tools for spatial planning in watersheds, environmental monitoring, and information management systems developed at the watershed level to facilitate planning and monitoring of watershed & landscape management</p> <p>1.4 Watershed-level</p> | GET | 420,000.00 | 250,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 2: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services | Investment | <p>Outcome 2: Biodiversity rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds</p> <p>- 23,944 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration activities by project end.</p> <p>- 1,750 ha of degraded watershed restored through reforestation</p> <p>- 500 ha of degraded watershed restored through agroforestry systems</p> <p>- 1 750 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced</p> | <p>2.1 Land restoration plans codeveloped in conjunction with the watershed committee, local authorities, extension services and local communities, to restore vegetation cover in degraded watersheds</p> <p>2.2 Degraded watershed restored following the land restoration plans developed under 2.1</p> <p>2.3 Agreements signed with targeted farmers to receive technical training and necessary inputs in exchange of developing ?jardin lakou? with trees and under-cover culture in degraded areas</p> <p>2.4 Endemic and native species that have disappeared from the sites of Etang lachaux and Etang Laborde reintroduced</p> | GET | 3,218,179.00 | 52,465,712.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------------|--|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 3: market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) | Technical Assistance | <p>Outcome 3: market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 500 producers per target communes georeferenced through tracking's and mapping system. - At least 2 new value chains structured on the Agrotracking platform - One (1) eco-label developed to support the commercialisation of southern Haiti commodities | <p>3.1 Mapping out the key value chains produced in the 6 project sites, using the Tracking software</p> <p>3.2 Capacity building and equipment of selected farmers? associations with a focus on increasing post-harvest value, marketing and agribusiness skills</p> <p>3.3. Support to improve marketing of key products provided</p> <p>3.4 Support to other sustainable economic alternatives related to the protection of the environment for a post COVID-19 recovery developed</p> <p>3.5 Access to fund improved to increase the quality and economic value of products derived from these sustainably managed systems</p> | GET | 720,000.00 | 70,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 4: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination | Technical Assistance | <p>Outcome 4: information on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The environmental information system includes project data to make it more accessible to the local stakeholders in Haiti. - The EIS includes a module on ecosystem valuation to demonstrate the benefits of land restoration - Capacities of government staff to manage and monitor BD-related projects increased | <p>4.1 Environmental Information System strengthened, expanded and operationalised</p> <p>4.2 Assessments of the value of ecosystem services provided by target ecosystems (including Jardins lakou) conducted before and after restoration, and the results shared</p> <p>4.3 MoE strengthened to implement, monitor, and capitalise on biodiversity-related projects</p> <p>4.4 Exit strategy for the project developed</p> | GET | 467,764.00 | 200,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Sub Total (\$) | 4,825,943.00 | 52,985,712.00 |

Project Management Cost (PMC)

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | GET | | 229,536.00 | | 2,664,288.00 | |
| Sub Total(\$) | | | 229,536.00 | | 2,664,288.00 | |
| Total Project Cost(\$) | | | 5,055,479.00 | | 55,650,000.00 | |

Please provide justification

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 | Investment Mobilized | Amount(\$) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| GEF Agency | UNDP TRAC | Grant | Investment mobilized | 100,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Inter-American Development Bank | Grant | Investment mobilized | 55,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Environment | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 350,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | AYITIKA | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 100,000.00 |
| Private Sector | Cayes Botanical Garden | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50,000.00 |
| Private Sector | GEONOVA | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50,000.00 |
| Total Co-Financing(\$) | | | | 55,650,000.00 |

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-finance was identified through extensive discussions with key institutions, donor agencies and organisations in Haiti. Through these discussions, synergies were identified between the proposed project's interventions, sites, and beneficiaries and the strategies or initiatives currently implemented or planned by the co-financiers. Please refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), in Annex 9, for details on stakeholder engagement during the PPG phase.

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 | Amount(\$) | Fee(\$) | Total(\$) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| UNDP | GET | Haiti | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 5,055,479 | 480,271 | 5,535,750.00 |
| Total Grant Resources(\$) | | | | | 5,055,479.00 | 480,271.00 | 5,535,750.00 |

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 **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount(\$) | Fee(\$) | Total(\$) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| UNDP | GET | Haiti | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 150,000 | 14,250 | 164,250.00 |
| Total Project Costs(\$) | | | | | 150,000.00 | 14,250.00 | 164,250.00 |

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 250.00 | 2250.00 | 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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 250.00 | 500.00 | | |

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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 1,750.00 | | |

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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 5400.00 | 2250.00 | 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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 5,400.00 | 1,750.00 | | |

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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 500.00 | | |

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 |
|-------|-----------|
| | |

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) | 23944 | 167610 | 0 | 0 |
| Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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) | 23,944 | 167,610 | | |

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

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) |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | |

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 | 69,628 | 170,633 | | |
| Male | 69,629 | 151,199 | | |
| Total | 139,257 | 321,832 | 0 | 0 |

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The project also contributes to several Aichi targets: 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. The proposed project will work with the population in the target watersheds, so that local people are able and committed to conserving forest biodiversity. 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. The proposed project includes consultation and planning at the watershed level, to mainstream biodiversity concerns into rural development in southern Haiti. Interventions to promote integration of biodiversity and land management issues will also be undertaken across the target watersheds. 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. All project interventions will contribute in the short- to medium-term towards halting and reversing the loss and degradation of forest ecosystems in southern Haiti. 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. This is a major focus of the project. As a result of Components 2 and 3, 5,400 ha of agricultural and forest land will benefit from improved management practices that will promote biodiversity. 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. The proposed project will promote the use of genetically-diverse cultivars under Component 2.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Problem, root causes and barriers

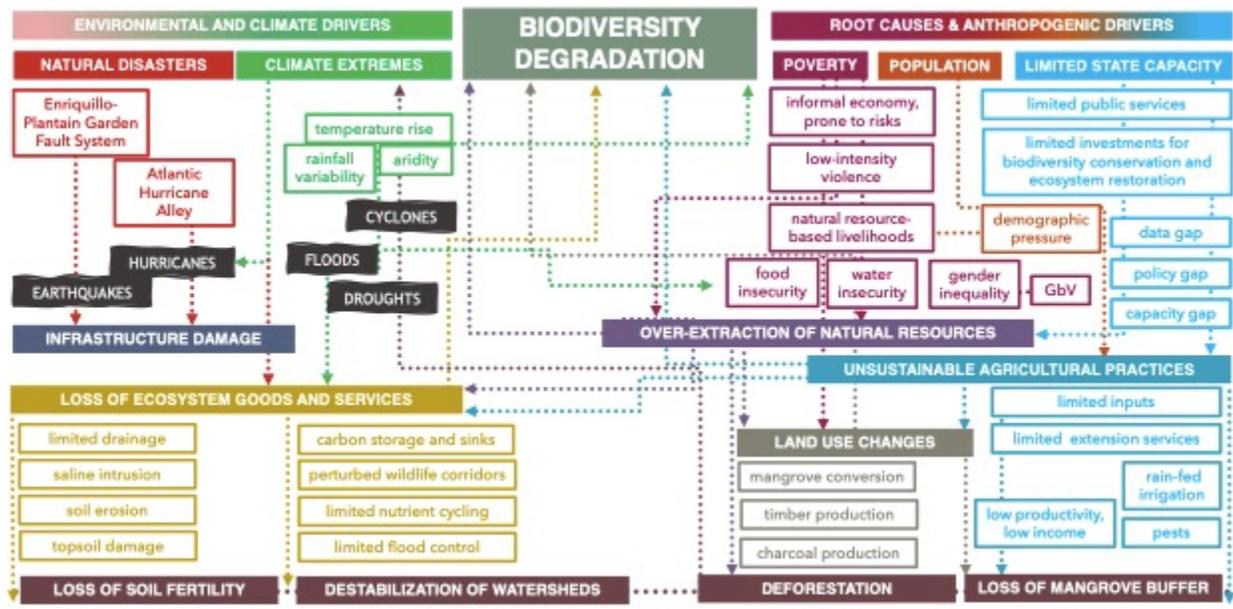
Haiti is located in the Greater Antilles archipelago of the Caribbean Sea and is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). The country is a well-known biodiversity hotspot, characterized by diverse climate, geographical and topographical features. Key biodiversity areas, like Massif de la Hotte, La Visite and Macaya parcs, are located in the southern part of the country (Figure 1). This region is composed of four departments: the South, with a population estimated at 775,000 people; Grande Anse, with 468,000 people; Nippes with 343,000 people; and the Southeast with 633,000 people ? which combines up to ~20% of the total population. However, biodiversity is rapidly degrading in southern Haiti, and the goods and services provided by these ecosystems are overexploited, leading to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. Degraded biodiversity and reduced ecosystem goods and services lead to a degradation of livelihood conditions in southern Haiti; agricultural yields decline, and people?s exposure to risks like floods and landslides increases. In turn, this population increasingly rely on unsustainable practices like wood extraction and poaching as a survival strategy, which further degrade these ecosystems. Despite their significant role to support livelihoods, Haiti?s key ecosystems, particularly watersheds, terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, face increasing pressure.



Figure 1: the 31 Key Biodiversity Areas of Haiti.

The core problem that this project seeks to address is biodiversity degradation and loss of ecosystem goods and services in southern Haiti, which underpin livelihoods. As illustrated in the problem tree (Figure 2), the problem is driven by: environmental and climate drivers (natural disasters and climate extremes) and anthropogenic drivers (overextraction of natural resources, unsustainable agricultural practices and land use changes). Each driver has multiple impacts and features such as: loss of soil fertility, destabilization, deforestation, loss of mangrove buffer, among the notable ones. This situation is underpinned by root causes: poverty, population growth, and limited state capacity.

Figure 2: Problem tree



- *Environmental and climate drivers*: The country is vulnerable to hydrometeorological disasters ? hurricanes, floods and storm surges, landslides and drought - especially between June and December, with landslides being common in river valleys. For example, in 2016, Haiti faced the force of Hurricane Matthew ? which left destruction and displacement in its wake with 1.5 million Haitians requiring humanitarian relief. Such disasters have negative impacts on biodiversity and land. In addition, climate change is expected to negatively affect biodiversity in Haiti. Historical climate data since 1960 reveals that average annual temperature have increased 0.45? C, and rainfall variability has become more exaggerated. Projected changes in Haiti include increase of between 0.78?C ? 28?C in average annual temperature by 2050. A decrease in average annual precipitation is expected up to 43 millimeters by 2050, with uncertain changes in patterns of rainfall.

- *Anthropogenic drivers and root causes*: The population of southern Haiti is highly affected by poverty and food insecurity; this situation was worsen following the 2010 earthquake, accentuating malnutrition, poverty, weak social services and food insecurity. Poverty is linked to Haiti?s reliance on the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sector, which adds about ~20% to the country?s GDP but employs over ~50% of the workforce: agricultural production is primarily rain-fed, and over the last ten years, the growth rate has been around 2% . The majority of southern Haiti?s population relies on agriculture, which is essentially composed of small-scale farmers engaged in subsistence farming, garden farming and other practices that correlate to household food security. Despite having the potential to catalyse economic growth, particularly through cash crop exports, the sector is undercut by accelerating pressure on natural resources and land - leading to high plot fragmentation, use of unsustainable and rudimentary agricultural technology, and overextraction of the natural resources.

With limited capacity and means to practice sustainable and productive agriculture and agroforestry, conversion of forests to agricultural fields and slash-and-burn practices are frequent.

As agricultural productivity is low, and poverty endemic, other economic survival strategies are developed. Charcoal production, for example, a key source of income for many households (between 30 and 50 million trees are cut down each year to produce wood-fire and charcoal) and clearing for new agricultural areas (currently 44% of the country is under cultivation, while less than 30% of the land is suitable due to uneven relief with many mountains) ? are key drivers of land degradation in the region. These unsustainable practices are driven by poverty and food insecurity, which are salient in Haiti.

Root causes: poverty and limited state capacity

Poverty stands out as an endemic facet of the demographic and economic issues facing Haiti today. This is caused by years of political instability and limited public service delivery, environmental degradation leading to biodiversity loss, and external impacts (including economic conditions and natural disasters). Today, Haiti is classified as the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, based on UNDP's HDI parameters. Recent estimates by the World Bank place the poverty headcount ratio at ~58.5% of the total population. More detailed analyses of the data reveal that currently over 80% of Haitians are living on less than US\$4/day, 75% are living on less than US\$2/day, and over 50% living on less than US\$1/day. These numbers indicate that majority of Haitian households have a consumption budget close to the poverty line, and are expected to worsen due to demographic pressure and growing inequalities in the country (Haiti has a GINI coefficient of 60.8 as of 2015). In the context of widespread poverty, the State of Haiti has limited capacity to provide basic services for its population impede improved ecological and environmental outcomes. In Haiti, the majority of the population still lacks ready access to electricity, water, sanitation and healthcare. Limited public services (such as infrastructure and extension services) and investments has trapped the population in a low-performing equilibrium, ensuring dependence on natural capital and ecosystem services. The lack of state presence extends also to biodiversity protection, environmental resource management, land and tenure rights as well. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MANRRD) are limited by the paucity of institutional mechanisms and policy fundamentals to carry out their mandates, enforce regulatory frameworks ? including spatial development plans ? and provide technical support on sustainable land management, and agriculture.

Despite the above-mentioned shortcomings, the government of Haiti (GoH) is committed to restore and protect its ecosystems and biodiversity-rich areas. However, there are currently several barriers to implementing the preferred solution, which will be addressed by the proposed project strategy.

1. Barriers related to governance and capacity to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management

Existing regulatory systems for biodiversity protection in Haiti are weak; as a result, land-use planning is largely conducted on a project by project basis, and attempts to mainstream land-use planning into regular institutional practices in the southern region have so far mostly focused on urban areas. In addition, Haiti's policy and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity are outdated and based on prohibitions and penalties, i.e. on coercive and off-putting measures. Incentives and persuasive measures have not been included in Haiti's regulatory framework. Consequently, local populations are not interested in participating in environmental protection efforts. There are also gaps in the availability of tools and capacity of using such tools to inform decision-making related to development planning ? especially integrating BD conservation ? at the watershed level. Overall, as mentioned in the previous section, MoE and MANRRD have limited financial, technical and human capacity to fulfil their mandates especially at the local level. In general, the regional and municipal authorities have a low capacity to plan, implement, enforce and monitor their conservation management responsibilities.

2. Barriers related to a lack of technical capacity and marketing skills among farmers and agricultural organisations (to improve commercialisation and profit)

There are several farmer's associations and cooperatives in southern Haiti, that specialise in the production and sale of key agriproducts. However, they still lack the expertise to produce high-quality

products that would be required on the international market; and to develop an efficient marketing strategy. As a result, key products like coffee and cacao often do not meet quality standards, which impairs sale on domestic and international markets that require verification of quality standards. A lack of financial management skills combined with inadequacies within the credit system (particularly for the rural market), also impairs profits in the agricultural sector. Therefore, despite having the potential to catalyse economic growth, particularly through cash crop exports, the sector is undercut by the use of unsustainable and rudimentary agricultural technology, as well as the lack of access to extension services, and exposure to natural hazards and climate extremes.

3. Barriers related to accessing relevant environmental-related information to guide policies and strategies and raise awareness of the roles and services of ecosystems

Though the Haitian context is characterised by a wealth of information, they are dispersed. A number of studies and reports have been produced over the years through government-led programmes, donor-funded projects and research initiatives, but these documents are often not disseminated adequately or readily available to the GoH, CSOs, NGOs, donor partners and other practitioners. The Environmental Information System (EIS) does not yet integrate any module on the valuation of ecosystem services in Haiti. Studies on this topic have been produced^[1], but are rare and difficult to find. Moreover, the EIS is still new and organisations, institutions and stakeholders in the private and public sector are not well-aware of its role, and how to use it. The lack of access to information results in limited awareness of the environmental and socio-economic benefits gained through biodiversity restoration and protection, among both governmental institutions and population.

2) Baseline scenario and baseline projects

Under the baseline scenario, biodiversity-rich ecosystems like watersheds and forests in Haiti will continue to be degraded, leading to a complete loss of primary forests by 2035, and a drastic reduction of biodiversity in one of the world's richest countries in terms of natural resources. Land degradation will have a negative effect on crop yields through decreasing water availability and soil quality, as well as more frequent and severe floods and landslides, particularly in fragile watersheds. Alternative economic activities such as wood extraction and poaching, will become more frequent as key survival strategies for the population, given current poverty rates and limited economic opportunities. Such unsustainable practices will further increase the pressure in the watersheds, and further reduce agricultural productivity. Unsustainable land management practices in watersheds of the southern region increasingly contribute to the ongoing degradation of ecosystems that provide important services such as flood mitigation, water infiltration and soil stabilisation. In addition, population growth and settlement in protected areas will continue to place unsustainable pressure on watersheds. Overall, these dynamics will result in increased poverty and food insecurity, as well as increased vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.

