



**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**  
**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT**  
**TELEFAX TRANSMISSION**

**CABLE:** UNITERRA NAIROBI  
**TEL:** (254 2) 621234

**P.O. BOX 30552**  
**Nairobi, Kenya**

**FAX:** (254 2) 226886  
 (254 2) 226890  
**DIR. FAX (254-2) 623410**  
**TX: 22068 UNEP KE**

<b>To:</b>	Mr. Avani Vaish	<b>Date:</b> 3 December 1997
<b>Telefax No:</b>	(1) 202 522 3240	<b>Drafter:</b> mrs
<b>From:</b>	Michael Short <i>MS</i>	<b>Room:</b> X-237
<b>Subject:</b>	Revised Haiti EA proposal	

**Prefix No:** \_\_\_\_\_

Please find attached a copy of a revised proposal for the Haiti "Climate Change Enabling Activities" project. I would kindly request that this version be reviewed and be considered for GEF funding in place of the earlier version sent on 1 December 1997 under a cover fax from Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif.

Thank you for your attention in this matter and I hope that you will contact me if you require any additional information regarding this revision.

Regards.



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 DIR. FAX (254-2) 623410  
 TX: 22068 UNEP KE

To:	Avani Vaish GEF Secretariat, Washington D.C.	Telefax No:	1 (202) 522 3240/ 3245
Cop to:	Rafael Asenjo/Richard Hosier UNDP-GEF, New York	Telefax No:	1 (202) 906 6998
	Lars Vidaeus/Charles Feinsten Global Environment Division ENVGC The World Bank, Washington D.C	Telefax No:	1 (202) 522 3256
	Tahar Hadj-Sadok/Andrea Pinna UNFCCC Secretariat, Bonn	Telefax No:	(49 228) 8151999
	Pier Vellinga Chair, STAP	Telefax No:	(3120) 444 9553
From:	Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif Executive Coordinator GEF Coordination Office UNEP	Telephone:	(254 2) 624166 (Direct)
		Our Fax No:	(254 2) 520825 (Direct)
Date:	December 1, 1997		

Prefix No: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Haiti: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

I am pleased to submit a copy of the UNEP proposal entitled "*Haiti: Enabling Activities for the preparation of Initial National Communication related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*" for your kind consideration and comments.

Kindly note that the proposal has been developed through the joint effort of the Government of Haiti and UNEP, and after numerous exchanges of correspondence between the Government and UNEP. The proposed budget has been carefully estimated by the Government of Haiti and thoroughly discussed between our office and the Government of Haiti.

Out/Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_/1997

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As Haiti has not undertaken any enabling activities related to the UNFCCC before, a high proportion of the proposed budget will be spent on training and capacity building. UNEP is fully convinced that the proposed budget is most appropriate, without which the implementation of the project would be most difficult.

The endorsement letter from the GEF Focal Point of Haiti is attached for your information.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could kindly recommend the proposal for CEO's approval as soon as possible.

Best regards.

COUNTRY: Haiti

PROJECT TITLE: *Haiti: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 25 September 1996

GEF Financing: US\$ 350,000

Government Counterpart Funding: US\$ 50,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNEP

Executing Agency: Department of Environment

Collaborating Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Estimated Starting Date: ~~December 1997~~ Feb '98

