



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: January 21, 2008 (previously submitted and considered eligible by GEFSEC on May 16, 2006)

Re-submission Date: April 1st, 2008

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID¹: 3132

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: HA-X1002

COUNTRY(IES): Haiti

PROJECT TITLE: Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti

GEF AGENCY(IES): IADB, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry of Environment (MDE)

GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Land Degradation, Climate Change

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): LD-SP1; LD-SP2; CC-SP6.

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	June 2008
CEO Endorsement/Approval	June 2009
GEF Agency Approval	August 2009
Implementation Start	October 2009
Mid-term Review (if planned)	October 2011
Implementation Completion	October 2013

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: The objective is to reduce and reverse land degradation in the upper watersheds of southwestern Haiti through the integration of sustainable land and forest management practices at the watershed level.								
Project Components	Investment TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Strengthening local watershed management committees for Sustainable Land and Forest Management (SLFM)	TA	SLFM effectiveness by watershed management committees is improved by the end of the program	By the end of the program: - Watershed management plans are implemented in 30% of villages in project area taken into account the management of the Macaya National Bioserve - 20% decrease in downstream mortality rates due to natural disasters.	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	50	2,000,000
2. Adoption of sustainable land and forest management technologies	TA & investments	- Standard of living of local population and global environmental benefits from project area improved by the end of the program.	- Income of farmers in the project area increases by 50% as a result of: (i) sustainable animal husbandry practices; and (ii) technological change of land and forest management in the project area and through value added activities and market linkages. - Increase in and strengthening of local service providers of SLFM technologies. - 2-5% net increase in forest cover in the project area and net increase in carbon sequestration ² .	1,000,000	6	15000,000	94	16000,000
3. Strengthening local	TA & Investment	Local regulatory framework on land tenure is enforced	By the end of the program: - Local land dispute resolution mechanism is operating	1,136,364	92	200,000	8	1,336,364

¹ Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.

² Tracking tool will be based upon the results from the "Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring" and satellite images currently available from CNIGS.

regulatory framework related to land tenure		and facilitates economic progress and watershed protection.	- Regulations on heritage revisited according to current situation - Macaya National Bioserve (3,360 km ²) is delimited.					
4. Project management				300,000	14	1,900,000	86	2,200,000
Total project costs				3,436,364	15	18100,000	85	21536,364

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF	200,000	3,436,364	363,636	4,000,000
Co-financing	150,000	18,100,000		18,250,000
Total	350,000	21,536,364	363,636	22,250,000

* Please include the previously approved PDFs and planned request for new PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount) BY SOURCE and BY NAME (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution FSP	In-Kind	100,000
IADB FSP	Grant	18,000,000
IADB project preparation	Grant	150,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	
Private Sector	(select)	
NGO	(select)	
Others	(select)	
Total co-financing		18,250,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)*

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
IADB	Land Degradation	Haiti	100'000	1'718'182	181'818	2'000'000
IADB	Climate Change	Haiti	100'000	1'718'182	181'818	2'000'000
Total GEF Resources			200'000	3'436'000	364'000	4'000'000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

With an annual per capita GDP of US \$ 361 in 2003, Haïti is the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. In the recent past, Haiti has had very slow economic growth and a rapid expansion of its population, leading to a considerable increase in population density, high unemployment, insufficient basic social services, and increased pressure on land resources. Environmental conditions in Haiti, especially deforestation and land degradation are one of the worst in the entire Western Hemisphere. From a forest cover of 99% in pre-Columbian times and 60% in 1923, Haiti now only has 1.5% of its land area covered with forest (Ministry of Planning, 2002). Haiti continues to

experience major environmental alterations as a result of intensifying human pressure due to rapid population growth, extreme poverty, and very minimal land use regulation. Land erosion in this mountainous country is extreme, and the continuing degradation of soils and loss of forest cover are a key factor in undermining efforts to combat poverty. Fuel wood demand exceeds new forest growth by 60% creating both a forest and fuel availability problem and threatening the ecosystem services upon which many Haitians depend directly for their subsistence. The ability of Haiti's environment to continue to provide fundamental local and global environmental services, including carbon sequestration, farmable land, sufficient and clean water, flood protection, and adequate supplies of wood and food for the benefit of current and future generations is therefore being seriously compromised.