In this context, the preferred solution ? described in Figure 3 ? is to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored and protected biodiverse ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti. For this, it is key to develop and implement sustainable, integrated land management plans, which combine land restoration with sustainable agricultural development in the watersheds. Restored, richer ecosystems will in turn support agricultural activities and provide buffer against natural and climate-related hazards to the poor, vulnerable population. In addition, support to diversify and commercialise key commodities produced sustainably in the watersheds will contribute to reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve livelihood conditions, and decrease reliance on unsustainable practices like wood extraction.

The proposed project will complement, upscale and develop various synergies with the existing baseline projects and initiatives in southern Haiti that are currently addressing the development challenge described under 1.

Programme innovation technologique en agriculture et agroforesterie (Agriculture and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Programme) ? PITAG (2017-2023), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Project value: USD 76,859,305

This programme is implemented in Nord, Nord-Est, Artibonite, Sud and Grande-Anse departments. The general objective of this programme is to increase smallholders' income and food security in selected areas of Haiti. To achieve this, the programme will increase agricultural productivity, and improve the use of natural resources through the adoption of sustainable technologies.

Project Jaden Kreyol (2019-2024), Affaires Mondiales Canadiennes ; Project value : USD7,800,000

This project supports the establishment of agroforestry systems for the production of cocoa and coffee in southern Haiti, in the buffer zone of Macaya park; this will contribute to reduce pressures on the park's natural resources. To achieve this objective, 250 ha of new plantation are being established and 800 households are receiving training on the sustainable management of these plantations. Moreover, producers in the targeted area are linked to major coffee and coca cooperatives to facilitate the marketing and sale of their products.

Irrigated agriculture project for the South Department of Haiti (2020 to 2025), Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD); Project value: USD14,500,000

The project, which targets in particular Aquin and Cayes in the South Department of Haiti, seeks to rehabilitate water infrastructures, in particular secondary canals, and improve social water management through the establishment and structuring of irrigators committees. Moreover, support will be provided to farmers to improve the productivity and sale of selected crop species (maize, beans) and livestock.

Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation (2021-2028), UNDP; Project value: USD6,100,000

This project will be implemented by FAO with financial support from GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6), with the objective to generate multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord and Grande Riviere du Nord with globally significant biodiversity. This project will share common components with the proposed project ? namely ecosystem restoration and a focus on agroforestry value chains ? lessons learned will be shared across projects and common partnerships may be established with CSOs and NGOs. The fact that UNDP will do oversight for both projects will facilitate knowledge exchange and mutualisation of best practices.

Building Resilience in the Wake of Climate Disasters in Southern Haiti, UN Environment (project under development) (no implementation dates yet); Project value: USD12,650,000

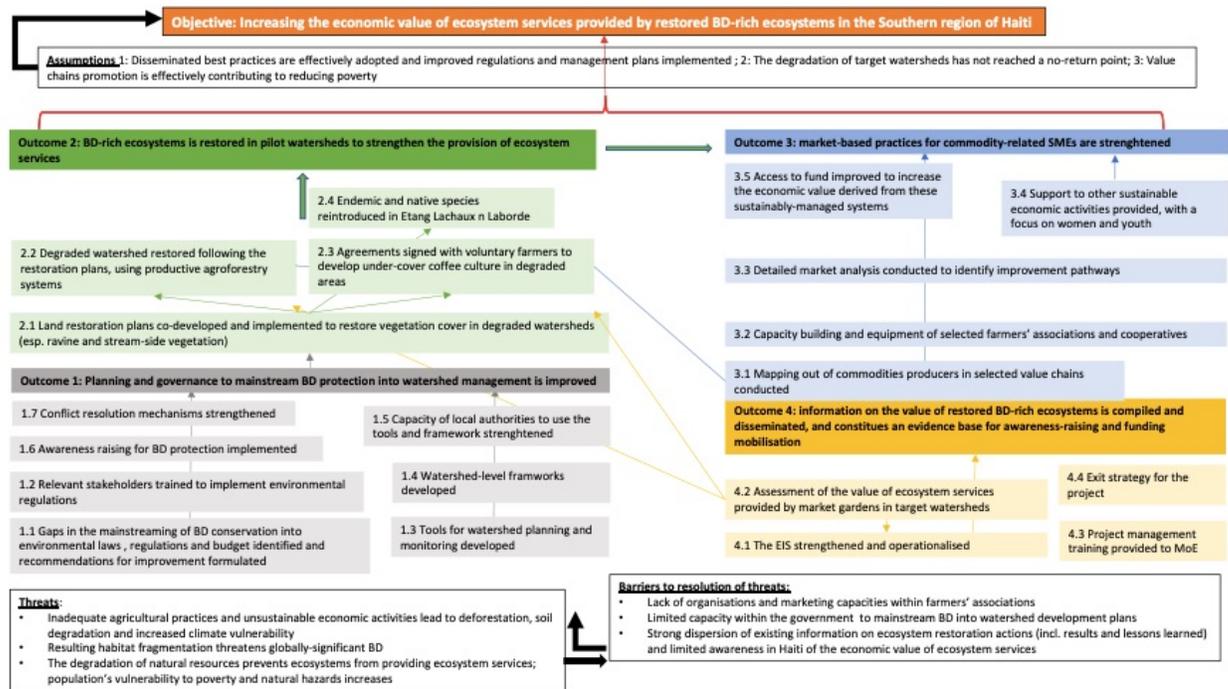
The project is currently under development; it will be submitted to GEF-7 LDCF in December 2021 by UNEP; the executing entity will be MoE. It focuses on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) and Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) approaches in addressing the climate change challenges in Parc Macaya, Barradere and Cayemitte. The project will be implemented in similar areas than the proposed project; it also aims at enhancing biodiversity especially in Baradere, and with a focus on coastal ecosystems (mangroves). To avoid duplication and build complementarities, several coordination meetings were conducted during the PPG phase between UNDP and UNEP teams. Complementarities between the two projects are ensured as UNEP's interventions in Baradere will focus on mangrove restoration and the promotion of aquaculture; while UNDP activities will focus on agroforestry. This will support the diversification of economic activities. Furthermore, as mangroves will be restored by UNEP project, UNDP project will support the development of beekeeping within the mangroves for voluntary farmers.

3) Alternative scenario

The preferred solution is illustrated in Figure 3: Theory of Change. It is to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored and protected biodiverse ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti. For this, it is key to develop and implement sustainable, integrated land management plans, which combine land restoration with sustainable agricultural development in the watersheds. Restored, richer ecosystems will in turn support agricultural activities and provide buffer against natural and climate-related hazards to the poor, vulnerable population. In addition, support to diversify and

commercialise key commodities produced sustainably in the watersheds will contribute to reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve livelihood conditions, and decrease reliance on unsustainable practices like wood extraction.

FIGURE 3: THEORY OF CHANGE



The project will restore degraded biodiversity hotspots and improve the flow of ecosystem goods and services in degraded watersheds of southern Haiti, which will lead to reducing poverty and improving food security. As livelihood conditions improve, and the benefits of healthy ecosystems are demonstrated (through enhanced productivity), local communities will be encouraged to protect their ecosystems and move away from unsustainable practices like charcoal production and poaching.

The project objective will be achieved through 4 complementary Components and Outcomes, briefly described below:

Component 1: Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream BD protection into watershed management

Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved

Component 1 will contribute to strengthen, in the long-term, Haiti's legal and institutional environment for biodiversity protection; this not only underpins the sustainability of the project activities (especially those implemented under Components 2 & 3), but favours also a continuous mainstreaming of BD concerns into future projects and initiatives in Haiti. Through this Component 1, watershed-level framework will be produced to guide land restoration and agroforestry activities, promoted under Component 2. Capacity will also be built, at the local level in particular, to implement sustainable watershed management, while awareness of how healthy ecosystems underpin livelihood will be raised. Finally, to facilitate the agricultural activities promoted under Component 2, local conflict resolution mechanisms for land and resource uses, will be strengthened. In a nutshell, this Component will set up the basis upon which ecosystems can be restored and value chains promoted to improve livelihoods in southern Haiti.

Component 2: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services

Outcome 2: BD-rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds

Under Component 2 of the proposed project, target degraded watersheds will be restored based on the watershed level frameworks produced under 1.4. Land restoration plans will be developed with a view to combine tree planting (in areas that should not be used for agriculture) with sustainable agroforestry systems (jardin lakou) in buffer zones. This will improve the flow of ecosystem services, enhance the conditions for BD conservation, and serve as a basis for the documentation of the value of ecosystem services, under Component 4. High-value agriproducts ? like coffee, cocoa and mangoes ? will be produced using agroforestry system (jardin lakou) that also contribute to the restoration of biodiversity. This will serve to increase and diversify income among the population living in the target watersheds. Strengthening or establishing agroforestry systems contributes to restore land cover and biodiversity in the project sites. Moreover, during the field mission, interviewed farmers have indicated their interest in developing agroforestry systems to combine high-value agriproducts with land restoration. It should also be noted the selected cultures are currently being promoted in the project area by other initiatives, which will support upscaling project's impacts.

Component 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)

Outcome 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems

The production of valuable agriproducts through sustainable agroforestry systems like jardins lakou, is supported under Component 2, as part of the land and ecosystem restoration activities. Under Component 3, the project will ensure that value chains for crops, fruits, roots and nuts are strengthened and that farmers' production capacity and income increase. These interventions under Component 3 aim to address the socio-economic drivers of land degradation in southern Haiti, namely poverty, food insecurity and a lack of economic opportunities ? which lead farmers towards unsustainable practices like extraction of wood to produce and sell charcoal or poaching. By addressing these drivers, farmers will not be inclined to turn back to unsustainable land management practices; therefore, restoration interventions undertaken under Component 2 will be preserved and protected; moreover, farmers will be organised into associations, which will be equipped and capacitated to maintain investments in agricultural production, processing and sale beyond the project's lifetime.

Component 4: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination

Outcome 4: information on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector

Under this last Component, existing information, lessons learned and best practices on ecosystem restoration in southern Haiti ? which has been generated by multiple national and foreign organisations ? will be collected, compiled and shared using a central online platform: the Environmental Information System (EIS), set up by UN Environment and currently managed by the MoE and ONQEV. Moreover, new knowledge generated by the project ? especially on the environmental and socio-economic benefits of land restoration through agroforestry in southern Haiti watersheds ? will feed into the platform. Knowledge dissemination, along with governmental capacity building for BD-project management and M&E, and the development of a robust project exit strategy will finally ensure ecosystem restoration in southern Haiti's watershed, as proposed by the project, continues beyond its lifetime.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The proposed project adopts a watershed approach to foster biodiversity conservation, land management and the improvement of ecosystem services with a focus on improved agricultural practices and the strengthening of selected value chains. It is fully aligned with the following GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area objectives:

- BD-1-1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

The proposed project will mainstream biodiversity conservation measures into the development of five watersheds of southern Haiti, covering 3 220 ha. Restoration and conservation measures will be implemented under Component 2, benefiting the conservation of about 2 250 ha of biodiversity-rich areas through reforestation and sustainable agroforestry. Jardin lakou which the project will promote, are characterised by a large diversity of useful species (up to 69, according to a reference study), and fulfil agro-economic, environmental and socio-cultural functions, including: i) factor of food safety; ii) source of fodder and cattle-keeping ground; iii) income source; iv) habitat protection against weather events; and v) leisure area. These gardens range between 100 and 1000 m², and are typically structured into three layers, a lower layer with herbaceous plants, a shrub layer and a tree layer. In addition to their socio-economic importance and thanks to their biodiversity and layered structures, Jardin lakou have a capacity to value existing biological, organic and mineral resources and to protect soils despite difficult climatic and topographic conditions: heavy rainfalls, cyclones, dry spells and steep slopes.

The project will also implement land restoration in degraded ravine and stream-side environments of the target watersheds. These landscapes are key stewards of ecosystem services in terms of water quality regulation, nutrient cycling and soil stabilisation. They are particularly prone to run-off and erosion when their vegetation cover is degraded, leading to decreased aquifer recharge, increased siltation and water turbidity, nutrient wash-off and potential landslides . This can in turn compound damages in case of flood, affect agricultural productivity and be detrimental to riverine biodiversity ? with documented impacts on marine BD as well .

Finally, the project interventions build on, and complement existing successful initiatives that combine land restoration with enhanced agricultural productivity (using the Jardin lakou de approach). The project will partner with relevant local and regional organisations with demonstrated experience, in order to upscale efficient initiatives in southern Haiti.

5) Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

The proposed project will build on baseline projects and programmes that share a common focus on protecting the biodiversity of the southern region of Haiti, through improved, sustainable agricultural practices that lead to enhanced income generation for rural communities. In addition, the project will benefit from direct support from international and national institutions to implement its components. It will particularly address the barriers facing the baseline situation of lack of governance and capacity to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management and limited capacity to produce and sell high-value commodities, adapted to Haiti's watershed landscape.

Indicative total co-financing for the proposed project amounts to USD 55,550,000. It stems from the baseline projects further described previously, as well as direct support ? in cash or in-kind ? detailed below. The additional cost reasoning for each of the four components is described below.

Component 1: GEF support (for a total of USD 420,000) will be sought to strengthen the capacity of the Haitian government to mainstream biodiversity protection in watershed management; a spatial planning tools, developed in partnership with UNDP, will be refined and adjusted to support this process. In addition, recommendations to strengthen regulatory frameworks and budget will be formulated, to mainstream and implement biodiversity concerns, and awareness-raising on the role played by watersheds and the services they provide to the communities will be organised. Finally, conflict resolution mechanisms will be strengthened through GEF support to solve salient issues around access and use of land and natural resources in the project sites. In addition to GEF resources, Component 1 will benefit from USD 250,000 in-kind cofinancing from the MoE, geared towards Output 1.1 to identify environmental regulations to revise; and Output 1.5 to provide staff time to participate to training sessions to use watershed planning tools and implement watershed management frameworks.

Component 2: GEF support (for a total of USD 3,207,179) will be sought to restore critical ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti to enhance the provision of goods and services. Restoration interventions will take place over 2 250 ha in selected watersheds. This will contribute to enhance critical services for the nearby communities, namely soil nutrients, water retention and protection

against floods and landslides. Moreover, sustainable agroforestry systems ? namely *jardin lakou* ? will be established over 500 ha to produce key cash and food commodities including coffee, cocoa, mangoes and cashew, while contributing to soil restoration. As a result, productivity and income from agriculture will increase and the condition for biodiversity protection in the target areas will be strengthened. The approach adopted under Component 2 and supported by the GEF will be the co-development of land restoration plans with local communities and authorities and their implementation to restore critical ecosystems in the target region. In addition, nurseries for threatened trees will be established to support reforestation/restoration efforts and the related work needed to establish this including how to make interventions sustainable in the southern region.

In addition to GEF resources, Component 2 will benefit from cofinancing from PITAG at USD 55,000,000, through its Component 2. This Component provide technical support to farmers to implement sustainable agricultural technologies for cocoa and coffee production, which will generate positive environmental externalities, like restoration and protection of ecosystems to enhance their provision of goods and services. USD 50,000 in-kind cofinancing from the Botanical Garden of Cayes will also be sought to make available tree nurseries to support the reforestation interventions, provide training on ecosystem restoration to MoE and extension authorities, and facilitate exchange visits to the Botanical Garden of Cayes. Finally, AYITIKA will provide USD 80,000 in-kind for technical support to farmers producing cocoa in their garden.

Component 3: Under this Component, GEF support (for a total of USD 720,000) will be sought to support the development of market-based practices for key value chains in the southern region of Haiti, including cashew, mango, cocoa and coffee. GEF fund will serve to link farmers producing key commodities to the Agrotracking platform. This will facilitate the sale of their products. Moreover, GEF fund will serve to strengthen and train farmers' associations producing selected commodities with a focus on marketing and agribusiness skills. Producers will receive equipment and be trained to monitor the compliance to environmental and traceability standards. Access to financing and markets will be facilitated and producers will receive small processing equipment to enhance the economic value of their agroforestry-based products, including coffee and cocoa. Access to financial services will also be improved for small-scale farmers, in particular women. In addition to GEF funds, Component 3 will receive USD 50,000 of in-kind support from Geonova S.A. to register farmers on the Agrotracking platform, to provide training on georeferencing technology (Agrotracking tool) to local Focal Points, and to expand the Agrotracking platform to include at least 3 new commodities; and 20,000 USD will be contributed by AYITIKA S.A. to develop an eco-label for cocoa produced un southern Haiti.