Project Duration: 2 years

## Background

1. Haiti covers the western third of the Hispaniola island in the Caribbean and has a land area of 27,750 km<sup>2</sup> with high population density of 270 per km<sup>2</sup>. The population in 1996 stood at 7.5 million.
2. Much of the land is mountainous, (the name Haiti comes from an indigenous word meaning high ground) with steep slopes and rugged terrain that restricts agriculture, transport and communications. Only about 17 % of the land area is in the plains.
3. The climate in Haiti varies owing to its position in the Caribbean and the country's topography. The climate is tropical in the plains and subtropical in the mountainous regions. In general the climate is characterized by the succession of two rainy seasons and two dry seasons with temperatures varying between 20 - 35 degrees Celsius. The mean temperature is 24 degrees Celsius. Rainfall varies between 500 to 1500 mm in the dry plains situated under the foothills of the mountains of the Dominican Republic, and between 2000 to 3000 mm in the high mountains brought on by the dominant trade winds and north winds. Periodic severe droughts and occasional hurricanes exacerbate the climate instability. In spite of the relative uniformity of Haiti's geology, soil qualities vary widely and range from skeletal soils in steep slopes to deep soils of several metres in the flat areas, particularly in the central savanna.
4. Haiti has a diverse though limited natural resource base; fauna and flora, forests, water, bauxite, copper, etc. Forest cover in 1996 represented only 1.3 per cent of Haiti's total land area compared to 60 per cent in 1923. It is estimated that 1500 hectares of arable land and 37 million tons of top soil are lost every year. Wood based energy supplies are diminishing. Natural forest has nearly disappeared, and rare species of flora and fauna are on the verge of extinction.
5. However, more than 5000 species of plants of which 35 per cent are endemic still exist in the country. Efforts are also being undertaken to protect forests and increase tree planting activities. About 250,000 hectares of forests are classified as protected forests and 4704 hectares as national parks in the country now.
6. Two thirds of Haiti's working population is engaged in agriculture, including forestry and fishing. But this sector produced only one-third of the country's GDP which is less than 10 % of the exports and produces only one-half of food requirements. Only about 30 per cent of Haiti's land area is considered arable, but population pressure has put about 47 per cent of it under cultivation putting severe stress on land. Coffee remains the main cash crop and usually provides one-third of export revenue. Fishing, a major potential source of protein, remains undeveloped. Industry and commerce employs 20 % and services about 13 % of the working population of Haiti.
7. Haiti has a potential for an expanded fisheries sector but currently the total annual catch is 5,600 tonnes, mostly of marine fish.

8. The domestic market for finished goods is very small in Haiti and local factories only produce such staples as cooking oil, detergents, basic household utensils, shoes, beverages, cigarettes, cement and flour. In 1993/94, manufacturing contributed an estimated 11.1 % of GDP. Another normally thriving branch of manufacturing is handicrafts such as paintings and textiles which were sold in the USA and elsewhere in the Caribbean.

9. Foreign aid accounted for some 60 % of the national budget. In 1994, international donors pledged to restore Haiti's economy estimating it would need US\$ 550 million in the first year after the return of Aristide's government. Two-thirds of Haiti's foreign debt was also canceled by the wealthier creditor countries in 1995. Since 1994, tax collection has risen and by middle of 1996, government revenue increased four fold and inflation was reduced from 54 % to 18 % in 1994-95 with the economy registering an annual growth by 4.5 %.

### **Energy supply and consumption**

10. At the beginning of 1990s, local timber and charcoal accounted for 71 % of the energy used in Haiti, imported petroleum 15 %, bagasse 5 % and hydroelectric 4 %. Energy consumption per capita was 10 million BTUs per year ranking the country 111th in the global list in 1996.

11. The most important source of energy in Haiti is woodfuel (firewood and charcoal). By far the greatest pressure on Haiti's dwindling natural resources comes from the cutting of trees and shrubs for firewood and charcoal. The level of woodfuel use in Haiti is considered unsustainable. Consumption in 1996 of woodfuel was estimated between 4.5 to 6 million m<sup>3</sup> per year. Sustainable supply of wood represented only about 35 % of the total consumption.

12. There have been attempts at energy conservation and substitution in the household sector to reduce the use of charcoal as a cooking fuel. Since 1986, about 10,000 improved charcoal stoves have been disseminated. This stove reduces charcoal consumption by one third. During the same period another campaign ended with the marketing of 80,000 gas stoves. The consumption of butane and propane amount to about 2.4 % and 8.5 % of the useful equivalent of the total amount of charcoal consumed.

13. Only 10 % of the country had electricity in 1995. Electricity supply was severely limited in the capital and many of the assembly industries relied on private generators. One-third of the country's public electricity came from the Peligre hydroelectric plant above the Artibonite Valley and the rest from four thermal plants in the Port-au-Prince area. All fuel for motor vehicles is imported.

14. The share of hydroelectricity in relation to thermal has been increasing gradually. In 1985 hydro generated 16 GWH while thermal produced 32 GWH. In 1995 the hydro generated 20.4 GWH while thermal produced 22.2 GWH, decreasing the total electricity supply available to the country.