Located in the hurricane belt of the Caribbean basin, Haiti is also at high risk for natural disasters caused by hydro-meteorological events (linked to climate and precipitation), made worse by global climate change. The island is also vulnerable to seismic events and tsunamis. In the last five years, hydro-meteorological events including landslides have been the main cause of human death from natural disasters in Haiti. For instance, 4,500 people died just from the last three major natural disasters: flooding of May 2004 in Fonds-Verettes and September 2004 in Gonaïves, and the 2007 tropical storm Noel. Natural disasters, which appear to occur more frequently and with a higher intensity, have had an even greater effect on public and productive infrastructure and GDP in Haiti.

The issue: The upper part of the southwestern peninsula serves as the headwaters for all watersheds in the sub region. The project area covers about 3,360 km² in the Massif de la Hotte (Southern Peninsula) and includes the Macaya National Bioserve which has not yet been delimited and has no management plan and as such is not implemented. Because it is a biological rich zone, the project area attracts farmers and dwellers from other regions in search of land, resources and new opportunities to support themselves. Increasing numbers of encroachments are observed and lead to rapid environmental deterioration. This latter is a consequence of: a) technological, economic, and physical factors: inappropriate land use practices such as exponential tree cutting, overgrazing and cultivation without adequate soils conservation practices and aggressive rainfall; b) socio-cultural factors such as lack of an appropriate land tenure system; and c) policy, institutional and legal factors - stressing the needs for the strengthening of the institutions and the legal system and achieving improved natural resources management at the watershed level by involving local authorities and communities in land use planning, decision-making on management of the natural resource base. The consequence of such a trend is the widespread silting of waterways and floods downstream, the decrease in the carrying capacity of the land (soil), which in turn leads to the observable downward economic and environmental spiral.

The proposed solution: While past initiatives have already been attempted to address and contain the rapid environmental degradation within the proposed project site, including the designation of the Macaya National Bioserve, this proposed GEF project sets off to broader grounds by continuing and complementing two important national programs aimed at linking the ecological, economic and social dimensions of land degradation. The first approach, developed by the Haitian Ministries of the Environment (MOE) and Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) is guided by the principle that effective SLFM depends on comprehensive watershed-level management plans and the promotion of economic opportunity and well-being. Such methodology, originally conceived to identify and intensify sustainable agricultural development in key areas of the country, is intended to *enable producers and communities downstream to achieve substantial gains from alternative livelihoods (such as sustainable agricultural production systems), while ensuring permanent and best land and forest management practices*. The second, is the National Watershed Management Program, that will invest in institutional capacity and key infrastructure works and land management for the immediate protection of certain population centers of the country.

This GEF project will complement and provide the foundation for the implementation of these programs in a larger geographical area -- covering the *entire* South Western region of the country (3,360 km² representing 12% of the national territory) against just a few key watershed areas currently targeted by the government (mainly Les Cayes). In addition, this project, will contribute to accelerate the rate of forest cover, while generating both attractive income and erosion control over the medium term.

The GEF project will achieve this objective through the execution of the following components: (i) strengthening watershed management committees and the implementation of watershed level management plans, taking into account the management of the Macaya Bioreserve; (ii) supporting locally well established practices and the adoption of SLMF technologies to restoring degraded public and private lands (including Parc Macaya), while simultaneously improving people's livelihoods and economic well-being by supporting agriculture value added activities and linking farmers to markets; and (iii) strengthening the local regulatory framework related to land tenure including the borders of the Macaya Bioreserve to implement the right incentives for investment in private and protected lands.