Component 4: GEF support (for a total of USD 472,764) will be sought to compile and disseminate information on the value of restored ecosystems; this will serve as a basis for awareness-raising interventions and to raise funding for future interventions in the field of biodiversity in Haiti. The EIS set up by ONQEV with support from GEF will be used to compile and make available environmental information, including a new module on ecosystem valuation. This information will include the one generated through the proposed project, which will be assessed through studies on ecosystem values conducted under this component. Finally, Component 4 will ensure the continuation the project beyond its lifetime by building MoE's capacity for project management (including financial reporting and M&E) and by delivering a strong, costed exit strategy. In addition to GEF fund, Component 4 will receive USD 100,000 in-kind support from the MoE, which will take responsibility of management the EIS during and after the project; and provide staff time to participate to training sessions.

Project cost-effectiveness

The project is designed to include the best solutions to tackle the problem statement at the lowest possible cost

The proposed project complements Project PITAG (IDB), which is implemented for 6 years; with a large budget (over USD50M for its remaining period), PITAG targets most communes located in Grand Anse and South Departments and promotes agroforestry technologies for sustainable coffee and coca culture. These cultures will be developed over ? 27,900 ha of land

This target will be scaled up with the proposed Haiti-BD project. With a smaller budget, the project will rehabilitate 2,250 ha of land that will be used for agroforestry systems. This will be reached using

GEF grant. The target land, currently degraded because of erosion, landslides, and unsustainable practices, will be reforested using well-known, cost-effective technologies of "jardins lakou". This approach is promoted by the government of Haiti as a cost-effective, traditional and productive agroforestry system, with demonstrated positive impacts in Haiti. The cost to set up jardin lakou (combining coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products like plant cover) was estimated by the national expert in value chains and the project partners (ORE, AYATIKA) at USD 4,000 for 1ha of agroforestry system promoting cocoa or coffee; and USD 1,500 per ha of mangoes/ nuts. The total cost to establish 2,250 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems is estimated at USD 1,155,000. The proposed agroforestry interventions are combined with support to improve farmers' market access. This will ensure farmers can make profits from their improved agricultural productivity, therefore they do not turn back to unsustainable land management practices (e.g. deforestation and land clearing, poaching). Hence, this is a cost-effective way to ensure BD remains protected at the local level. The rest of GEF grant will be used to invest in interventions that are not covered by the baseline projects (like PITAG), but are key to ensure the sustainability of its interventions. Importantly, the project will restore 1,750 ha of land using GEF grant. This is for pure restoration of degraded watershed areas that will remain protected/ no agriculture zones. This restoration is critical to reduce soil erosion, improve water filtration, stabilize soil, and restore fertility (among other benefits). It will thus benefit other farmers that are not targeted by the proposed Haiti-BD project but live in the target areas. Restoration costs were estimated by the national biodiversity expert at between USD 620-630 per ha. Costs include hiring companies to clear sites, prepare for plantation, plant trees, leveling of ground, etc. The total amount is estimated at USD 1,183,000 [that is over 1/5 of total GEF funding]. Finally, the project will ensure the institutionalization of land restoration and biodiversity protection, through capacity building interventions (especially at the local level), improvements of local land management and regulations (e.g. with watershed frameworks), generation of new knowledge on ecosystem valuations, information dissemination, and awareness raising. These interventions are low-cost and key to ensure the sustainability of BD protection in Haiti.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The project is expected to generate global environmental benefits (GEB) by restoring tree cover, limiting land degradation and protecting biological diversity. The proposed project will prioritise interventions in communes situated in the buffer zones of protected or significant BD-rich areas, such as Parc Macaya and Lake Lachaux. In particular, biodiversity conservation will be promoted into watershed frameworks to be developed under Component 1, and local land management plans, to be developed under Component 2; this will strengthen the role of target areas as buffer zones. Globally-significant biodiversity to be protected will thus include *Plagiodontia aedium* F. Cuvier, *Coccyzus ruficularis* Hartlaub, *Loxia megalapa* Riley, *Pterodroma hasitata* Kuhl, *Turdus swalesi* Wetmore, *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Eleutherodactylus amphibians*, *Cedrela odorata*, *Cleyera bolleana* Kobuski, *Guaiaacum officinale*, *Juniperus gracilior* etc. (all endangered or vulnerable).

In addition, the proposed project will protect environmental services ? such as clean water and soil nutrients ? as a basis for continued resilience. The proposed project will strengthen commodity-based livelihoods and ecosystem services for smallholder farmers. GEBs will be generated through the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices on selected forests and cropland. As a result, specific GEBs expected from the project interventions include:

- the mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns into watershed development plans, contributing to limit the fragmentation of natural habitats;
- the promotion of genetically-diverse cultivars, including local and traditional species;
- the restoration of the tree cover;
- the preservation of naturally-occurring trees and shrubs through the promotion of fodder culture;
- a limitation of human pressure on forests for fuelwood harvesting; and
- reduced degradation of aquatic habitat through limited siltation from soil erosion.

The project also contributes to several Aichi targets:

| Aichi target | How the proposed project will contribute |
|--|---|
| 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. | The proposed project will work with the population in the target watersheds, so that local people are able and committed to conserving forest biodiversity. |
| 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. | The proposed project includes consultation and planning at the watershed level, to mainstream biodiversity concerns into rural development in southern Haiti. Interventions to promote integration of biodiversity and land management issues will also be undertaken across the target watersheds. |
| 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. | All project interventions will contribute in the short- to medium-term towards halting and reversing the loss and degradation of forest ecosystems in southern Haiti. |
| 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. | This is a major focus of the project. As a result of Components 2 and 3, 5,400 ha of agricultural and forest land will benefit from improved management practices that will promote biodiversity. |
| 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. | The proposed project will promote the use of genetically-diverse cultivars under Component 2. |

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling UP

Innovation

The proposed project's on-the-ground interventions are underpinned by the development of tools and maps to guide land restoration in degraded watersheds of southern Haiti. This approach is innovative as it will combine GIS technologies for identifying biodiversity hotspots and degraded areas with geotracking of commodities. This will lead to the development of maps that combine biodiversity hotspots with areas of production; based on this, land restoration plans will be designed to clearly delineate areas for biodiversity restoration and protection from areas where agriculture can be combined to land restoration, using innovative agroforestry systems (jardins lakou), which environmental and economic benefits have been demonstrated. Moreover, the project will ensure the continued development of the Tracking platform. This original geo-referencing tool for farmers and cooperatives was successfully experimented on commodity-based VCs such as vetiver and mango, and

will be further expanded to include other strategic VCs like cocoa and coffee. The Agrotracking platform will facilitate the provision of both pre-harvest (registration of farmers and their productions) and post-harvest (support to farmer's associations and product tracking within the value chains) services, including transformation of agricultural products ; and ensure the traceability of commodity-based products. It can also be linked in the future to a new branding of agriproducts produced in southern Haiti, which will be supported under Output 3.3. Increased traceability and facilitated coordination will also enhance logistics. For example, knowing in advance when and where products are ready to be picked up have been shown to significantly reduce losses and delivery time. Finally, the project will build on innovating pilot initiatives, like the development of agreements with private farmers, who will commit to maintain forested areas in exchange for agricultural advice and inputs; the strengthen of solidarity mutuels to provide financial support to women; and it will work with AFD to develop a credit line that specifically responds to women's needs for agricultural production and sale.

Scaling-up

Scaling up of the project's anticipated results will be facilitated by the knowledge management approach embedded into the project's intervention strategy. Under Component 4, the value of ecosystem services provided by restored landscapes will be documented and uploaded along with existing evidence from other case studies onto the expanded EIS hosted by the MoE. This will contribute to establish an Haiti-specific evidence base on the relevance of ecosystem and BD conservation for development, and help leverage funding for future similar initiatives. Moreover, by boosting and expanding the geotracking platform, the project will open it to additional farmers, beyond the project's lifetime, as well as more commodities. Finally, by working to improve access to credit and financial tools, especially for women, the project will create a special women-oriented credit line and strengthen locally-managed solidarity funds. This will ensure that farmers beyond the beneficiaries can access financial resources to invest in their agricultural activities.

Sustainability

The project sustainability is underpinned by the adoption of an ecosystem services approach to foster BD conservation through the support to rural livelihoods, as only such an approach to BD protection can succeed in the current Haitian socio-economic context. Promoting land restoration through agroforestry systems will ensure the population yield direct benefits from project activities. This approach has been demonstrated through other projects. Moreover, the project will build capacity and strengthen the local governance structure watershed committee to ensure concerted management at the watershed level. It will also build capacity within MoE to implement and manage biodiversity-related projects; and to monitor their progress, compile and capitalise on lessons learned and best practices. BD-related information will also be shared on the EIS, which will be strengthened and expanded by the project to become a central information platform for environmental information in Haiti. Component 3 of the project will also support sustainability by improving farmers' income through the Agrotracking platform which will facilitate sales and through strengthening of farmers' associations for financial management and marketing skills. Access to credit and financial tools to invest in agricultural equipment and commercialisation will also be enhanced. Finally, Component 4 includes a specific output dedicated to the discussion, formulation and validation of an exit strategy (Output 4.4) which will ensure the continuity of project's interventions and capitalisation on its achievements.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project will be implemented in 6 communes located within 5 key watershed of southern Haiti:
Watershed of Saint Louis du Sud: Aquin commune (latitude 18.280789?; longitude -73.546248?)
watershed of Tiburon: Port-Salut commune (latitude 18.207111?; longitude -74.040042?)
Watershed of Anse a Veau: Corail commune (latitude 18.481130?; longitude -73.637948?)
Watershed of Cavaillon: Camp Perrin commune (latitude 18.326942?; longitude -73.860657?)

Watershed of Cavailon: Maniche commune (latitude 18.345181?; longitude -73.777909?)

Watershed of Les Cayes: Les Cayes commune (latitude 18.195694?; longitude -73.749633?)

Maps are presented under Annex 1.

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholder engagement supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are critical for sound project design and implementation. Effective stakeholder engagement enhances project acceptance and ownership and strengthens the social and environmental sustainability and benefits of supported interventions. Information disclosure refers to the provision of timely, accessible information regarding the project and its potential social and environmental impacts to stakeholders in order to facilitate their meaningful, effective and informed participation in project design and implementation.

To ensure the inclusion all relevant stakeholders at project onset, the PPG phase started with an Inception workshop, organised both remotely (via Zoom) and in-person for stakeholders able to travel to the offices of the MoE. Following this, extensive online and face-to-face consultations were conducted to prepare the formulation of the Prodoc. These included governmental bodies, private sector representatives, donor organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSO), including among others : i) Ministry of Environment; ii) National Agency for Protected Areas (ANAP); iii) Inter-American Development Bank; iv) European Union; v) Agence Française de Développement (AFD); vi) Helvetas Suisse; vii) GIZ; viii) Agronomes & Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF); ix) Affaires Mondiales Canadiennes; x) UNDP; xi) UNEP; xii) Macaya Foundation; xiii) Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM); xiv) Botanical Garden of Cayes; xv) AYITIKA; and xvi) private businesses. Details of these consultations are reported in Annex 9.

Moreover, a field mission was conducted between 12 and 16 April 2021. The mission agenda is presented in Annex 9, while the mission report (in French) is embedded in Annex D.

Through these extensive consultations, key stakeholders to involve in this project to support its implementation were identified; these are described in Table 2 and Annex 9.

During the implementation phase, a participatory approach will be used across activities, to ensure the engagement of technical partners and beneficiary institutions and communities. For example, watershed management plans will be designed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders in the target departments, namely the departmental branches of MoE and MANRRD; as well as watershed committees (where they are in place). In addition, support will be provided to organise watershed committee in each target watershed, building on the existing watershed committees. The watershed committee will be in charge of implementing the watershed management frameworks they will contribute to develop. Conflict resolution mechanisms will also be strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts. This will be done based on consultations with local communities to understand the root causes of conflicts and identify pathways to solve them. The watershed committee will be in charge of conflict mitigation, as they are rooted within communities, and will benefit from community trust.

Agronomical training will be provided to interested farmers in exchange of their commitment to protect tree cover; these farmers grouped in associations based on the key commodities will benefit from capacity-building activities on marketing and business skills. Particular attention will be given to women, to clearly identify their needs and pathways to support them through the project (see below and the gender assessment).

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism is detailed in Annex 10, including how to make a complaint and/or grievance. All complaints and/or grievances regarding social and environmental issues can be received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP and partners both in country or outside (UNDP HQ or Regional Office). A key part of the grievance redress mechanism is the requirement for the Project Management Team to maintain a register of complaints and/or grievances received at the respective project sites. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. The full grievance redress mechanism is detailed in Annex 10.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

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;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

local NGOs and civil organisations will provide technical support for land restoration and to establish agroforestry systems in the project sites

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Men and women have different roles and interests in relation to the management of natural resources in the target region, and specifically in relation to the management of the production systems, as well as the overall livelihood support systems of the participating families. The promotion of tree-based production systems may therefore have a number of potential gender-related implications, e.g. in relation to the control of economic resources within the family and community, balances in workload and levels of representation in decisions on natural resource governance (esp. with respect to conflict resolution).

Several recommendations were made and included in the project design to ensure women will fully beneficiate from the project's activity, which will contribute to improve gender equality in southern Haiti. Key recommendations include:

- i) Develop gender-sensitive awareness raising campaigns that highlight the significance of biodiversity-rich ecosystems for women and their activities;
- ii) Ensure fair participation of women to training workshops;
- iii) Ensure fair participation of women in local-level governance mechanism like watershed committee;
- iv) Provide target support to women and women's associations to develop agroforestry systems with plants, fruits and crops that suit them;
- v) Provide equipment for women's association to process and commercialise agriproducts with added value; and
- vi) Improve women's access to small credits and loans to support their rural activity.

The project includes gender-response measures to address gender gaps in Haiti and generate socio-economic benefits for women; in particular, it will provide technical support to over 150 000 women to benefit from improved ecosystems' goods and services, sustainable agroforestry, the Agrotracking platform, and strengthened associations or cooperative; it will also complement existing initiatives to facilitate women's access to financial resources (through solidarity fund). The project's result frameworks include gender-sensitive indicators.

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The proposed project will engage extensively with the private sector under Component 3, by: i) facilitating market linkages by linking producers to buyers of key commodities through the Agrotracking platform (Output 3.1); ii) eliciting an "entrepreneurship spirit" with local populations by providing them with training to identify business opportunities and seize them (Output 3.2); iii) working with cooperatives and other private organisations to strengthen transformation units, with a view to increase the value-added that producers can extract from commodity-based products (Output 3.2); iii) helping producers and cooperatives to verify compliance with production standards required by buyers, and adopt a recognised label through the implementation of best agricultural practices (Outputs 3.1 & 3.3); and iv) facilitating access to funding to increase the added-value of key commodities (e.g. through processing, packaging and labeling) (Output 3.5).

The expected outcome of Component 3 is the strengthening of market-based practices for commodity-related farmers' associations and cooperatives to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems. One way to achieve this is to better connect producers to buyers in the private sector. This will be done under Component 3 through registering at least 500 new farmers per target commune on the Agrotracking online platform (<http://agrotracking.ht/login.aspx>). The objective of the platform is to help producers meet traceability requirements to boost consumer/ private sector confidence in the safety and quality of products, and to help producers increase their competitive edge in the marketplace. The platform is backed by agronomic and traceability advice delivered directly to registered producers and cooperatives. It allows actors in a value chain to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product's history forward (from source to consumer) or backward (from consumer to source) by means of recorded reliable cloud-based data collection. The Platform relies on four key pillars of information in order to be effective:

- ? identification of producers/area of production;
- ? identification of products;
- ? identification of the infrastructure; and
- ? recording of the movement of products (transport, transactions, packaging, storage, etc.) every step along the way to the final consumer.

The Agrotracking platform was created by GEONOVA, a private sector business based in Haiti. GEONOVA has confirmed in-kind co-financing of USD 50,000 to the project; and will lead the implementation of Output 3.1. GEONOVA will register "using georeferencing technology" at least 500 farmers per target communes (including the beneficiaries of agricultural support under Output 2.3) "that is a total of 30,000 farmers who will be connected to the Agrotracking platform; this platform

will be expanded to include at least 3 new commodities in addition to mangoes and vetiver (already included on the platform).