### **Environmental institutions**

15. Haiti published a detailed National Report on Environment and Development for UNCED in May 1992. The report stated that the country's socio-economic and environmental outlook are bleak, with agricultural and other economic activity dwindling in the face of political unrest and environmental degradation. The report states that its primary objective was to win the war on poverty, reform environmental institutions and make investments in human resources.

16. The Ministry of Environment in Haiti was established in November 1994. Its functions include the following:

- \* Defining, promoting and establishing the standards and guidelines for the protection and regeneration of the environment in collaboration with the competent authorities;
- \* Developing a policy for the protection of the environment;
- \* Administration and regulation of the protected regions in collaboration with the regional communities concerned;
- \* Sensitizing and spreading education on environmental issues.

The general direction fits in the midst of the ministry's coordination of the outcome of work on projects to the protection of the environment and the regulation of the application of guidelines on environmental matters.

17. With regard to climate change, the overall administration and coordination of the UNFCCC falls under the Ministry of Environment.

18. The Ministry of Environment represented Haiti in the INC process and in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

### **Environmental legislation and international conventions**

19. The environment has been managed through a number of sectoral laws and regulations. The constitution of 1987 provides for the protection of the national patrimony including the natural environment, natural sites, flora and fauna and the ecological balance.

20. Haiti is a Party to several international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols. These include, among others:

- 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (ratified in January 1980, signed June 1992);
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (signed in 1982, ratified 1995);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (signed in 1992, ratified in September 1996);
- the Convention of Biological Diversity (signed in 1992, ratified in September 1996);

- the Convention to Combat Desertification (signed in 1994, ratified in September 1996);
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (signed in March 1989).

### **Past and on-going activities related to climate change**

21. There has been no activity undertaken in Haiti in the area of climate change.

#### **Project objectives**

22. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC states that non-Annex 1 Parties "*that are least developed countries may make their initial communication at their discretion.*" As a least developed country the Government of Haiti is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and intends to prepare and submit its initial National Communication two years after the approval date of the funding requested for this project.

23. The main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention and support the preparation and reporting of its initial National Communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the UNFCCC based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties.

#### **Project Description**

24. This proposal follows the "*GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)*". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

##### ***Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams***

25. Based on the available scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the Department of Environment, the executing agency of the project. It will work in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and other governmental departments, as well as the private sector, including NGOs. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) will be formed to provide guidance to the PMT. As long as UNEP remains the implementing agency for GEF, it will furnish, if the need arises, technical advice to the PMT.

26. The NST will comprise four core groups which will cover the following aspects: GIG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each core group will be composed of a number of experts from public and private sectors. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the Ministry of Environment to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The Director of Environment, together with the Project Coordinator, the Coordinator for the Plan of Action for the Environment and the leader of each core group, will form the PMT, which will be supported by a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facilities, including electronic mail.

**Major output:**

27. The major output of this proposed activity will be the establishment of the PMT and NST.

**Activity 2: GHG inventory**

28. Following the COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventories will mainly focus on CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O from (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources. Data for other GHGs may be collected where available.

29. A GHG inventory for the year 1994 using the latest version of IPCC Guidelines will be undertaken. Decisions 10/CP.2 of COP2 will be taken into consideration with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors, which may need to be derived based on local conditions. This component will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, and will draw from the available national expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies.

30. A data collection and management system will be set up so that both the data and the GHG inventories can be updated regularly and efficiently.

31. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CARICOM where possible.

32. At the end of the GHG inventory, a review workshop will be held inviting relevant experts to assess the data before they are presented to national policy and decision makers in the national workshop to discuss the draft National Communications. (see para. 59)

**Major outputs:**

33. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A GHG inventory for the year 1994 based on updated IPCC guidelines that can also be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation technology options.

(b) The identification of shortcomings and gaps in the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions, especially for the land-use and forestry sectors.

(c) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(d) An improvement of relevant country specific emission factors or coefficients.

(e) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.

(f) A database system for regular and efficient updating and management of the inventory.

(g) Developing an inventory study team, drawing from the expertise of both public and private sector.