The expected global environmental benefits: Protecting and establishing sustainable land and forest management practices (SLFM) in the upper watersheds of the Massif de la Hotte is crucial to: (i) downstream agriculture and international waters by preventing the silting and sedimentation of waterways, irrigation channels and the Caribbean Sea; (ii) the protection and improvement of the standard of living of the population in the several important secondary cities (Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin, Jeremie, Chantal, and Port-à Piment) by the reduction of natural disaster risk and the management of water quality and flows; (iii) the protection of natural forest and reforestation; and (iv) the conservation of the biological heritage of the entire Island of Hispaniola. The project will result in regional and global benefits under climate change and land degradation focal areas through the prevention of deforestation and increase of forest cover and carbon sequestration. The project area is the only rainforest left in the Island of Hispaniola and the project will contribute to the conservation of the diverse and unique flora and fauna of the area and the reduction of runoff sediments into international waters (Caribbean Sea).

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The project is consistent with national priorities and plans of the GOH as it will support the implementation of the strategies, policies and planned actions set forth in the various national policy efforts; in particular, it will take on national efforts to strengthen the protected areas system; it will provide real opportunities for stakeholder participation in watershed management decision-making, and, the test-proofing on national orientation and guidelines (best-practices) for sustainable watershed management; and, it will embark on arresting deforestation and reforesting degraded lands, therefore, supporting national risk and disaster strategies. Notably, the project is aligned with the following national plans and policies³:

- a. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP): The NEAP is the major instrument containing guidance on all aspects of environmental management. The specific objectives are to: (a) strengthen and rationalize the management of the National System of Protected Areas; (b) restore the ecological balance of the watersheds through the development and implementation of norms and best practices; (c) improve the quality of life through a better management of urban and rural areas as well the valorisation and conservation of natural and cultural heritage; and (d) provide a framework for better coherence among plans and programmes within the environmental sector. The GEF project contributes to the implementation of the NEAP in: (a) delimiting the Macaya Bioreserve in accordance with its legally and consensually adopted limits, (b) increasing the forested surface in and outside the Park limits and restoring biodiversity through agreed, participatory and efficient control, (c) rationalizing the uses of natural resources by strengthening local councils in establishing a land management scheme and d) allowing the introduction of the environment dimension in local Development Plans and agriculture development plans.
- b. Sector plans and the recent Strategic Planning Document for Poverty Reduction (DSRP) being finalized.
- c. The implementation of the UNCCD, launched with UNDP, CIDA and GTZ support, through the preparation of the overall National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP-CD). The proposed GEF project will contribute to reduce factors inducing desertification in initiating sustainable land preservation techniques
- d. The sector watershed policy of the MARNDR, published in 2001, providing orientation and guidelines to better manage soils in the watersheds, and outlining the importance of stakeholder participation in all aspects of decision-making dealing with watershed management. The GEF project aims at improving the participation of all stakeholders especially the empowerment of women, in decision-making in local councils.

³ It is important to mention that these are mainly plans and policies that overall haven't yet been implemented.

e. The National Risk and Disaster Plan (NRDP), supported by UNDP, was produced in 2000 in the light of the great vulnerability of Haiti to natural disasters. The NRDP has two main objectives: 1) work on causes and factors that originate risks in order to reduce the impact of disasters 2) strengthen the capacity response in case of disaster at the national, departmental and communal level. The GEF project will contribute to objective (1) by reducing the run off risks and to some extent objective (2) by better organizing local councils.

f. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (the NAPA) to climate change was published by the GOH in 2004 to assist the Haitian government in addressing urgent and immediate adaptation needs and implementing adaptation measures to climate change in particular those that have direct relevance to poverty alleviation. The watersheds targeted by the current project were identified as priority areas to promote adaptation measures in the context of the NAPA.

g. The Millenium Development Goals are embedded in the DSRP recently approved and being finalized by the GOH. The DSRP draft address a number of complex and urgent environmental problems which pose a threat to the long term economic, social and cultural viability of the Haitian society. Among the key environmental concerns, it is worth noting the high vulnerability to natural disasters; increasing pressure on the natural resource base (forest, soil, water and biodiversity) and the coastal and marine environment; fuel wood scarcity and energy problems; conversion of lands from their natural state due to agricultural production and urbanization; severe depletion of forest resources; and the water supply crisis (groundwater recharge and water retention capacities of soils have been adversely affected by deforestation and inappropriate land use practices in watersheds in the country. Like the NEAP, priorities set in the DSRP draft include the restoration of degraded lands and vital natural resources to basic living conditions.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