To provide real-time data, the Agrotracking Platform can be directly updated using a mobile app that have been developed by GEONOVA over the past six years. The app will be provided to focal points within farmers' associations to record farmers' products available on a regular basis; and enable consumers to know who produced what they bought and the route it took to get to them. This information enables improved decision making in terms of when product will be available, where, how much is harvested, when is it ready for pick up, etc. Through this tool, farmer can sell directly in the field or, through local electronic banking apps, can pay for produce picked up by transporters for delivery to the processing plant. Thanks to improved logistics in terms of knowing in advance when a product is ready to be picked up and where, losses are reduced, and delivery sped up. The geotracking not only serves to inform buyers of farmers' location, and available production, but also enable verify compliance with production standards. Ultimately, the platform can help farmers and exporters to meet the increasing demands of higher-value export markets, and to modernise and consolidate the different value chains. The 'Geotracking Focal Point' will also be responsible for verifying compliance of the farmers with production standards. These focal points will be equipped with a cell phone and the georeferencing app and receive technical assistance from GEONOVA to use the app and to monitor the compliance of their member producers with environmental management and traceability standards.

Still under Component 3 of the project, support will be provided to strengthen farmers' associations and cooperatives to produce and sell key commodities like cocoa, coffee, mango, and cashew. Through trainings, they will acquire marketing and business skills to promote their agriproducts to costumers in the private sector. Through equipment, they will be able to create added-value to their products. Under Output 3.3, the project will support existing initiative to create specific branding that improve the sale of southern Haiti commodities on the domestic and international markets. For example, the project will work with organization like AYITIKA to conduct a private sector market analysis and identify pathways to support the development of a 'Biosphere' label for the cocoa, or similar branding for commodities sustainably produced by Haiti. For example, the Biosphere UNESCO-recognised label serves to promote solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. Finally, Output 3.5 will improve access to loans and micro-credits, especially for women, so that farmers can invest in relevant equipment that enhance the added-value of their products.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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.(table format acceptable):

The project was recategorized as Moderate Risk following UNDP SESP screening more as a precautionary measure. The project aim is to contribute to environmental and biodiversity protection; thus, its net impact is designed to be positive. Key risks include those related to human rights, gender and social inclusion, biodiversity and natural resources, climate change, accountability, displacement and resettlement, safety and working conditions (including occupational health and safety), cultural heritage, and pollution. These risks and a management plan are presented as Annex 10 to the Prodoc. Table 1 below presents UNDP Risk Register. It should be noted that because a full risk analysis is not possible until all sites and value chain specific design details are known, the identification of project level risks only provides an indicative assessment to be elaborated further by the projects' ecosystem and M&E experts. The screening will also

be updated if there are any significant changes in the project design or context that may materially change its social and environmental risk profile.

TABLE 1: PROJECT RISKS

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Civil unrest and general safety conditions could impede project implementation. | Political | I = 4 P= 3 High | The risk is not under the project control. One of the key measures to address the risk is postponing and stopping all project activities in the project area if the security situation deteriorates. The project sites have been selected based on safety criteria. | UNDP to decide if project implementation needs to be suspended |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p>The outcomes of the proposed project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change</p> | <p>Social and Environmental</p> | <p>I = 3 P= 3 Moderate</p> | <p>Haiti's agricultural production systems are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, so any interventions will carry this risk. However, the project will promote production systems with high levels of structural and compositional diversity, the use of climate-resilient varieties, and the maintenance of overall diversity of livelihood support options and farm systems, in order to maximise climate resilience, and therefore decrease overall vulnerability to climate change compared to the baseline situation.</p> | <p>Project agronomist and technical partners</p> |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p>The potential outcomes of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, especially those associated with increase in rainfall.</p> | <p>Social and Environmental</p> | <p>I = 2 P= 4 Moderate</p> | <p>Haiti is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of extreme natural hazards. This context poses additional challenges for the preservation of project interventions related to natural reforestation. It is expected that climate change could generate at least one adverse effect for project interventions:</p> <p><u>Increase in rainfall</u> would imply a risk for the long-term sustainability of the project interventions.</p> <p>These risks are classified as Moderate considering that although the impacts of climate change can occur, they will be manageable. Project interventions are unlikely to fail. To manage these risks, the project activities will support the diverse resilient livelihood and farming systems in order to minimise the socio-economic implications in case of failure</p> | <p>Project agronomist and environmental expert, and technical partners</p> |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Potential child labour in promoted agricultural activities. | Social and Environmental | I = 1 P= 2 Low | <p>This risk was investigated through the stakeholder consultations for the PPG phase of the project ?Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation?,</p> <p>and was not considered significant. The 2017 report produced by the Bureau of International Labour Affairs of the US Department of Labour ?Worst forms of child labour? Report from Haiti identifies the following sectors as the most at risk of involving child labour in Haiti: sugarcane agriculture, fishing and livestock, domestic work and construction. These sectors will not be targeted by the proposed projects.</p> | Project Coordinator and M&E Officer |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|
| <p>Limited willingness of producers to assume the costs of compliance to safeguard standard in the expectation of uncertain price and market benefits. There is also a risk of intended industry-wide standards being undermined by non-compliant private sector actors.</p> | <p>Strategic</p> | <p>I = 3 P= 2 Moderate</p> | <p>? Facilitation of safeguard compliance through the Tracking platform ? 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 ? Support to farmer-based technology generation and transfer in order to reduce reliance on public sector support</p> | <p>Project agronomist and technical partners (GEONOVA, AYITIKA, etc.)</p> |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>The proposed project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services.</p> | <p>Environmental</p> | <p>I = 2 P= 2 Low</p> | <p>The overall objective of the project is precisely to improve habitat conditions, ecosystems health and ecosystem services. However, the uncontrolled development of commodity-based VCs could potentially run counter to these conservation objectives. It is unlikely that this risk will materialise given the limited scale at which these VCs operate; environmental benefits were also factored in the choice of target VCs and intervention areas.</p> | <p>Project environmental expert and M&E Officer</p> |

| Risk | Risk Category | Impact & Probability | Mitigation | Risk Owner |
|--|---------------|---|--|--|
| <p>The proposed project could potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services.</p> | <p>Social</p> | <p>I = 3 P= 2 Moderate</p> | <p>Given women's roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitisation among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may indirectly limit women's opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support. However, the project aims to support the development and strengthening of VCs in which women are active. Several interventions will also directly target women to diversify and increase their income, such as training for associations and cooperatives, development of alternative economic activities and support the solidarity mutuals.</p> <p>Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and</p> | <p>The Gender Expert and M&E Officer</p> |

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.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

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.

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

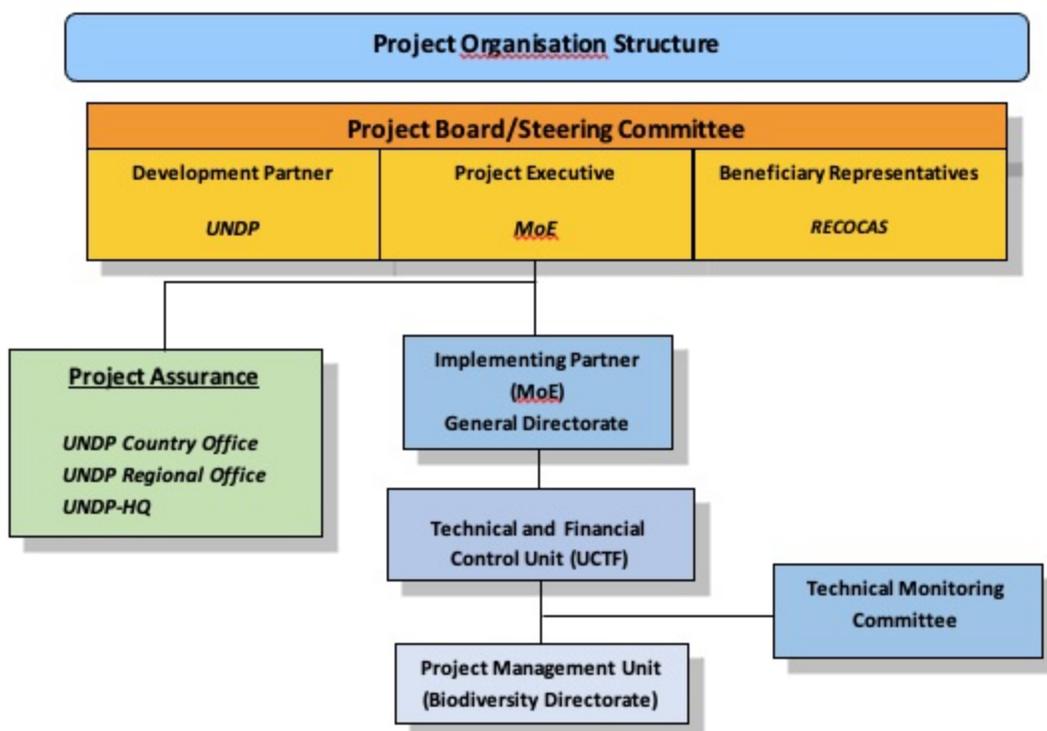
- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

- ? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- ? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- ? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- ? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- ? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- ? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The target group are small-scale farmers located in six communes of southern Haiti. These stakeholders will be engaged in several project activities that will improve their agricultural productivity and increase their income sources. They will be consulted to produce local-level land restoration plans, that include areas for biodiversity restoration, and agricultural areas. They will be informed of the land restoration activities to take place in their areas before hand, and sensitised about the need to conserve biodiversity. The project team will also assess interest of local farmers to take part in the project agricultural activities and set up *jardins lakou* that contribute to land restoration and agriculture. Farmers owning a plot of at least 0.25 ha will be offered input and technical package to produce cash and food crop of their choice, in exchange for conserving the tree and vegetation coverage of their plot for at least 5 years. Farmers will also be engaged and supported to organise themselves into farmers' associations (based on their commodities) in order to improve the production and sale of agriproducts. They will be offered training to strengthen their associations for marketing and financial management. This will all be organised on a voluntary basis. Moreover, the project is partnering with technical partners which have a long-term experience working with farmers in the target areas, like AYITYIKA.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or 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.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- ? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- ? Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- ? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- ? Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- ? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
 - ? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
 - ? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
 - ? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

- ? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- ? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- ? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- ? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- ? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- ? Address project-level grievances;
- ? Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: *MoE*
- b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: representatives from local authorities Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is UNDP represented by the *UNDP-Haiti Resident Representative*
- c. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is composed of a Project Manager and Project Assistant and a Project Administrative and financial officer. The PMU will be hosted by the Biodiversity Directorate within the MOE, in coordination with UNDP. The PMU has the responsibility to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the MOE within the constraints laid down by the Steering Committee.

The PMU will ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PMU will inform the Steering Committee and in particular the UNDP in its Project Assurance role of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding

management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Specific responsibilities include:

- ? Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- ? Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- ? Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- ? Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan and update the plan as required.
- ? Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- ? Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- ? Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- ? Monitor progress watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within Project Steering Committee/Project Board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- ? Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- ? Perform regular progress reporting to the Steering Committee as agreed with it, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- ? Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- ? Manage and monitor the project risks ? including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- ? Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- ? Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- ? Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- ? Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.
- ? Prepare the GEF PIR;
- ? Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE;
- ? Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- ? Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators;
- ? Support the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation processes.

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

Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

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The project will coordinate with the following projects and institutions to implement several Output, as detailed in Table 2.

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| Projects/ programmes/ partners | Coordination |
|---|---|
| <p>Programme innovation technologique en agriculture et agroforesterie (Agriculture and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Programme) ? PITAG (2017-2023)</p> <p><i>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</i></p> <p>US\$ 76,859,305</p> <p><i>Cofinance USD 55,000,000</i></p> | <p>This programme is implemented in Nord, Nord-Est, Artibonite, Sud and Grande-Anse departments. The general objective of this programme is to increase smallholders' income and food security in selected areas of Haiti. To achieve this, the programme will increase agricultural productivity, and improve the use of natural resources through the adoption of sustainable technologies. There are 2 major components to this programme:</p> <p>? Component 1: applied research and training for the development and adaptation of sustainable agricultural technologies. This component will finance the following activities: i) applied and adaptive agricultural research projects developed and implemented by national and/or international institutions, in order to create, improve and/or adapt innovative, profitable, and sustainable agricultural technologies that will enhance the supply of technological options available to farmers; and ii) strengthening of the higher education curriculum to improve applied and adaptive research and technology transfer capabilities. The results of Component 1 will progressively provide input for the technology menu promoted by Component 2 of the proposed project.</p> <p>? Component 2: promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies. This component will finance the adoption of innovative, profitable and sustainable agricultural technologies that will improve long-term farm profitability and generate positive environmental externalities. This component will be implemented through the agricultural incentives program conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) and the technologies will be adapted to the different agro-ecological environments, local context and climate change perspectives. The technology menu may include: small irrigation equipment, harvest and post-harvest equipment as well as the application of sustainable agricultural practices (agroforestry systems, sustainable soil and water management techniques).</p> <p>PITAG takes place in most communes of Grand Anse and South Departments, which are targeted by the proposed project. Hence, this project will provide co-finance for the proposed project's Outputs 2.3: establishment of cocoa and coffee-based agroforestry systems and related agricultural training; and 3.2: capacity building for farmers' cooperatives to commercialise their products and access financial tools.</p> |
| <p>Geonova and Solutions S.A.</p> <p><i>Private sector</i></p> <p><i>Cofinance USD 50,000</i></p> | <p>Geonova has developed Agrottracking, an on-line platform that allows actors in a value chain to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product's history from source to consumer or from consumer to source by means of recorded reliable cloud-based data collection. The geo-tracking app has received various support since its launch in 2008, especially from the private sector. Today the platform only provides services for the producers and buyers of vetiver with ongoing financial support from UniKode (USD 4,000) and Organisation Internationale du Travail (OIT) (USD 40,000). However, Agrottracking can be upscaled to provide similar services for the producers of other key commodities such as cocoa and coffee, to geolocate and identify the producers in the southern region of Haiti, link them with key buyers, and Geonova can provide training on the platform use. Geonova will be the main executing partner for Output 3.1 of the proposed project: it will register at least 500 farmers per project site on the Agrottracking platform and provide training to Focal Points to use the georeferencing App, and to verify compliance with quality standards in the production.</p> |

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| <p>AYITIKA</p> <p><i>Cofinance USD</i> 100,000</p> | <p>This organisation promotes the genetic heritage of Haiti's cocoa beans and develops synergies with various specialized institutions. It maintains partnership agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture, Faculties of Agronomy; and strategic alliances with producer organizations. It also develops specific relations with training and research centers specialized in cocoa at the international level and in Europe. Fermented cocoa is dedicated to the international market, particularly niche markets (Fair Trade, organic). AYITIKA will be a key partner in the proposed project, to implement Outputs 2.3: through providing technical support for the establishment of cocoa-based agroforestry systems; and 3.3 to develop an eco-label that promotes southern Haiti's cocoa internationally.</p> |
| <p>Jardin Botanique de Cayes</p> <p><i>Cofinance USD</i> 50,000</p> | <p>The Botanical Garden of Cayes is a private institution involving in research and development in Haiti. It will be the implementing partner under Output 2.2 of the project. The Botanical Garden will provide technical guidance and training in the implementation of tree nurseries in the south, in support of land restoration and reforestation activities.</p> |
| <p>Other complementary projects</p> | |
| <p>Project Jaden Kreyol (2019-2024)</p> <p><i>Affaires Mondiales Canadiennes</i></p> <p>US\$ 7,800,000</p> | <p>This project support the establishment of agroforestry systems for the production of cocoa and coffee in southern Haiti, in the buffer zone of Macaya park; this will contribute to reduce pressures on the park's natural resources. To achieve this objective, 250 ha of new plantation are being established and 800 households are receiving training on the sustainable management of these plantations. Moreover, producers in the targeted area are linked to major coffee and coca cooperatives to facilitate the marketing and sale of their products. With regards to sales, the project is planning to provide a specific support to women and young girls, through marketing training for the management of cooperatives. In addition to supporting value chains for cocoa and coffee production in the South Department of Haiti, the project provides training on climate change adaptation using agroforestry, and capacity building on this theme for local and departmental governments. This project is implemented with technical support from AYITIKA, AVSF and RECOCAS. This project is implemented in Camp Perrin and Cayes, where the proposed GEF project will take place. Hence, project beneficiaries in these two sites will receive technical support to produce coffee and cocoa using agroforestry systems, and training from AVFS and AYITIKA to strengthen their associations and cooperatives and sale capacity, under Jaden Kreyol project.</p> |
| <p>Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE)</p> | <p>ORE is a local nonprofit organization located at Camp Perrin. ORE promotes grafting of high-value fruit trees as a means of improving livelihoods and protecting the environment. ORE also has extensive experience in seed propagation, soil conservation techniques and farmer training. In the departments of South and Grand-Anse, ORE has supported associations of coffee growers in setting up coffee nurseries; ORE provides technical support to produce washed coffee and implement technical coffee moth management (such as setting up traps and producing insects for biological control); and helped associations build their management and business capacities.</p> |