(h) Workshop report.

***Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement***

34. Based on the results of the GHG inventory, this project will develop a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed.

35. Appropriate computer models will be used to assess various mitigation options.

36. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available national expertise from both the public and private sectors. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened where necessary.

37. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholder (see para. 61) and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

***Major outputs:***

38. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification and assessment of mitigation options.

(b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.

(c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.

(d) Workshop report.

***Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts***

39. This activity will identify and develop policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts assessment. However, these policy options will be based on the quantitative analysis of a vulnerability and impacts assessment using the *IPCC Technical Guidelines*. In particular, this activity will focus on the following areas:

(a) to assess the vulnerability and impacts, including agriculture, forestry, water resources, coastal zones, soil conservation, infrastructure and fisheries. The scenarios of temperature rise on river systems, soil erosion and slope stability will be considered and threats to infrastructure will be assessed. Special attention will be paid to the impacts of climate change to Haiti's coastal zone and water resources given its vulnerability to sea level rise as a result of climate change. The linkage between climate change and the frequency and intensity of cyclones, which are of great concern to the country, may be investigated.

(b) to assess the vulnerability and impacts of climate change in the health sector recognizing the resources the Government of Haiti has been putting in health care.

(c) to assess the impacts of climate change on grassland/livestock sector.

40. A Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the best available expertise of both the public and private sectors, will be formed within the NST to undertake this task. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened where necessary.

41. There is an urgent need to build up and sustain the capacity of relevant institutions participating in this activity, including institutional strengthening, as well as training, which will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) and CARICOM where appropriate. In addition, lessons will be learned from the project testing the methods as developed by the UNEP/GEF project "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments*" in neighbouring Cuba and other countries.

42. Based on this study, policy options will be identified and developed for the response strategies.

43. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

***Major outputs:***

44. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options, including the pattern of expected temperature rise.

(b) A comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.

(c) Enhanced capacity to apply models for assessing climate change impacts.

(d) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and mountain ecosystems.

(e) Workshop report.

***Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies***

45. Based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors as described in Activity 4, this project will identify and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy.

46. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of water management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, energy, fisheries and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

47. The capacity for the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened where necessary.

48. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies and the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study.

***Major outputs:***

49. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.
- (b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
- (c) Workshop report.

***Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning***

50. In the context of developing a National Communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers. For example, integrated assessment modelling (IAM) may be introduced to the project staff for use as a tool for proper policy and decision making in the planning process.

***Major output:***

51. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

***Activity 7: Programmes related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc***

52. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

53. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements for research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness/outreach programme that can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that reach all levels in all districts of the country. Both the public and private media (television, radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in enhancing public awareness on all aspects of climate change. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow. If possible a CC:Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate.

***Major outputs:***

54. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

- (a) Information packages and relevant publications, etc.
- (b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all districts of the country.

***Activity 8: Provision of other information***

55. This project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trends. In addition, it will describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may include needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

***Activity 9: Preparation of national communication***

56. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial National Communication will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Conference of Parties.

57. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections of the initial national communication.

58. Experience will be gained from other countries which have submitted their initial National Communications.

59. The draft National Communication will be reviewed by reputable national technical institutions. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholder and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Major output:**

60. The major output of this proposed activity will be the initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Conference of Parties.

**Institutional framework, project management and coordination**

61. The Ministry of the Environment is currently devising a National Plan of action for the Environment (PAE) considering the institutional instrument, laws and techniques which will permit environmental management in both the short term and long term. The development of the PAE is taking into account a participative process including all sectors of society (public and private). This project is part of the process of devising a PAE and appears in the article on organizational structure of the Convention. The organizational structure and management described in the following paragraphs hold the most likely outcome of the dialoguc and the decisions already in place in the Framework of the PAE.

62. As shown in the project management and coordinated structure (Figure 1) this project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment, with the support of Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. A National Climate Change Committee will be formed to guide the implementation of this project and to provide policy guidance. This high level committee will be chaired by the Minister of Environment, and it will include the Project Coordinator and representatives of Ministry of Economy, Social Affairs, Planning and External Co-operation, Commerce and Industry, Public Health, Public Works, Transport and Communications, National Education, the private sector and NGOs. The NCCC will ensure that the recommendations of the project are integrated into overall national development plans.