This project is presented under Land Degradation and Climate Change Focal Areas considering that the project's purpose is consistent with the Focal Areas' objectives⁴. Under the Land Degradation focal area the proposed project will contribute to both Strategic Objectives 1 (An enabling environment will place SLM in the main stream of development policy and practice at the regional, national and local levels) and 2 (Mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods through catalyzing SLM investments for large-scale impact) given that the project intends to: (i) work on capacity building at local and national level, by placing SLFM at the center of the preparation and implementation of the watershed management plans (as described above); and (ii) to promote proven technological alternatives for SLFM, so that best practices and approaches are integrated, enhanced and spread for a larger-scale impact. Under the Climate Change Focal Area the proposed project will contribute to Strategic Objectives 7 (To reduce GHG emissions from land use) and 8 (To support pilot and demonstration projects for adaptation to climate change) given that the project intends to: (i) arrest and revert deforestation, increasing the carbon sequestration capacity of the region; and (ii) enhance the local capacity to adopt land and forest management technologies that reduce the vulnerability of the population to climate change.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The Project will coordinate with significant ongoing local and development projects or programmes for environmental management and other multi-sector initiatives dealing with the Millennium Development Goals and with the thematic linkages to the goals of the three Rio Conventions (Desertification, Biological Diversity and Climate Change). Of particular importance is the first Caribbean Regional Biological Corridor, a multi-purpose, multi-use and multi-stakeholders Initiative being implemented by Haiti, Cuba and Dominican Republic and supported by UNEP. The proposed project area is one of the important sites targeted by the Biological Corridor.

The project will build upon various related efforts implemented by the Donors Community in Haiti particularly IDB, UNDP, USAID, CIDA, GTZ and other NGO's and Ecological Foundations. The current IDB portfolio covers a wide

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The objective of the Land Degradation focal area is to arrest and reverse current trends in land degradation. The goal of the climate change focal area is to transform the market development paths of eligible countries into trajectories with lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to assist developing countries in piloting how to address the adverse impacts of climate change.

range of critical environmental issues in Haiti. The IDB, through its support to the NWMP, is gearing up to invest in the protection of the downstream portion of priority watersheds in the Southern Peninsula. The IDB is also implementing the Programme for the Institutional Strengthening of Environmental Management. The purpose of this Programme is to improve environmental management and the sustainable use of natural resources in Haiti. The programme has three main components: 1) *Institutional and capacity strengthening* where the purpose is to reinforce the overall performance of the MDE and other actors involved in the environmental sector. Activities under this component will include: support for the restructuring and reorganization of the MDE, technical training of human resources working with MDE, development of regulation, technical norms and procedures in relation with the Bill on the Environment, etc.; 2) *Strengthening of the decentralization process of environmental management* aimed at implementing the decentralized environmental management in some pilots sites in the country. Activities will cover support to the installation of departmental offices to facilitate monitoring and environmental surveillances, environmental awareness and education programme, implementation of community pilot projects 3) *Support to the design and the implementation of a National Environmental Information System* targeting the development and the implementation of an Environmental Information System.