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| <p>Ferme Levy</p> | <p>Declared a state farm by presidential decree in 1989, the current 5 ha Levi farm has the capacity to produce seedlings to supply the project.</p> |
| <p>Irrigated agriculture project for the South Department of Haiti (2020 to 2025)</p> <p><i>AFD</i></p> <p><i>USD 14,500,000</i></p> | <p>The project, which targets in particular Aquin and Cayes in the South Department of Haiti, seeks to rehabilitate water infrastructures, in particular secondary canals, and improve social water management through the establishment and structuring of irrigators committees. Moreover, support will be provided to farmers to improve the productivity and sale of selected crop species (maize, beans) and livestock. The project is built around 3 main components:</p> <p>? Component 1: Rehabilitation of critical water point, with support from the local populations. This will include a rehabilitation of irrigated agricultural plots, water pipes and water retention infrastructure, as well as building of small infrastructure like cisterns and drinking trough for livestock farmers;</p> <p>? Component 2: Capacity building for sustainable management of water infrastructure. This will include the establishment of irrigator committees and their training to maintain the rehabilitated water infrastructure and ensure sustainable use of water for agriculture;</p> <p>? Component 3: Strengthening of the value chains for selected maize, beans and livestock. Technical support to improve yields through irrigated agriculture will be provided to farmers. Moreover, access to market will be improved, processing equipment provided and access to credit will be facilitated to support agricultural development.</p> <p>The project will improve access to water in Aquin and Cayes, two of the target communes of the proposed project. Hence, it will further support agricultural interventions as planned under this project. Farmers will also be trained on sustainable water management and maintenance of irrigation pipes.</p> |

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| <p>Support project for the development of an agricultural investment financing activity and capacity building of the FECAPH and the Levier network (2021-2024)</p> <p><i>Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)</i></p> <p><i>US\$ 3,000,000</i></p> | <p>The objective of the project is to improve the financing of agricultural activities through the structuring an offer of medium-long term investment loans. The project has 3 specific objectives:</p> <p>(i) support the agricultural financing activity of Levier by supporting the deployment of an offer dedicated to agricultural investments, adapted to the needs of producers and secure for the institution.</p> <p>(ii) structurally strengthen FECAPH in order to enable it to play fully its role as central fund;</p> <p>(iii) support the professionalization of the institution, particularly in the assessment and management of the risks associated with the financing of this new activity.</p> <p>Through this project, AFD will work with FECAPH Levier to develop a credit line that specifically provide agricultural loans to buy production and processing equipment, storage facility or support commercialisation. The beneficiaires will be small-holders, farmers? associations and cooperatives. The proposed project will complement this AFD initiatives by developing, within the agricultural credit line, a ?sub-line? specifically dedicated to women and women?s associations. Women do not always meet the requirement to access credit ? e.g. because of lack of deed title ? and are often engaged in different value chain links than men ? e.g. in the processing or commercialisation of agriproducts. Therefore, and building on AFD work with FECAPH, the project will develop a credit line that respond to their specific needs, including in terms of repayment schedule.</p> |
| <p>Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation (2021-2028)</p> <p><i>UNDP</i></p> <p><i>US\$ 6,100,000 (planned)</i></p> | <p>This project will be implemented by FAO with financial support from GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6), with the objective to generate multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord and Grande Riviere du Nord with globally significant biodiversity. This project will share common components with the proposed project ? namely ecosystem restoration and a focus on agroforestry value chains ? and multiple synergies are therefore expected. Lessons learned will be shared across projects and common partnerships may be established with CSOs and NGOs. The fact that UNDP will do oversight for both projects will facilitate knowledge exchange and mutualisation of best practices.</p> |
| <p>Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti</p> <p><i>IDB</i></p> <p><i>US\$ 1,800,000</i></p> | <p>The objective of this project, funded by the GEF Trust Fund, is to contribute to improve the conservation and management effectiveness of the Grosse Caye/Zone humide d'Aquin and Olivier/Zanglais Marine Protected Areas. Expected outcomes are to: i) improved fishery management in Marine Protected Areas; and ii) mitigation of climate change impacts through critical ecosystems restoration. Improving fisheries will complement the proposed project?s interventions (focusing on terrestrial areas and agriculture): livelihoods will be diversified and poverty reduced in the project sites in Aquin.</p> |

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| <p>Building Resilience in the Wake of Climate Disasters in Southern Haiti</p> <p><i>UN Environment</i></p> <p><i>US\$ 12,650,000</i></p> | <p>The project is currently under development; it will be submitted to GEF-7 LDCF in December 2021 by UNEP; the executing entity will be MoE. It focuses on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) and Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) approaches in addressing the climate change challenges in Parc Macaya, Barradere and Cayemitte. The project has three specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To develop viable agricultural commodity value chains for agroforestry products, particularly cacao, to promote the development of forest cover in catchment areas and generate sustainable income for producers (2) To contribute to the protection of watersheds in vetiver production areas in order to sustainably combat soil erosion upstream of marine protected areas and contribute to the diversification of the income of vetiver producers (3) To strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in watershed management, the use of agro-ecological practices and techniques for the protection of soils and gullies, taking into account economic value and the local social context. <p>The project will be implemented in similar areas than the proposed project; it also aims at enhancing biodiversity especially in Baradere, and with a focus on coastal ecosystems (mangroves). To avoid duplication and build complementarities, several coordination meetings were conducted during the PPG phase between UNDP and UNEP teams. Complementarities between the two projects are ensured as UNEP's interventions in Baradere will focus on mangrove restauration and the promotion of aquaculture; while UNDP activities will focus on agroforestry. This will support the diversification of economic activities. Furthermore, as mangroves will be restored by UNEP project, UNDP project will support the development of beekeeping within the mangroves for voluntary farmers.</p> |
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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:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Despite limited technical and financial capacities, the government of Haiti (GoH) is committed to restore and protect its ecosystems and biodiversity-rich areas. This commitment is underpinned by several national policies and strategies, as well as plans and programmes under international conventions (see Table 2). The proposed project is aligned with these policies and strategies.

Table 2: Overview of the republic of Haiti's legal and strategic framework relevant to the project.

| Instrument | Summary |
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| National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) | <p>The project is in accordance with the principal strategic guidelines presented in the country's draft NBSAP, including: i) the reduction of poverty in communities that rely on biodiversity for their livelihoods; ii) the association of biodiversity conservation actions with measures in favour of employment income diversification; iii) the promotion of the ecosystem approach; iv) the promotion of a decentralising approach to manage biodiversity by strengthening CSOs and local organisations; v) the development of partnerships with the private sector; and vi) the valorisation of traditional and local knowledge.</p> |
| Sixth National Report to the CBD | <p>Haiti submitted its Sixth National Report to the CBD in 2019. The proposed project responds to several of the conclusions and recommendations of this report, namely: i) the need for a decentralised approach to biodiversity (BD) conservation; ii) the importance of generating and organising information on BD and ecosystems; and iii) the recognition of the value of traditional knowledge and practices (which will be done under the proposed project through the promotion of Jardin lakou and indigenous species).</p> |
| National Policy to Combat Climate Change (PNCC) (2019) | <p>The main objective of Haiti's PNCC is to contribute to the well-being of the population through an economic development process that is: i) inclusive; ii) climate-resilient; and iii) focused on using renewable energy sources available in the country. Specific objectives of this policy, which the proposed project supports, are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? reduce or avoid at least 5% of GHG emissions in the energy and AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and other land use) sectors; ? create an enabling environment for wealth creation and economic activities? diversification to increase Haiti's GDP compared to a business as usual scenario; and ? encourage more coordination between institutions. |
| National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)[1],[2] (2006; 2017) | <p>Haiti's NAPA was developed in 2006 ? and revised in 2017 ? to determine the country's most climate-vulnerable sectors and inform the prioritisation of adaptation solutions in the country. Based on the 2006 NAPA, a number of adaptation priorities identified are supported by the proposed project, including: i) watershed management and soil; ii) promotion and preservation of natural resources; iii) improvement of food security; iv) protection and conservation of water resources; and v) increasing awareness of environmental issues and climate change through education.</p> |
| Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)[3] (2015) | <p>Despite being one of the lowest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG) globally, Haiti has committed to reducing their GHG emissions by 31% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. To complement the mitigation activities in Haiti, four key adaptation priorities were identified in the country's NDC, namely: i) promoting integrated water resources and watershed management; ii) integrated coastal zone management and infrastructure rehabilitation; iii) preserving and strengthening food security; and iv) information dissemination, education and awareness raising. The NDC focuses on enhancing the resilience and management of 15 watersheds that are most vulnerable to extreme climate events, in alignment with regional plans, as well as afforestation and/or reforestation of 137,500 hectares.</p> |

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| <p>First and Second National Communications on Climate Change^{[4],[5]} (2001; 2013)</p> | <p>Haiti's Initial and Second National Communications (INC and SNC) to the UNFCCC highlights priority areas to address the impacts of climate change in Haiti. These priority areas include: i) implementing climate-resilient solutions to reduce the vulnerability of communities, as well as major economic sectors such as agriculture to climate change-induced flooding; ii) promoting the adoption of integrated land and water resources management; and iii) strengthening cohesion between existing and planned integrated resource management initiatives to ensure best practices are applied to the development of climate change projects and programmes. The proposed project will contribute to each of these priority areas.</p> |
| <p>Presidential Decree on Environmental Management^[6] (2006)</p> | <p>Haiti's Presidential Decree on Environmental Management was established in 2006 to outline the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in Haiti's environmental management. Through this decree, authority over forest management and water resources was transferred from the MANRRD to the MoE, further outlining MoE's environmental management responsibility. However, the decree does not provide a commitment for building the capacity of MoE to fulfil its mandate; the proposed project will contribute to this.</p> |
| <p>Decentralisation Decree (2006)</p> | <p>Part of the Presidential Decree on Environmental Management, this decree aims at empowering local governments, delegating them with the authority to address certain environmental issues. It specifies that it is the duty of sections, communes, and departments to enforce logging prohibitions, protect watercourses, control pollution, and regulate livestock farming. Communes are responsible for elaborating resource management plans and building dams and reservoirs, while departments are responsible for monitoring facilities, verifying impact studies and establishing protected areas. The decree seeks to empower local government structures however it does not provide commitments for human and financial resources to facilitate this. Additionally, it does not include plans to build the capacities of local government structures to effectively fulfil their responsibilities. Hence, the proposed project will contribute to capacity building at the decentralised level.</p> |
| <p>National Watershed Policy (2000)</p> | <p>The policy focuses on building resilience through participatory planning. However, many of the planned actions still have not been implemented and the plan can be considered out-dated. MANRRD acknowledges that over the past 20 years the watershed approach in Haiti has evolved towards a participatory and integrated planning in a local development framework. The MANRRD recognises that the ongoing decentralisation process in Haiti resulted in the transfer of responsibilities to local governments. As a result, local governance is gradually becoming important with regard to watershed management. It requires collectives to develop micro-watershed plans that are integrated into higher-level plans, creating a bottom-up governance structure, however the human and financial resources committed in the policy were not made available to all collectives as anticipated. The proposed project will support this bottom-up governance structure.</p> |

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| <p>National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) [7] (1999) being revised in 2021</p> | <p>Haiti's PNAE was established to guide the country's environmental management for the period 2000-2015, addressing environment issues related to development. It continues to be the main government document specifying programmes and guidelines for the management of the environment, with no updates since its release. It calls for several implementing strategies, including land-use plans, watershed management plans, and the promotion of conservation agriculture. To contribute to sustainable economic development, the plan addresses issues regarding poverty, unmanaged exploitation of natural resources and desertification. The management of strategic watersheds is a Priority Program. This plan included the restoration of the ecological equilibrium of watersheds through the implementation of norms for exploitation and management of strategic watersheds.</p> <p>The objectives of the PNAE are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? strengthen and rationalise the management of the environment; ? restore the ecological equilibrium of watersheds through the implementation of norms for exploitation and best practice; ? improve quality of life through improved management of urban and rural zones, as well as the valuation of the conservation of natural and cultural heritage; and ? provide a framework for improving coherence between plans and programmes in the environment sector. <p>The plan offers ambitious goals but not concrete implementation strategy. Moreover, it has not been updated (outdated from 2015).</p> |
| <p>Action Plan for Water Resources Management in Haiti (1999)</p> | <p>The Plan highlights the need for: i) reforms and legal frameworks in the water sector; ii) capacity building among policymakers and water users; and iii) recognition of the economic importance of water resources as well as the need for integrated management of these resources. A 2018 review of the 1999 Action Plan noted gaps in the country's capacity for implementing IWRM because of: i) limited knowledge on IWRM; ii) the unavailability of management instruments for IWRM; and iii) limited finance for the efficient implementation of IWRM interventions.</p> |

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.

Knowledge management to capture, document, and share the data, knowledge products, lessons learned and best practices generated by project activities will be coordinated by the PMU with the MoE. It will ensure the accessibility of the materials and tools produced through this project.

The Environmental Information System (*EIS*) will be the main platform used for knowledge management, dissemination, and communication. It will serve to share lessons learned and best practices for biodiversity and ecosystem restoration in watershed landscapes. This will encourage alignment among national initiatives to restore degraded watershed.

To improve institutional memory and avoid loss of capacities and knowledge, rigorous capacity building interventions will be implemented for operating the watershed spatial planning management tool, interpret 'Maps of Hope?', and use these tools and maps for sustainable soil and water management in watersheds. It will benefit national and departmental staff members of MoE and MANRRD, as well as staff member of

local watershed management committees. Furthermore, the MoE's capacity for implementation, financial management, and M&E for BD-related project, will be developed. The national experts that will receive this training will be appointed according to their current capacities, knowledge and experience.

The proposed project is designed based on lessons learned and best practices from projects previously developed and implementation in the country. The PMU of the proposed project will work under the MoE, which oversee directly or indirectly biodiversity-related projects implemented in the country. The involvement of the MoE in the project will allow the information flow between projects.

Knowledge management will be a key component of the project through the COMPONENT 4 called Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination.

All the data gathered will create an important quantity of knowledge. It will be managed in a way that makes it accessible to scientists, donors, NGOs, development partners and decision-makers. Data on BD status, restoration technologies, and best practices drawn from the project but also other sources will be compiled, and centralized through the EIS. The EIS will be extended to include a module on ecosystem valuation, which will be particularly relevant to the private sector. Relevant stakeholders will be informed and sensitized to use the EIS platform to ensure the best use of the information generated and the sustainability of the mechanism. Sustainability will be further enhanced as the platform is managed by the MoE whose staff will be trained to update and maintain the platform.

The project will furthermore provide opportunities for meaningful participation to regional initiatives like BIOFIN. This will be supported under Output 1.1 which will review budget spending and develop recommendations to increase public and private finance for BD restoration.

| Key Knowledge Products | | Timeline |
|---|---|---|
| Project Component 1: Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management | ? Roadmap to strengthen national BD policies ? Assessment report of public expenditure in BD, and recommendations to increase it ? Spatial planning tool for sustainable watershed management ? ?Maps of Hope? underlining BD hotspots in key watersheds ? Workshop reports for the capacity building exercises developed under component 1 | Roadmap & assessment report: Y2 Tools & Maps: Y2 Capacity building: Y1-Y4 Budget : 91,450 USD over 4 years |
| Project Component 2: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services | ? n/a | |

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| <p>Project Component 3: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services</p> | <p>? Map of producers and key commodities in the target communes ? Workshop reports for the capacity building exercises developed under component 3 ? Assessment report on best branding to promote commodities produced in the BD-rich watershed of southern Haiti</p> | <p>Map: Y1-Y6 Documentation: Y4 Capacity building: Y1-Y6 Budget : 41,750 USD over 6 years</p> |
| <p>Project component 4: Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)</p> | <p>? Inception report, Project Implementation Reports, Mid_term Evaluation, Terminal evaluation, ? An updated and extended EIS ? A baseline and end-of-project report on ecosystem valuation ? Workshop reports for the capacity building exercises developed under component 3</p> | <p><i>M&E reports:</i> see Section 9 of the CEO endorsement request and Section 6 of the accompanying UNDP ProDoc Updated EIS: Y1-Y6 Basline and end-of-project report: Y1-Y6 Capacity building: Y4-Y5 Budget : 176,014 USD over 6 years</p> |

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

| Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| GEF M&E requirements | Indicative costs (US\$) | Time frame |
| Inception Workshop | 2,000 | Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |
| Inception Report | None | Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |

| Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| GEF M&E requirements | Indicative costs (US\$) | Time frame |
| M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework | <i>None</i> | Annually and at mid-point and closure. |
| GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) | <i>None</i> | Annually typically between June-August |
| Supervision missions | <i>None</i> | Annually |
| <i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</i> | <i>45,000</i> | <i>August 2025</i> |
| Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) | <i>45,000</i> | <i>May 2028</i> |
| TOTAL indicative COST | <i>92,000</i> | |

10. Benefits

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

The project's GEB are detailed under section 6) of the project's justification (Part II). Expected GEB's are restored land and tree cover, limited land degradation and protected biological diversity over 2 250 ha (of forests and agricultural landscapes); and improved BD management over a total of 3,220 ha ? that is the area covering the five watersheds for which sustainable management frameworks will be developed by the project (to guide futur land planing). This will be achieved and maintained in the long-term as socio-economic conditions improve in the target communes, food security increases, and exposure to natural risks like floods, droughts and landslides, are reduced.