63. Based on the best available expertise, a full-time local Project Coordinator will be assigned to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project. This coordinator will also be the Secretary of the NCCC. (see para 25)

64. Appropriate local experts from universities, private sector and NGOs will be involved at different stages of the study to ensure capacity building for significant sectors of the national economy.

65. The involvement of all important sectors of the economy is in line with the UNFCCC which has affirmed that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on development activities.

66. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

67. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP will play a technical support and advisory role through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Water Unit, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico) and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

### **Proposed work schedule**

68. The proposed timetable for the start-up and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed later by the National Project Coordinator in consultation with Department of Environment and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

### **Appropriate sequencing**

69. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Lessons learned from the past studies and other enabling activities projects, including UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*," and UNEP/UCCEE's "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*."

### **Activity matrix**

70. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are shown in Table 2. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort for this project with the past and on-going activities.

### **Training**

71. All training activities, including national workshops and participation in regional and international workshops to be organized by UNEP and UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC:TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored where appropriate.

72. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC and UNITAR (CC:TRAIN). Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP, UNDP, IOC and WMO.

73. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda and prospective trainers. Advice on technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

### **National level support**

74. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. The proposal has been thoroughly reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and fully endorsed and supported by the national GEF Operational Focal Point (letter attached). The project will be implemented under the guidance of NCCC which has broad representation from both the public and private sectors (see para. 61).

75. The support of UNEP's Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean (ROLAC) is crucial, and it will be consulted during the implementation of the project. Other support, including the logistical support, by ROLAC will be solicited where appropriate.

#### **Project financing and budget**

76. As the proposed activities are standard Enabling Activities as defined by the GEF Operational Guidelines, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The requested GEF funding of US\$ 350,000 reflects the current needs and concerns of the country in order to fulfill its commitments for the preparation of its initial national communication (Table 3). This budget has been realistically estimated by the Ministry of Environment, the designated executing agency of the project, with the guidance of UNEP. Indccc, extensive and comprehensive discussions between the Ministry of Environment and UNEP on the preparation of the project proposal, particularly the proposed budget, commenced in September 1997.

77. As a "Small island country" (Article 4.8 (a), "*with areas prone to natural disasters*" (Article 4.8 (d)), "*with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems*" (Article 4.8 (g)), "*with low-lying coastal areas*" (Article 4.8 (b)), and having "*areas liable to drought and desertification*" (Article 4.8 (c)), Haiti, as a least-developed country with a fairly large population (7 million), deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention. This includes necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.

78. The in-kind contribution of the Government of Haiti, which will amount to US\$ 50,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance and others.

#### **Rationale for GEF support**

79. This is a standard Enabling Activities proposal which will assist Haiti to meet its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

#### **Sustainability and participation**

80. The Government of Haiti is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of Haiti in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the Ministry of Environment to execute the project, would enable the country to fulfill its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC. The project management structure is designed to secure full participation of local experts in all aspects of activities to achieve higher levels of sustainability in future actions.

**Issues and risks**

81. **Issues:** In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination between the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the NCCC and the PMT is essential to ensure the success of the project. Also the Department of Environment needs to consult with all relevant stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including NGOs and research organizations.

82. **Risks:** The potential risks which may hinder the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) A longer time period than expected for collection and analysis of data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Irregular consultations among various stakeholder.

(c) A lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy and national communication.

83. The project will be closely monitored and necessary action will be recommended to minimize the risks mentioned above.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

84. The Project Coordinator will provide quarterly progress reports to the NCCC, which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports will be compiled into an electronic newsletter that can be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable NST and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

85. The NCCC will meet on a monthly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCC will make recommendation to the Ministry of Environment, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP formats.

86. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

Table 1: Proposed Work Schedule for HAITI

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
T I M E  I N M O N T H S	1	■										
	2	■										
	3		■				■	■	■		■	■
	4		■		■		■	■	■		■	
	5		■		■		■	■	■		■	
	6		■	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
	7		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	8		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
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	10		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	11		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
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	13			■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
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	20							■		■	■	
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	23							■		■	■	
	24							■		■	■	■

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

\* PM ≡ Project Management.