The linkages with land degradation/desertification and climate change will be mainly assured through: the GEF-UNDP Project (The Sustainable Land Management Medium Size Project), CIDA, GTZ and USAID initiatives. The immediate objective of the SLM project in preparation under GEF-UNDP financing is to strengthen national capacity for sustainable land management while ensuring broad-based participatory support in the context of the preparation of the National Action Plan, through co-financing, under the UNCCD, to reverse desertification processes in Haiti. The main outcomes of the SLM Project will be: a) systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles; b) individual and institutional capacities for SLM enhanced; and c) better knowledge and awareness of the need for SLM strategies and options. Furthermore, UNDP has submitted to GEF for the April 08 Work Programme an initiative to establish financially sustainable national protected areas systems. The project will complement the latter GEF-UNDP initiatives as it will focus on a specific geographic area of Haiti, directly implementing part of the work that these initiatives will be promoting at the national level. The project is and will continue to be coordinated with the GEF-UNDP initiatives through the MDE during the preparation phase in order to establish joint and coordinated activities. In particular it is expected that the GEF-UNDP regarding the establishment of financially sustainable national systems will work on setting up mechanisms for financial sustainability for the Macaya Bioserve through income generation from Park activities. CIDA and GTZ, through two distinct projects, are promoting actions and mechanisms for effective long-term management, financing and technical development of the Artibonite watershed, a transboundary river that encompasses a 9,500 km² area whose waters flow from the western Dominican Republic across central Haiti to the Caribbean Sea. USAID is currently launching a thirty million dollar watershed management project in Limbé and Montrouis watersheds, the DEED project, with land restoration strategies purposes but also with actions on the rural supply chain for various agricultural commodities including export crops such as coffee and mangos. Exchange of lessons learned and best practices will be taken into account during design of the proposed project.

The Project will also supplement the capacity assessment and the capacity building of one major initiative supported by UNDP with regard to capacity development in the environmental sector: the PAGE Project. The immediate objective of the PAGE is to contribute to the institutional strengthening and development of tools for the sustainable management of natural resources in Haiti. Among the components of the PAGE relevant to the current project are: 1) *institutional strengthening of the environmental sector* centred on institutional strengthening and partnerships building in support to the environmental management in Haïti; and 2) *Strategic management of information on the environment* to be implemented with the GIS National Centre of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. One of the main output of this component will be the establishment of the *Observatoire Nationale de l'Environnement et de la Vulnérabilité (ONEV)*.

The Project will closely liaise with The Nature Conservation Project to assist in the completion of the National System of Protected Areas. Close ties will also be established with the UNEP/UNDP regional initiative Integrated Management of Coastal Areas and Watersheds in the Caribbean SIDS, Helvetas/Swiss Programme on the Valorisation of Biodiversity in Forêt des Pins and some small local environmental initiatives promoted by the

Fondation Macaya pour le Développement Local and the *Fondation Seguin*. Finally, In relation to ongoing work related to climate change, the Project will benefit from efforts to implement the NAPA, a planning instrument that serves as platforms for adaptation measures to climate change under the UNCCC ratified by Haiti.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

Support for sustainable land management of the upper watershed of South Western Haiti has been a priority for a diverse range of local stakeholders, donors such as the IADB and World Bank, and the Government of Haiti. This area of the country has benefited from several initiatives in the past 20 years, out of which the World Bank financed project ATPPF has been the most recent one but did not achieve the desired objectives. Such project as well as the most recent activities in the preparation of the NWMP has resulted in a substantial advancement in the development of a land management plan supported by a participatory process, key socio-economic studies, basic capacity building and the analysis of the existing baseline scenario in terms of physical, biological, cultural, socio-economic and legal aspects of land management.

To date, however, the NWMP as planned for South Western Haiti has not been implemented yet for two major reasons. One is the lack of resources, especially financial ones, which prevent the NWMP to intervene in the upper watersheds of this region. The IDB Grant HA0033 will cover in part such financial needs, but will fall short of intervening in critical upland areas of the region. Secondly, and equally important, is the supplementary work needed to be undertaken to render the NWMP and the interventions in the upper watersheds of South Western Haiti fully operational. Yet, the considerable efforts from donors, local stakeholders, and the Haitian Government would be rendered meaningless without the integrated land management in the upper watersheds of this region, as overexploitation of land resources, deforestation and encroachment of protected areas continue. Hence, the globally important carbon sequestration produced by this area of the country, as well as the important biodiversity, will be lost without a systematic effort at this point to integrate SLM practices. The business-as-usual scenario would be one where the IDB Grant would invest resources in SLM and institutional strengthening in the lower parts of the Southern watersheds, improving the situation downstream but allowing for the upper watersheds and the Park to continue to undergo unsustainable timber harvesting, slash and burn agriculture, and livestock cultivation extending into very steep and badly eroded mountain lands that have an impact in the entire South Western Haiti. Therefore, to address the key bottlenecks mentioned above, the proposed project will finance the required supplementary work as well as develop sustainable income-generating mechanisms that will allow the MDE and local organizations activities to be self-financed, thus minimizing the dependence of management actions on scarce budgetary resource allocations. A draft financial and economic sustainability analysis has been produced from the farmer perspective as well as from the public sector perspective, but the legal framework for such mechanisms to operate has not yet been established. Since the area has also a strong attraction as a potential tourist and recreational location.