At the national level, under Component 1, the project will work closely with the MoE to develop recommendations for mainstreaming BD into regulations and law, and for freeing national budget to invest in the implementation of BD protection. Moreover, public and private organisations will be trained to properly interpret BD regulations and to mainstream BD protection into their daily activities and projects. Further to this, a spatial planning tool will be adjusted and used to facilitate sustainable land and water management in watershed landscapes. This tool will be used to develop watershed management frameworks in the five project's target watersheds. Under Component 2 of the proposed project, on-the -ground land restoration will take place, following the watershed management plans: 2,250 ha of land will

be restored through agroforestry and reforestation. Increased BD protection will lead to environmental and socio-economic benefits: as land and vegetation are restored, ecosystem services like water filtration, soil stabilization and nutrient will be enhanced. This will not only increase the productivity of agricultural landscapes, but also protect households, properties, and economic activities from natural hazards.

Additional socio-economic benefits can be expected under Component 3. Incomes are expected to increase as marketing and commercialization of key commodities will be boosted. This will be done through registering farmers on the Agrotracking platform, to facilitate trade. Moreover, existing cooperatives and associations will be strengthened and capacitated to process, store, and commercialise their commodities on the domestic and international markets. Access to credits will also be improved through training on financial management and support to solidarity funds for women. Access to fund can be used by farmers to buy the necessary input and equipment that will boost their productivity and products' added value. In return, as income streams are increased and livelihood improved, farmers will not need to turn to survival strategies which deteriorate the environment, like the production of charcoal and poaching. They will also be sensitized on the roles and benefits of healthy, restored ecosystems to support agricultural productivity and buffer against natural hazards, under Component 1 of the project, and through demonstration of restoration impacts under Component 2.

Overall, the project's socio-economic benefits fully support GEB in southern Haiti. Rather than using coercion to protect Haiti's BD ? as currently promote in the legislation ? the project's approach is to demonstrate the socio-economic and environmental benefits of restored ecosystems to the local communities ? for which sustainable agroforestry systems will be established ? and to organizations in the public and private sector ? through rigorous monitoring of project's impacts and publication of data and knowledge products on the EIS. Moreover, through demonstration, equipment and technical support provided to the beneficiaries, the project will ensure the population continues to protect and preserve their ecosystems. BD protection will finally be further institutionalized under Components 1 & 4 as MoE's capacity to manage BD-related projects will be enhanced; and as capacities for sustainable natural resources management are enhanced amongst local to national institutions.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Medium/Moderate | Medium/Moderate | | |

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any

measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

| Title | Module | Submitted |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| PIMS 6314 Haiti Landscape restoration SESP Annex 6 | CEO Endorsement ESS | |
| 6314_Haiti PIF_UNDP_SESP | Project PIF ESS | |

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).

| <p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i> <i>SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</i> <i>SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</i></p> | | | | |
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| <p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): <i>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</i></p> | | | | |
| | Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators) | Baseline | Mid-term Target | End of Project Target |
| <p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti</p> | <p>Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</p> | 0 | 100,000 beneficiaries of restored ecosystems, agricultural training, strengthening of cooperatives, and/or georeferencing for Agrotracking Platform ? out of which 50 000 are women | 321,832 beneficiaries of restored ecosystems and improved services, agricultural training, strengthening of cooperatives, and/or georeferencing for Agrotracking Platform: details[1]: - St Louis du Sud: 64,924 people incl. 31 895 women - Maniche: 23,924 incl. 11,147 women - Camperin: 40,043 incl. 21,348 women - Cayes: 151,696 incl. 77,220 women - Coteaux: 21,302 incl. 10,180 women - Baradere: 41,245 incl. 18,843 women |

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| | <p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (Hectares) Sub-indicators: - Area of degraded agricultural lands restored - Area of forest and forest land restored</p> | 0 | 150 ha of agricultural land restored 500 ha of forest land restored | 500 ha of agricultural land restored 1,750 ha of forest land restored |
| | <p>GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares) Sub-indicators: - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified) - Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p> | 0 | 500 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks 150 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems | 1,750 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks 500 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems |
| Project component 1 | Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream BD protection into watershed management | | | |
| Project Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved | Indicator : Number of watershed management frameworks implemented | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| | Indicator 5: Increased capacity of national and local environmental technicians for sustainable watershed management | 0 | 10 members of departmental and national MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee including 30% women | 50 members of departmental and national MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee including 30% women |

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| Outputs to achieve Outcome 1 | <p>1.1 Gaps in the mainstreaming of BD conservation into relevant laws, regulations and budget identified and recommendations to better mainstream BD formulated through a participatory process.</p> <p>1.2 Relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs involved in BD conservation trained on the interpretation and implication of environmental laws and regulations for their respective activities</p> <p>1.3 Tools for spatial planning in watersheds, environmental monitoring, and information management systems developed at the watershed level to facilitate planning and monitoring of watershed & landscape management</p> <p>1.4 Watershed-level framework produced to coordinate watershed restoration and agroforestry promotion actions across southern Haiti</p> <p>1.5 Capacity of national and local authorities enhanced to use and implement the tools and framework developed under 1.3 and 1.4</p> <p>1.6 Information and awareness-raising programmes implemented for local communities regarding the relations between BD and the sustainable management of target watersheds</p> <p>1.7 Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts</p> | | | |
| Project component 2 | <u>Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services</u> | | | |
| Outcome 2 BD-rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds | GEF Core Indicator 6: CO2 eq quantity sequestered by the project's restoration activities | 0 | n/a | 167,610 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration activities by project end. |
| | Indicator 7: Area (ha) covered by endemic and native species re-introduced | 0 | 500 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced | 1,750 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 2 | <p>2.1 Land restoration plans codeveloped in conjunction with the watershed committee, local authorities, extension services and local communities, to restore vegetation cover in degraded watersheds</p> <p>2.2 Degraded watershed restored following the land restoration plans developed under 2.1</p> <p>2.3 Agreements signed with targeted farmers to receive technical training and necessary inputs in exchange of developing ?jardin lakou? with trees and under-cover culture in degraded areas</p> <p>2.4 Endemic and native species that have disappeared from the sites of Etang lachaux and Etang Laborde reintroduced and vulnerable and endangered species protected.</p> | | | |
| Project component 3 | <u>Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)</u> | | | |
| Outcome 3 Market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase | Indicator 8: Number of farmers registered/georeferenced on the Agrotracking platform | 0 | At least 150 per commune registered out of which 50 are women | At least 500 per commune registered out of which 230 are women |

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| <i>the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems</i> | <i>Indicator 9: Number of new value chains structured and referenced on Agrotracking</i> | <i>2 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform (mangoes and vetiver)</i> | <i>At least 3 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform</i> | <i>At least 5 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform</i> |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 3 | <p>3.1 Mapping out the key value chains produced in the 6 project sites, using the Tracking software</p> <p>3.2 Capacity building and equipment of selected farmers? associations with a focus on increasing post-harvest value, marketing and agribusiness skills</p> <p>3.3. Support to improve marketing of key products provided</p> <p>3.4 Support to other sustainable economic alternatives related to the protection of the environment for a post COVID-19 recovery developed</p> <p>3.5 Access to fund improved to increase the quality and economic value of products derived from these sustainably-managed systems</p> | | | |
| Project component 4 | Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination | | | |
| Outcome 4 <i>Information on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector</i> | <i>Indicator 10: Number of people accessing the EIS to gather BD-related information</i> | <i>so far 9 people have accessed/ used the EIS</i> | <i>at least 50 people have used the EIS</i> | <i>at least 150 people have used the EIS</i> |
| Outputs to achieve Outcome 4 | <p>4.1 Environmental Information System strengthened, expanded and operationalised</p> <p>4.2 Assessments of the value of ecosystem services provided by target ecosystems (including Jardins lakou) conducted before and after restoration, and the results shared</p> <p>4.3 MoE strengthened to implement, monitor, and capitalise on biodiversity-related projects</p> <p>4.4 Exit strategy for the project developed</p> | | | |

[1] Direct beneficiaries are calculated as the full population of the target communes.

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).

| GEFSEC comments | Responses | Changes in documents |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
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| PIF | | |
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| <p>2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?</p> <p>10/27/2020</p> <p>No, please address the following: Component 2: - The GEF does not support ex situ conservation. Please revise the arboretum work to be funded by co-financing. We could, however, support nurseries for threatened trees to support reforestation/restoration efforts that may be being undertaken by other groups (as well as this project) and the related work needed to establish this including how to make interventions sustainable. Component 3: - Financial gap of what?</p> <p>During PPG: - Please consider staff and people turn over when designing capacity building programs so that capacities are maintained after the life of the project.</p> | <p>Component 2: Thank you for the comments. The project will support nurseries for threatened trees to support reforestation/restoration efforts that are being undertaken by other groups such as AYITIKA (as well as this project) and the related work needed to establish this including how to make interventions sustainable. Parallel discussion is ongoing with Swiss Embassy to explore possible cofinancing. This discussion will be deepened during PPG. The text has been adjusted to take this change into consideration.</p> <p>Component 3: Has been replaced by the amount of financial support provided ?</p> <p>Yes. Turnover will be considered when designing capacity building during PPG</p> | <p>Page 3 Page 8 Page 23 Page 23 (#2.2) Page 26 Page 29 (stakeholder?s table) Page 32 Pag 35 Page 68 Page 71</p> <p>Page 4</p> |
| <p>2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?</p> <p>10/27/2020</p> <p>Yes. It will be important to expand on this during PPG.</p> | <p>Ok. Thanks the description of the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects will be expanded during PPG</p> | |

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| <p>5. Is the incremental / additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12? 10/27/2020 No, the theory of change has not be included in the Portal.</p> | <p>Yes the theory of change is in the portal</p> | |
| <p>6. Are the project?/program?s indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits? 10/28/2020 Yes, however we hope that during PPG the project can work to increase the impact.</p> | <p>Yes. During PPG, the project will work to increase the impact.</p> | |

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| <p>Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?</p> <p>10/28/2020 No, please note the requirements listed below. 10/13/2020</p> <p>No, please see STAP guidance on climate risk screening (link below) and provide at least a basic climate risk screening at PIF stage. At a minimum, at PIF stage, the climate risks should be identified, listed and described. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) Outlining the key aspects of the climate change projections/scenarios at the project location (or as close to it with data available), which are relevant for the type of intervention being financed (e.g. changes in temperatures, rainfalls, increased flooding, sea level rise, saltwater acquirer contamination, increased soil erosion, etc). b.) Time horizon if feasible/data available (e.g. up to 2050). Please refer to list of examples from STAP guidance. c.) Listing key potential hazards for the project that are related to the aspects of the climate scenarios listed above (describe how the climate scenarios identified above are likely to affect the project, during 2020-2050). d.) Describing plans for climate change risk assessment and mitigation | <p>Climate risk screening has been included in the revised PIF, in line with STAP Guidance provided in ?STAP guidance on climate risk screening, June 2019?.</p> | <p>Page 31 : Section 5) climate risk and its management measures included.</p> |
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| Comment | Agency Response |
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| STAP 11/12/2020 | |
| STAP Overall Assessment and Rating | <p>Minor</p> <p>STAP welcomes this project from UNDP to improve the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti. The environmental and socio-economic challenges facing this country are substantial, and this project complements numerous other ongoing activities working to restore degraded lands and build resilience. For this reason, STAP believes that it will be especially important to ensure that activities are well coordinated, including with non-GEF projects (i.e. bilateral assistance such as from USAID), which are not mentioned in the PIF.</p> <p>While the total hectares targeted for restoration and more biodiversity-friendly practices is minimal (250 ha and 5400 ha, respectively), the project acknowledges that poverty is a key underling factor behind degradation and expressly targets an impressive number of beneficiaries (139,257). Therefore, if a major underlying driver behind biodiversity loss can be effectively addressed through this project, the likelihood of broader, more durable benefits to biodiversity could reasonably be achieved.</p> <p>STAP is pleased to see the use of a multi-criteria approach to select target wetlands with significant levels of biodiversity, high threats, baseline initiatives and community demand.</p> <p>In terms of the Components, Outcomes, and Outputs, STAP believes that the project has many "good ingredients," but would benefit greatly from simplifying the project to focus its efforts</p> <p>where they will be most effective ? particularly given the numerous prior and ongoing GEF projects in the country. There are many plans and frameworks and interventions and additional concepts raised without much explanation (i.e. Outcome 3.8 lists the establishment of numerous financial products without much explanation of how it links with other parts of the project). The title suggests that the main focus is on valuation of ecosystem services, but this only appears in Component 4 on M&E and KM without specifying the method that will be used.</p> <p>Overall, STAP is pleased to see this project focus on a few targeted areas and specifically acknowledge the importance of poverty alleviation in order to minimize degradation and further loss of biodiversity. Revisiting the TOC during PPG phase with additional stakeholders (i.e. potential future beneficiaries, creditors, etc.) would perhaps help to sharpen the focus.</p> |

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| <p>Part I: Project Information</p> <p>B. Indicative Project Description Summary</p> <p>Project Objective</p> <p>Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?</p> | <p>The project objective is ?to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti.? This relates to the general problems associated with deforestation and degradation.</p> <p>However, deforestation is so vast and extreme (i.e. reduction of forest cover from 4.4% in 1988 to 0.32% in 2016) it?s not clear that this project to restore and better manage such a small area will make a significant contribution to improving biodiversity and mitigating climate change. Focusing on beneficiaries is important because it targets one of the most important underlying reasons behind widespread degradation (poverty) and this may be the most important part of the project.</p> <p>Also the project objective implies that the main focus of the project will be on economic valuation of services; however, this is one of several other components in the project and it is not clear how this valuation will be done. The components are better aligned with the title of the project.</p> |
| <p>Project components</p> <p>A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project?s objectives?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Outcomes</p> <p>A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.</p> <p>Do the planned outcomes encompass important adaptation benefits?</p> | <p>Yes ? by enhancing critical ecosystem services through restoration, the project will enhance resilience ? particularly in areas threatened by hurricanes, which have become more frequent and extreme due to climate change and which exacerbate degradation and poverty, leading to a vicious downward cycle.</p> |
| <p>Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?</p> | <p>Yes, though the total hectares restored and under improved management are minimal.</p> |

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| <p>Outputs</p> <p>A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project.</p> <p>Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Part II: Project justification</p> <p>A simple narrative explaining the project's logic, i.e. a theory of change.</p> <p>Project description. Briefly describe:</p> <p>1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)</p> <p>Is the problem statement well-defined?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |

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| <p>For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well-defined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects</p> <p>Is the baseline identified clearly?</p> | <p>Baseline information on forest cover is good, and good preliminary information on each of the target areas (pp. 26 ? 28). Baseline projects are identified; however, does not include bilateral aid such as from USAID, which has a robust program in Haiti. https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1862/</p> |
| <p>Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?</p> | <p>Output 4.2 will assess the value of ecosystem services before and after restoration. It would be good to know details about the method to be used and it will be important to share this information more widely as it could be used in other GEF and non-GEF projects.</p> |
| <p>Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?</p> | <p>See above</p> |
| <p>For multiple focal area projects:</p> <p>are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;</p> | <p>N/A</p> |