\* M&E ≡ Evaluation and Monitoring.

Table 2: Standard Activity Matrix for Climate Change Enabling Activities in HAITI

ENABLING ACTIVITY      COMMITMENT	TYPE OF ACTIVITY			
	Planning /Execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering & Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	X	NA	NA	NA
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories				
* All Energy Sources	X	X	X	X
* Industrial Processes	X	NA	X	X
* Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
* Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
* Other(s)	X	X	X	X
3. General Description of Steps	X	X	X	X
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	X	X	X	X
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	X	X	X	X
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	X	X	X	X
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	X	X	X	X
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement	X	X	X	X
4. Other Information				
(a) Materials Relevant for Calculation of Global Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for:				
* Projects for financing	X	X	X	X
* National Communication	X	X	X	X
* Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	X	X	X	X
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	X	NA	NA	NA

Table 3: Budget for HAITI Enabling Activities Project

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and execution (US\$)	Capacity Building				Total Cost (US\$)
		Data Gathering and Research (US\$)	Institutional Strengthening (US\$)	Training and Education (US\$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US\$)	
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	34,000	20,000	2,000	20,000	5,000	79,000
3. General Description of Steps	61,000	25,000	2,000	40,500	8,500	135,000
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	5,000	7,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	10,000
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.	21,000	7,000	15,000	10,500	2,000	45,000
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies.	15,000	7,000	10,500	2,500	2,500	35,000
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate concerns into Planning	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement	18,000	6,000	9,000	2,000	2,000	35,000
4. Other Information	4,600	2,000	2,800	600		10,000
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends	2,300	1,000	1,400	300		5,000
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints	2,300	1,000	1,400	300		5,000
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication						
Project Management						26,000
Monitoring/Evaluation						68,000
Total	99,600	51,000	63,300	14,100		324,000
% of Total	45%	21%	28%	6%		
UNEP Coordination (8%)						26,000
						350,000

FAX 1

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REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

UNEP

GLOBAL COORD. OFFICE

RECEIVED

ACTION REQUIRED  
NO  YES

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - 1 DEC 1997

No. MDE/DG/PNUE/FEM/0060

Port-au-Prince, le 25 Novembre 1997

WHAT \_\_\_\_\_  
 WHO Rog. Ahum/PSJ  
 WHEN COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_  
 CIRCULATE NO  YES   
 FILE IN CC FEM

Monsieur Ahmed DJOGLAF  
 Coordonnateur Exécutif  
 Unité PNUE/FEM  
 Programme des Nations Unies  
 pour l'Environnement  
 Nairobi, Kenya  
 Fax no: 254-2-520825

Monsieur le Coordonnateur Exécutif,

Le Ministère de l'Environnement a révisé le document intitulé: "Haïti. Activités habilitantes pour la préparation d'une communication nationale en vertu de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC)" préparé conjointement et avec l'assistance avisée et soutenue de la Direction Atmosphère du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE). En tant que Point Focal Opérationnel National du Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que je supporte le document et m'engage pleinement à appuyer le projet tout au long de son exécution.

En tant que petit pays insulaire avec des écosystèmes fragiles sujettes à des catastrophes naturelles, Haïti mérite une considération spéciale en vertu des prescrits de la Convention sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC). Je vous saurais donc gré de bien vouloir entreprendre les démarches nécessaires en vue de l'approbation du projet par le Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (FEM/GEF). Soyez assuré, Monsieur le Coordonnateur que le Ministère de l'Environnement est pleinement engagé à faire face à ses obligations envers la Convention.

En vous remerciant à l'avance de votre collaboration je vous renouvelle, Monsieur le Coordonnateur Exécutif, l'expression de mes considérations distinguées.

Pierre Daniel Carlo LAFOND Ing. Gest.  
 Directeur National Opérationnel  
 FEM/ République d'Haïti

C.C. Monsieur Jacques DORCEAN, Ing.  
 Ministre a. i. Environnement  
 Direction Générale MARNOR  
 Direction Générale BME