The Project will represent an important effort to assist Haiti to reach its sustainable development goals and objectives embedded in the Millennium Development Goals particularly objectives # 1 and 7. Sustainable development in Haiti is directly dependent on the planning and utilization of land resources. Mechanisms for an integrated planning and management of land resources are of great urgency and importance for the country. The GEF involvement will allow promoting an improved approach to land resource management that emphasizes the integration of physical, socio-economic and institutional aspects of land use, and stresses the need for active participation of all stakeholders in decision-making. With the effective expertise to be brought through the GEF involvement, the Project could assist decision-makers and land users in increasing the effectiveness of land resource planning and management at the national and local level.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

Two decades of *coup d'états*, civil unrest and fragile economic and social stability place Haiti in the category of post-conflict country and may pose some risks for the implementation of the project. By focusing on governance issues, the project is attempting to address some root causes of Haiti instability. The project will represent an ideal opportunity to work with stakeholders in an integrated and participatory manner to address these risks and achieving desired

economic and environmental impacts at the watershed-level. By proposing a people and institutional-based approach, the project recognizes the need to: (a) understand individual farmers and the incentives that shape their decisions; (b) build on the existing social and institutional capital in rural communities, strengthen human resources, improve the knowledge and institutional capacity of local authorities and community-based organizations; and (c) transform the governance and collective action capabilities of watershed residents and promote mechanism that will enable landscape-level transformation.

The economic viability of sustainable land management practices, in particular tree crops such as mangoes and coffee, are an integral part of the watershed management technologies and soil degradation alternatives, and could be negatively affected by possible downturns in international commodity prices. This risk may be mitigated to some extent by aiming at providing support for investment in quality and differentiated agroforestry products as well as a diversification of production. In general, the risk associated with these factors are considered to be low, given the existing resilience of agroforestry activities in Haiti to market and political crisis. Risk of climate change is mostly indirect through the deforestation pattern arising in the upper watersheds of the southwestern peninsula. By trying to positively impact the local land use system and promote reforestation activities, the project will lay the foundation for good possibilities of carbon sequestration activities.

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The IADB is supporting the GOH in preparing, implementing, and financing the NWMP through a US\$30 million grant (HA-0033) scheduled for approval in 2009. The proposed GEF project will be highly cost-effective in that the HA-0033 operation will cover most project management activities as well as lay the institutional foundation for working on watershed management and soil conservation issues in upstream areas of the selected priority watersheds in southwestern Haiti. A cost-effectiveness analysis will be undertaken during project preparation.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

The IADB is in a position to make a strong contribution to the execution of this project. The Bank has a solid track record of projects in watershed management that focus on SLFM including in Honduras and El Salvador where severe land degradation problems prevail. Ex-post evaluations of such IADB-funded projects have shown economic sustainability due to the dual strategy of improving environmental services as well as sustainably raising farmer revenue from economic activities. In addition, the IDB has for several years been financing environmental and rural development projects in Haiti and, as a result, developed an expertise and solid working relationships with the relevant resource management institutions and other key stakeholders. Finally, the IDB has in preparation a US\$30 million grant (HA-0033) that would provide a significant proportion of the co-financing for the GEF project.


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

Daniel Brisard, Director General, Ministry of Environment	Date: <i>January 18, 2008</i>
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B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
 Hector Malarín Chief, INE/RND, IADB GEF Agency Coordinator	Rikke Olivera Project Contact Person
Date: <i>April 1st, 2008</i>	Tel. and Email: +1-202-623-1810; rikkeo@iadb.org