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| <p>are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>how did these lessons inform the design of this project?</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p> <p>What is the theory of change?</p> | <p>A TOC is presented (pp. 46 ? 47) and while all of the information is there, it is difficult to see how the different outputs are linked to each other. It would benefit from the articulation of causal pathways that clearly indicate how the project is working backwards from the ultimate objective. See Theory of Change Primer: A STAP Document. December 2019. Washington, DC for more information and guidance in constructing TOCs.</p> |
| <p>What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?</p> | <p>Planning, frameworks, coordination followed by implementation of 3 main interventions ? the restoration of ?market gardens? in watersheds, ravine and stream-side areas, and uphill dry forests; the next is establishment of nurseries; and the last is paying farmers (through technical assistance) to maintain tree cover, followed by support for farmers and SMEs through a variety of means (training, certification, capacity building, access to credit, financial strategy development, financial products). Supported by M&E, which is where the actual ecosystem services accounting is described.</p> |
| <p>What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project?s objectives?</p> | <p>See above</p> |
| <p>Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?</p> | <p>Yes; however, there are many risks which are well defined as are the assumptions, and there are so many different activities ? it would be good to simplify and link them more clearly.</p> |

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| <p>Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?</p> | <p>No, though very thorough examination of risks and assumptions.</p> |
| <p>4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing</p> <p>GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?</p> | <p>GEBs are minimal but if the project is durable and scalable, has the potential to deliver significant GEBs.</p> |
| <p>LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p>5) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)</p> <p>Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?</p> | <p>Very small area of ha to be targeted relative to GEF grant.</p> |

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| <p>Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?</p> | <p>No. Unfortunately, methods for ecosystem valuation not described in M&E Component</p> |
| <p>What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?</p> | <p>The entire project (particularly the TA for Component 2) should be helpful in this regard.</p> |
| <p>6) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up</p> <p>Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?</p> | <p>The tracking tool that allows people to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product's history forward (from source to consumer) or backward (from consumer to source) through cloud-based data collection is innovative.</p> |
| <p>Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?</p> | <p>Very general ? based on successful documentation of benefits of ecosystem services.</p> |

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| <p>Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?</p> | <p>The situation in Haiti is dire. Transformational change will be needed and it must focus on the underlying issues, including poverty and vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards because of the vicious cycle between poverty, natural disasters, and environmental degradation.</p> |
| <p>1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.</p> | <p>Map is provided but no georeferenced information.</p> |
| <p>2. Stakeholders.</p> <p>Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities.</p> <p>If none of the above, please explain why.</p> <p>In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.</p> <p>Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?</p> | <p>Some stakeholders are listed and several more were consulted during the formulation of the PIF but project acknowledges that more work is needed in this area.</p> <p>Missing from the table of stakeholders are the farmers and future beneficiaries, as well as whoever is envisioned to provide access to credit, among others.</p> |

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| <p>What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?</p> | <p>See above</p> |
| <p>3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?</p> | <p>Yes. Gender analyses to be carried out during PPG phase.</p> |
| <p>Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?</p> | <p>See above</p> |

5. Risks.

Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control?

Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?

For climate risk, and climate resilience measures:

? How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

? What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

This project does a good job outlining risks that are not already incorporated into the project design (i.e. lack of capacity, etc.). Civil unrest and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, potential adverse impacts are all outside of the project's control (though if successful the project should help communities adapt to climate change).

With regards to climate change, the project acknowledges the extreme vulnerability of Haitians and this project to its effects. However, the PIF does not present a detailed climate risk assessment.

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| <p>6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives</p> <p>Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?</p> | <p>Yes, with the exception of non-GEF projects (i.e. USAID)</p> |
| <p>Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>How have these lessons informed the project's formulation?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>8. Knowledge management.</p> <p>What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?</p> | <p>Communication via a national platform.</p> |

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| <p>What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?</p> | <p>See above</p> |
| <p>Notes</p> <p>STAP advisory response</p> <p>1. Concur</p> | <p>STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. The proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.</p> <p>* In cases where the STAP acknowledges the project has merit on scientific and technical grounds, the STAP will recognize this in the screen by stating that ?STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal and encourages the proponent to develop it with same rigor. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design.?</p> |
| <p>2. Minor issues to be considered during project design</p> | <p>STAP has identified specific scientific /technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to:</p> <p>(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised;</p> <p>(ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review.</p> <p>The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.</p> |
| <p>3. Major issues to be considered during project design</p> | <p>STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to:</p> <p>(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development including an independent expert as required. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.</p> |
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| <p>Germany</p> | |

Council comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO
Endorsement Request

2/7/2022

No, please provide responses to the comments from Germany -

? Under component 1, the project aims to identify gaps in the current environmental legislation at the national level in terms of specific angles that prevent the full mainstreaming of BD conservation into watershed planning. Based on the analysis, the project then aims to make recommendations for draft updated laws and regulations for invasive alien species and genetic resources. In order to be most effective, the project would greatly benefit from not only recommending draft legislation but making an effort to pass and implement the envisioned legislation. Considering that one of the barriers identified is the lack of adoption and implementation of laws, the project should more strongly aim at overcoming this barrier by identifying means of passing and implementing legislation accordingly.

? This component also foresees training to stakeholders to better understand how environmental rules and legislations should guide their activities. Which rules and regulations is the project referring to? Germany would like to stress that in this regard, it would be even more important for the project to work towards passing and implementation of new/updated legislation

This refers to existing environmental legislations and regulations in Haiti. For example, National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du Dcret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees as well as Integrated watershed-level management framework that the project will developed under activity 1.4

The adoption of new legislation is a complex legal exercise that is beyond the scope of the project, however, it may focus on updating existing laws on the subject. Under Activity 1.1 of Component 1, the project will identify the gaps in the existing legislation in terms of integration of the different aspects related to the Database, and in terms of current governmental investments in the protection of the Database. This will lead to recommendations/roadmap to improve the said legislations and the budget dedicated to the DB, and also to facilitate Haiti's membership in BIOFIN.

Prodoc, page 10

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| GEFSec review | |
| <p>Cofinancing</p> <p>4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>1/25/2022</p> <p>No, please clarify how all the designations of co-financing as investment mobilized were decided. Typically, "in-kind" is not investment mobilized.</p> | <p>The requirements of the co-financing policy and guidelines were taken into account. Co-financing was identified through extensive discussions with key institutions, donor agencies, and organizations in Haiti. These discussions helped identify synergies between interventions, sites and beneficiaries of the proposed project. Co-financing was allocated based on the importance of the activities and the synergies identified. There were no major changes between the co-financing in the PIF and the co-financing in the project document. Some changes were made in Table C of the CEO Endorsement to adjust the Investment Mobilized column.</p> <p>CEO Endorsement, Page 5, 6, 39, 44</p> |

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| <p>GEF Resource Availability</p> <p>5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>1/25/2022</p> <p>No, given the large amount of co-financing the total number of hectares is quite small. At the same time the number of people is quite large, please clarify.</p> | <p>The project direct beneficiaries are estimated at 321,832 people. This number is not excessively large, given the total project budget of + USD 55M; including USD 5M from GEF grant.</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries were calculated as the total population of the six target communes. They will benefit from one or more of the following project interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical support for agroforestry - improved flows of ecosystem services - georeferencing on the Agrotracking Platform - sensitisation on goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems - support to strengthen their associations - processing equipment - increased access to financial services <p>The project will also restore 1,750 ha of land using GEF grant only. This is for pure restoration of degraded watershed areas that will remain protected/ no agriculture zones. Restoration costs were estimated by the national biodiversity expert at between USD 620-630 per ha. Costs include hiring companies to clear sites, prepare for plantation, plant trees, leveling of ground, etc. The total amount is estimated at USD 1,183,000 [that is over 1/5 of total GEF funding].</p> <p>In addition, the project will rehabilitate 2,250 ha of land that will be used for jardins garde-manger/ agroforestry systems. This will be reached using GEF grant only. This land will be reforested and valorized through sustainable agroforestry technologies. The cost to set up agroforestry systems (with coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products) was estimated by the national expert in value chains and the project partners (ORE, AYATIKA) at USD 4,000 for 1ha of agroforestry system promoting cocoa or coffee; and USD 1,500 per ha of mangoes/ nuts. The total cost to establish 2,250 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems is estimated at USD 1,155,000.</p> <p>Overall the total number of ha that will be restored (through pure reforestation and sustainable agroforestry) using only GEF fund is 4,000 ha; half of the GEF grant is invested in these interventions.</p> <p>In addition to this, 27,900 ha of land are being restored in Grand? Anse and South Departments, by project PITAG (IADB) using agroforestry technologies that promote sustainable coffee and coca culture. 65,000 farmers (including 40% women) will be trained on agroforestry under this project.</p> |
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| <p>Core indicators</p> <p>7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>2/7/2022</p> <p>No, please clarify how the carbon figures remained the same despite changes in the other indicators.</p> | <p>Thank you. Based on the other indicators, the amount of CO2 was adjusted. The total amount of CO2 sequestered at the end of the project is 167,610 tons.</p> <p>Prodoc, Page 17, 25 and 112</p> <p>CEO Endorsement, Page 7 and 73</p> |
| <p>GEFSec Review 25th January 2022</p> | |

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| <p>Co-financing</p> <p>4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>1/25/2022</p> <p>No, please clarify how all the designations of co-financing as investment mobilized were decided. Typically, "in-kind" is not investment mobilized.</p> | <p>The requirements of the co-financing policy and guidelines were taken into account. Co-financing was identified through extensive discussions with key institutions, donor agencies, and organizations in Haiti. These discussions helped identify synergies between interventions, sites and beneficiaries of the proposed project. Co-financing was allocated based on the importance of the activities and the synergies identified. There were no major changes between the co-financing in the PIF and the co-financing in the project document. Some changes were made in Table C of the CEO Endorsement to adjust the Investment Mobilized column.</p> <p>Please refer to CEO Endorsement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Table C - CONFIRMED SOURCES OF <u>CO-FINANCING</u> FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE (p.5) - <u>Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives, Table 2, p. 39-45</u> - <p><u>And in the Prodoc:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Table 3: Baseline projects and partners, p.14 |
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GEF Resource Availability

5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?
Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/25/2022

No, given the large amount of co-financing the total number of hectares is quite small. At the same time the number of people is quite large, please clarify.

The project is designed to include the best solutions to tackle the problem statement at the lowest possible cost.

The substantial co-financing will pay for the largescale promotion of agroforestry technologies for sustainable coffee and coca culture and the implementation of these sustainable models in over 27,900 ha of land in most communes located in Grand Anse and South Departments. The GEF funds will cover the implementation of such models in five different biodiversity-rich areas of southern Haiti, namely Aquin-Saint Louis du Sud, Cavaillon, Les Cayes, and Tiburon-Port Salut.

The GEF grant will support the rehabilitation of 2,250 ha of land that will be used for agroforestry systems. This land, currently degraded because of erosion, landslides, and unsustainable practices, will be reforested using well-known, cost-effective technologies of *jardins lakou*. This approach is promoted by the government of Haiti as a cost-effective, traditional and productive agroforestry system, with demonstrated positive impacts in Haiti. The cost to set up *jardin lakou* (combining coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products like plant cover) was estimated by the national expert in value chains and the project partners (ORE, AYATIKA) at USD 4,000 for 1ha of agroforestry system promoting cocoa or coffee; and USD 1,500 per ha of mangoes/ nuts. The total cost to establish 2,250 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems is estimated at USD 1,155,000.

The direct beneficiaries were calculated as the total population of the six target communes. They will benefit from one or more of the following project interventions:

- *technical support for agroforestry*
- *improved flows of ecosystem services*
- *georeferencing on the Agrotracking Platform*
- *sensitisation on goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems*
- *support to strengthen their associations*
- *processing equipment*
- *increased access to financial services*

The agroforestry interventions are combined with support to improve farmers' market access. This will ensure farmers can make profits from their improved agricultural productivity; therefore they do not turn back to unsustainable land management practices (e.g. deforestation and land clearing, poaching). Hence, this is a cost-effective way to ensure BD remains protected at the local level.

The rest of GEF grant will be used to invest in interventions that are not covered by the baseline projects (like PITAG) but are key to ensure the sustainability of its interventions. Importantly, the project will restore 1,750 ha of land using GEF grant. This is for pure restoration of degraded watershed areas that will remain protected/ no agriculture zones. This restoration, which takes place in the Departments targeted by PITAG, is critical to reduce soil erosion, improve water filtration, stabilize soil, and restore fertility (among other benefits). It will thus benefit other farmers that are not targeted by the proposed Haiti-BD project but live in the target areas. Restoration costs were estimated by the national biodiversity expert at between USD 620-630 per ha. Costs include hiring companies to clear sites, prepare for plantation, plant trees, leveling of ground, etc. The total amount is estimated at USD 1,183,000 [that is over 1/5 of total GEF funding].

Finally, the project will ensure the institutionalization of land restoration and biodiversity protection, through capacity building interventions (especially at the local level), improvements of local land management and regulations (e.g. with watershed frameworks), generation of new knowledge on ecosystem valuations, information dissemination, and awareness raising. These interventions are low-cost and key to ensure the sustainability of BD protection in Haiti.

Please refer to p. 8 of Prodoc: B. Project Strategy; and p. 25 in the CEOER: Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

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| <p>Core indicators</p> <p>7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>2/7/2022</p> <p>No, please clarify how the carbon figures remained the same despite changes in the other indicators.</p> | <p>Thank you. Based on the other indicators, the amount of CO2 was adjusted. The total amount of CO2 sequestered at the end of the project is 167,610 tons.</p> <p>Prodoc, Page 17, 24 and 111</p> <p>CEO Endorsement, Page 7 and 73</p> |
| <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</p> <p>2/7/2022</p> <p>No, please include information on stakeholder engagement in the Portal.</p> | <p>Corrected in the portal</p> |

Council comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO
Endorsement Request

2/7/2022

No, please provide responses
to the comments from
Germany -

? Under component 1,
the project aims to identify
gaps in the current
environmental legislation at
the national level in terms of
specific angles that prevent
the full mainstreaming of
BD conservation into
watershed planning. Based
on the analysis, the project
then aims to make
recommendations for draft
updated laws and regulations
for invasive alien species
and genetic resources. In
order to be most effective,
the project would greatly
benefit from not only
recommending draft
legislation but making an
effort to pass and implement
the envisioned legislation.
Considering that one of the
barriers identified is the lack
of adoption and
implementation of laws, the
project should more strongly
aim at overcoming this
barrier by identifying means
of passing and implementing
legislation accordingly.

? This component also
foresees training to
stakeholders to better
understand how
environmental rules and
legislations should guide
their activities. Which rules
and regulations is the project
referring to? Germany would
like to stress that in this
regard, it would be even
more important for the
project to work towards
passing and implementation
of new/updated legislation

Adopting a new legislation is a complex legal exercise beyond the project's scope. However, the project may focus on passing updates to existing laws on ecosystems management, biodiversity protection, and related investment. Under Activity 1.1 of Component 1, the project will assess the existing legislation to identify gaps related to management and investment. Following this assessment, recommendations will be made to review/update these regulations including the National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du D'cret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees (a selection of best regulation to review will take place at project onset). Recommendations will include a roadmap to improve their respective budget, dedicated to the DB. Besides, the passing of BD legislation improvements will facilitate Haiti's inclusion in BIOFIN.

With regards to stakeholders' training, the project refers to the above-mentioned regulations (National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du D'cret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees), as well as Integrated watershed-level management framework that the project will developed under activity 1.4.

Please refer to the prodoc page 11 - IV. Results and Partnerships

| | |
|---|--|
| Annexes | 5/2/2022 |
| 3/14/2022 | 5/2/2022 |
| No, please address the following: | |
| <p>1. On PMC proportionality: the co-financing contribution to PMC is highly disproportionate. If the GEF contribution is kept at 4.8%, for a co-financing of \$55,506,000 the expected contribution to PMC must be around \$2,664,288 instead of \$144,000 (which is 0.3%). As the costs associated with the project management have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to the PMC, the GEF contribution and the co-financing contribution must be proportional, which means that the GEF contribution to PMC might be decreased and the co-financing contribution to PMC might be increased to reach a similar level. Please amend either by increasing the co-financing portion and/or by reducing the GEF portion.</p> | <p>1. Reference: CEO End, Table B, page 1-5 The PMC percentage for co-financing has been adjusted. The co-financing contribution has been increased to \$2,664,288</p> <p>2. Reference: Prodoc, page 17-19 and 22 - 28 The co-financing of the Cayes Botanical Garden is confirmed and the letter is available</p> <p>3. The indicators have been adjusted</p> <p>A. Reference: CEO End. Page 7, 77; Prodoc, Page 124 For the GEF core indicator 3: Area of land restored is adjusted to 2,250 ha. Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored: 500 ha Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored: 1,750 ha</p> <p>B. CEO End. Page 78; Prodoc, Page 17- 19, 22-28 and 123 The GEF Core indicator 4 has been aligned with the Framework. Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity: 1,750 ha Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 500 ha</p> <p>C. CEO End. Page 7; Prodoc Page 18 The GEF Core indicator 6 has been aligned with the results framework. 167,610 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration activities by project end</p> <p>4. Reference: GEF portal (Gender section) An analysis of the situation of women in Haiti and more specifically in the intervention areas of the project to improve the flow of ecosystem services in the biologically rich watersheds of the southern region was conducted. A consultation process following a participatory approach was conducted during the PPG phase. With regard to the situation of women in the project area, the project's gender approach integrates the following elements - Possible changes in gender equality because, from the planning phase, gender differences in tasks, roles and responsibilities in the intervention areas will be taken into account in order to lead to gender-sensitive ecosystem service options. - Generating evidence on gender gaps and progress towards gender equality in the project in general using: indicators that will be disaggregated by sex not only for gender equality outcomes, but for all expected outcomes; qualitative indicators that measure change for women and men ; - Take into account the qualitative aspects of women's and men's participation (consultations, decision making and development of recommendations). - Developing a strategy for achieving gender equality results based on the baseline progress report and consulting with stakeholders on how to achieve gender equality results. - The provision of additional information to the project's gender strategy in the different sections (justification, project description, theory of change, activity matrix, budget, etc.). A gender action plan with sex-specific indicators was developed for gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation. Among the main actions we can note: Involve women in the planning meetings, Set a quota of representation of women/women's organizations in the trainings, Integrate the gender dimension in the updating of the tools (governance, monitoring of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the restoration of the ecosystems) of planning and monitoring, Ensure that the information related to the BD is shared in the women's organizations etc.</p> |
| <p>2. Co-financing: Cayes Botanical Garden \$50,000 in-kind: unable to locate the co-financing letter. If this will be confirmed and materialized during the project implementation, remove this entry at this stage. Once materialized, report it during implementation.</p> <p>3. Core Indicators:</p> <p>a. GEF Core Indicator 3 (Area of land restored) target in core indicator table does not align with Project Results Framework Annex A</p> | <p>5. The issue has been clarified with the GEF IT Support Team. Response matrix has been inserted in the ProDoc (Annex 17)</p> <p>6. Reference: Prodoc page 37-46, 104 The necessary changes have been made to the budget and other related sections</p> |
| | |

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:

| PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <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> |
| UNDP <i>Activities implemented:</i> ? Drafting of Prodoc and CEO-Endorsement ? Stakeholder consultation (incl. field visits and workshops) ? Private sector engagement <i>Activities pending:</i> ? All comments received from GEFSEC and GEF council resolved, prior to CEO Endorsement ? Translation of Prodoc to French | 150,000.00 | 93,391.14 | 56,608.86 |
| Total | 150,000.00 | 93,391.14 | 56,608.86 |

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.





ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | | | | Total (USD eq.) | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1] |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| | | <i>Component 1</i> | <i>Component 2</i> | <i>Component 3</i> | <i>Component 4</i> | <i>Sub-Total</i> | <i>M&E</i> | <i>PM C</i> | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---------|--|--|---------|--|---------|-------------------------|
| Equipment | <p>Basic agricultural equipment for project beneficiaries @USD 80 per kit for 1 800 farmers</p> <p>Equipment to produce locally tree seedlings, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), cost of store room for the equipment (USD 30 000), fuel for office generator (USD 5 000)</p> <p>Equipment to produce tree seedlings in Levy Farm and Cayes Botanical Garden, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), material for mini laboratory (USD 40 000), fuel for office generator (USD 8 000)</p> | | 247,000 | | | 247,000 | | 247,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|-----------|---|--|---------|--|--|---------|--|---------|-------------------------|

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|---------------|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|---|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Equipme nt | Cost for office furniture and equipment for the international expert and national consultant to be based at CGNIS | 3,000 | | | | | | | 3,000 | Ministry of Environ ment | |
| Equipme nt | Costs of Office furniture and equipment (desk, chairs, etc.) Over 6 years) plus gasoil for office generator for 2 office (Cayes and Port-au- Prince offices) | | | | | | | - | 36,0 00 | 36,00 0 | Ministry of Environ ment |
| Equipme nt | Costs of communicati on and audiovisual equipment including internet connection, phone card | | | | | | | - | 24,0 00 | 24,00 0 | Ministry of Environ ment |

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|-----------|---|-------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Equipment | Costs of communication equipment to use during the workshop on how to interpret and implement Haiti's environmental law in project interventions and activities. Communication and audiovisual materials to support the awareness raising events in the 5 watersheds. | 6,000 | | | | 6,000 | | | 6,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Equipment | Equipment to explain role and use of geotracking during training; maps of georeferenced commodities. | | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------|--|--------|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Equipment | 7 laptops and others materials for the project team (Regional field coordinator, M&E, Biodiversity and ecosystem restoration expert, Agronomist-Technical Assistant, 3 Facilitators) and 1 projector - other consultants to have own laptop cost of software upgrade for CNIGS | 21,000 | | | | 21,000 | | 21,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Equipment | Costs for laptops and other materials for the project management team (PM, Assistant PM and Financial and administrative assistant | | | | | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------|---|--|--|-------|--------|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Equipment | Costs to update and expand the EIS to include new data including new module on ecosystem services accounting and update the EIS every quarter (USD 30,000) Printer, scan, phone and communication (USD 13,764) | | | | 43,764 | 43,764 | | | 43,764 | Ministry of Environment |
| Equipment | Smartphone and geotracking app provided to farmers' associations for georeferencing and update of the platform | | | 9,000 | | 9,000 | | | 9,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------|---|--|--------|--|-------|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Equipment | Maintenance of agricultural equipment and agroforestry plots as part of the implementation of activity 2.3 in collaboration with AYITIKA and ORE Cost of maintenance of mini laboratory equipment/materials (over 4 years) which the project intends to set in Levy Plant Propagation Centre (activity 2.2). | | 38,000 | | | 38,000 | | | 38,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Equipment | Maintenance of the processing equipment as part of the support that the project will provide to accompany the value chains | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | | | 4,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Contractual services-Individual | <p>Expert in ecosystem restoration/ BD (part of project team) to guide and monitor bd-related interventions @USD 1 200/ month for 60 months 1 Agronomist-Technical Assistant part of the project team to support all the project activities and supervise the technical partners (AYITIKA, ORE, etc) the beneficiaries of agroforestry plots and support Output 3.1 to georeference producers in the project sites usd 2 200/ month for 60 months --> 132 000 3 facilitators (part of PMU) to follow up in each project sites usd 1 000/ month for 50 months each --> 150 000 Field coordinator (based in Cayes) USD1 200/ month for 50 months --> 60 000 Costs for biodiversity conservation activities</p> | 2,766,000 | 2,766,000 | 2,766,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|

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|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Contractual services-Individual | M&E expert part time 1200/ months for 60 months --> USD 72 000 | | | | | - | 72,000 | 72,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Contractual services-Individual | Project Assistant USD650/ month for 72 months --> USD 46,800 Salary of the Project Administrative and financial officer USD1000/ month for 72 months --> USD 72,000 | | | | | - | 118,800 | 118,800 | Ministry of Environment |
| Contractual services-Individual | Salary of 2 drivers (Cayes and Port-au-Prince) @650/ month for 70 months each | | | | 91,000 | 91,000 | | 91,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Contractual services-Company | <p>Costs for structuring at least 3 new value chains and mapping of commodity producers in selected value chains conducted using the Agrotracking software</p> <p>Small processing and packaging equipment provided to beneficiaries associations to add value to their commodities (USD300 per solar dryer - used for cocoa, mangoes, etc.)</p> <p>Companies to provide relevant equipment. For example 50 bee hives @ USD 600; plus poultry coops and support to rabbit raising with USD20,000</p> | 505,000 | 505,000 | 505,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|

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|---------------------------|---|--------|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| International Consultants | <p>International consultant economist to conduct PEER and recommendations to redirect funds towards BD protection. 30 days @ USD800.</p> <p>International consultant environmental law and legislation to identify gaps in existing BD-policies in Haiti and formulate recommendations for improvement. 30 days @ USD800.</p> <p>International expert in GIS and spatial planning tools to work with CNIGS to adapt ELSA tool for spatial planning in watersheds and to produce maps of hopes in the 5 target watersheds 60 days @ 800 (with at least 40 days in Haiti)</p> | 96,000 | | | | 96,000 | | 96,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| International Consultants | International consultants to conduct mid-term and final evaluations (50 daysx2 @ USD 600) | | | | | - | 60,000 | 60,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|--------|-------------------------|
| International Consultants | <p>International expert in environment to help strengthen the EIS and expand it to include a module on ecosystem services accounting 30 days @ USD 800 (same consultant to calculate ecosystem services from project under 4.2)</p> <p>International environmental expert to guide national consultant on ecosystem valuation for the 5 project watersheds - analyzing before and after project interventions situation. 20 days @ USD 800</p> | | | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|--------|-------------------------|

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|---------------------------|--|--|--------|--|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| International Consultants | International expert in land management/restoration to provide expertise on the community-based land restoration plans 20 days @USD800 International expert in BD/ecosystem restoration to provide advises on restoration activities (same expert as 2.1) 20 days @ USD 800 | | 32,000 | | | 32,000 | | 32,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Local Consultants | Budget for national consultants to conduct midterm and final evaluation (20 days x2 @ USD 500) | | | | | - | 20,000 | 20,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-------------------|---|--|---------|--|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Local Consultants | <p>Local consultant on agricultural finance to strengthen farmers' associations, develop training modules on marketing and financial management and provide training for at least 15 associations across the 5 watersheds 50 days @ USD 500 + gender expert 20 days</p> <p>National expert in agricultural finance to work on developing an agricultural credit line responding to women's needs 20 days @ USD 500</p> <p>Local expert to help set up or strengthen solidarity mutuels for women on project sites 40 days @ USD 500</p> <p>National value chain expert to conduct detailed market analysis of 3 key commodities, produce a report and present results to MoE and MARNDR 40 days @ USD 500</p> | | 105,000 | | 105,000 | 105,000 | Ministry of Environment |
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| Local Consultants | <p>Local consultant to elaborate the reference document for the implementation and operationalization of the watershed committee and work with MoE and MARNDR to produce watershed frameworks in 5 watersheds: 100 days @ USD 500 =50,000 USD and local social inclusion and gender expert to ensure inclusive process to prepare the frameworks @USD500/day for 10 days = 5,000 USD</p> <p>Local consultant to work with international GIS expert and CNIGS for 40 days @ 500 and local social inclusion = 20,000 USD and gender expert to ensure inclusive process in the spatial planning @USD500/day for 10 days = 5,000 USD</p> <p>Local consultant (same as 1.4) to develop</p> | 162,500 | 162,500 | 162,500 | Ministry of Environment |
|-------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|

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|-------------------|---|--------|--|--|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Local Consultants | <p>Local expert in reforestation/ indigenous species to conduct detailed analysis of BD and degradation in the sites, and develop BD restoration plans and guide plantation in Etangs for 40 days @ USD 500</p> <p>National consultant expert in community engagement to co-develop the local land restoration plans 30 days @ USD 500 + 10 days social inclusion and gender expert Social inclusion and gender expert to ensure women's needs are integrated 20 days @ USD 500</p> | 50,000 | | | 50,000 | | | 50,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|-------------------|---|--------|--|--|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|

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|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Local Consultants | National expert to design the project exit strategy 20 days @ 500 Local consultant to collect on-the-ground data for ecosystem services valuation 40 days @ USD 500 | | | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 | Ministry of Environment |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|--------|-------------------------|

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|---|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Training , Worksh ops, Meeting s | <p>2 training workshops of 5 days each for about 20 participants Workshop to present the results of the mapping tools to high-level national stakeholders (20 participants) Workshop equipment like mic, flipping charts, pens, stickers, etc. 5 workshops in each target watershed to discuss and validate the watershed management frameworks with local branches of MoE, MARNDN and watershed committee. The watershed management frameworks will ensure sustainable management in the 5 target watersheds -- > that is 3 200 ha of well-managed land 5 training sessions of 3 days each, for about 20 participants each 2 day workshop in each watershed to present the conflict resolution tools to</p> | 61,200 | 61,200 | 61,200 | Ministry of Environment |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|

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|---|---|--|--|--------|--|------------|-----------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Training , Worksh ops, Meeting s | Inception workshop (USD 2,000) | | | | | - | 2,00 0 | | 2,000 | Ministry of Environ ment |
| Training , Worksh ops, Meeting s | Training for cooperatives Workshop to strengthen solidarity mutuals. 5 workshops of 4 days Training on alternative economic activities One session to present results to relevant public and private stakeholders and discuss ways forward Training of focal points in each farmers' associations to use geotracking tool and verify members' compliance with quality standard for production - 1x 4-days training per watershed | | | 53,000 | | 53,00 0 | | | 53,00 0 | Ministry of Environ ment |

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|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Training , Workshops, Meetings | Validation workshop (1/2 day) Training for MoE staff member in charge of managing and updating the EIS - 5 staff members to train | | | | 13,000 | 13,000 | | | 13,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Training , Workshops, Meetings | Workshop to discuss land restoration plans with communities and local authorities (7 workshops) | | 22,179 | | | 22,179 | | | 22,179 | Ministry of Environment |
| Travel | Cost to travel into project sites to do georeferencing of commodities and training on geotracking (USD 7,000) Local consultant to travel to project sites to identify and train solidarity mutuals Local consultant to travel to project sites Local consultant to travel to project sites Local consultant to travel to project sites | | | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|--------|---|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Travel | Local consultant to travel to project sites and supervise agriculture Local consultant to travel to Etangs Lachaux and Laborde Local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem Local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem | | 44,000 | | | 44,000 | | 44,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Travel | Travel for international consultant + national consultants (USD 10,000) | | | | | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Travel | Travel for national and international consultants to conduct MTR and TE (USD 10,000) Travel costs related to awareness campaign and capacity building for regional MOE staff Travel and DSA for international consultant Travel costs and DSA for project staff | | | 54,500 | | 54,500 | | 54,500 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------------|---|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Travel | Travel of national consultant for the 2 workshops and per diem Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the international expert in GIS Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international environmental law specialist 1 week Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international economist law specialist 1 week Local consultants to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem | 38,500 | | | | | | 38,500 | 38,500 | Ministry of Environment |
| Office Supplies | Costs for Stationery and other supplies for the offices | | | | | | | - | 14,736 | Ministry of Environment |
| Office Supplies | Costs of stationery and other supplies for the mini laboratory office as part of the capacity building of the Levy germoplasm centre | | 9,000 | | | | | 9,000 | 9,000 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------------------|--|--|--|------|-------|--------|--|-------|--------|-------------------------|
| Other Operating Costs | Costs for maintenance for 2 offices (internet connection system, electricity system and other materials) | | | | | | | 6,000 | 6,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Other Operating Costs | Costs for Audit services | | | | | | | 15000 | 15,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Other Operating Costs | Cost of printing the training manual and O&M plans of the processing equipment Printing of consultant report to distribute among relevant public and private institutions | | | 4000 | | 4,000 | | | 4,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Other Operating Costs | Design and printing of the report on ecosystems valuations in the 5 target watersheds Material and booklet for training on how to use and update the EIS Material and booklet for training | | | | 13500 | 13,500 | | | 13,500 | Ministry of Environment |

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|-----------------------|--|-------|------|--|--------|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| Other Operating Costs | Final report of the international expert for communication Printing of communication material and high-resolution GIS maps of BD hotspots Awareness activities (printing brochures, flyers, posters) for schools and local cooperatives and communities Booklet on conflict resolution mechanism to produce for the watershed committee Final watershed management frameworks printed Printed documents for the 5 workshops | 31800 | | | 31,800 | | | 31,800 | Ministry of Environment |
| Other Operating Costs | Land management plans to print out | | 5000 | | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | Ministry of Environment |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Other Operating Costs | Promotion signs, commercial add and brochures to raise awareness around Etangs Lachaux and Laborde as BD hotspot | | 5000 | | | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Other Operating Costs | Petrol cost for project-related travel | | | | 18000 | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | Ministry of Environment |
| Grand Total | | 420,000 | 3,218,179 | 720,000 | 303,764 | 4,661,943 | 164,000 | 229,536 | 5,055,479 | |

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).