



# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement      Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente  
 Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде      برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة  
 联合国环境规划署



## Project Document

### SECTION 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1	Project title:	Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti	
1.2	Project number:		
1.3	Project type:	MSP	
1.4	Trust Fund:	Environment Trust Fund – Capacity Development	
1.5	Strategic objectives:	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	
	Strategic programme for GEF IV:	CCCD	
1.6	UNEP priority:	Environmental Governance	
1.7	Geographical scope:	National	
1.8	Mode of execution:		
1.9	Project executing organization:	Ministry of Environment	
1.10	Duration of project:	36 months	
1.11	Cost of project	US	%
Cost to the GEF		1,298,000	32 %
Co-financing		2,750,000	68 %

**In-kind**

Ministry of Environment	800,000	20 %
UNEP	100,000	2 %
Sub total	900,000	22%

**Grant**

UNEP	1,850,000	46%
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**PROJECT SUMMARY**

As the 2009 National Capacity Self-Assessment of the Republic of Haiti revealed, there are numerous gaps and constraints which pose challenges for the country in fulfilling its commitments under the Rio Conventions and meeting its national sustainable development objectives. Specifically, the NCSA notes that the following have been impediments in meeting MEA commitments, which project activities will seek to address:

- Inadequate dissemination of environmental information
- Lack of synergy between different institutions
- Weak technical and financial capacity
- Lack of a legal department and authorities responsible for implementing Conventions
- Absence of an institutional database and methodology
- Insufficient knowledge and expertise
- Difficult access to new technology and information communication

The attached project has been designed to address some of these challenges and for meeting cross-cutting capacity development needs, under the framework of the GEF Strategy for Capacity Development. As the institutional baseline in Haiti is relatively low and the country is still in many regards in recovery from the 2010 earthquake, the project has been designed to make the most strategic use of financial resources being invested in the project. As such, the project interventions will focus on institutional strengthening, increasing access to environmental information and knowledge, and enhancing public awareness for stakeholders and different levels of society. Under this project, capacity development support will lead to the following outcomes:

1. Enhanced institutional capacities to establish government structures for the effective implementation of international environmental conventions and environmental priorities
2. Institutions and stakeholders have access to the skills and knowledge to conduct research, collect information and implement collective environmental actions.

Given the flux of various international interventions in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake, it is necessary to support the establishment of an institutional structure that can withstand the end of the project and the various political changes that can take place. In order to achieve this, the project includes activities for maintaining financial sustainability, and for establishing institutional processes that involve diverse stakeholders so as to promote collaboration and ongoing cooperation. The project also includes activities targeting enforcement of environmental plans and priorities. Moreover, the project is aligned with a recent environmental decree so as to support its implementation.

The project will receive a USD 1,298,000 grant from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and USD 2,750,000 in co-financing through UNEP (including funding from other donors) and the Ministry of Environment. The project will be delivered over a three-year period and will be executed by the Ministry of Environment with the support of UNEP as GEF implementing Agency.

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## Acronyms

ANAP	Agence nationale des aires protégées
ANCR	Auto-évaluation nationale des capacités (see NCSA)
ANGRE	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Ressources en Eau
BID	Banque Inter-américaine de Développement
CAED	Cadre de coordination de l'aide externe au développement
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCI	Cadre de Coopération Intérimaire
CGES	Cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale
CIAT	Comité interministériel d'aménagement du territoire
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Endangered
CNIGS	Centre national de l'information géospatiale
CONATE	Conseil National pour l'Aménagement du Territoire et l'Environnement
COTIME	Commissions Techniques Interministérielles de Haut Niveau sur l'Environnement
CSI	Cote Sud Initiative
DSNCRP	Document de Stratégie Nationale pour la Croissance et pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté
EIS	Environmental Information System
FREH	Fonds de Réhabilitation Environnementale
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gaz
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GIZC	Gestion intégrée des zones côtières
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFDD	Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MARNDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural
MCC	Ministry of Culture and Communication
MCI	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie
MDE	Ministère de l'Environnement
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance

MEF	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
MENJS	Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports
MFCHRW	Ministry of Feminine Conditions and Human Rights of Women
MICT	Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales
MILA	Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities
MJPS	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MJSP	Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique
MNEYS	Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports
MPCE	Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe
MPEC	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MSPP	Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MPHP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MPWTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication
MT	Ministère du Tourisme
MTPTC	Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP/LCD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NAPE	National Action Plan for the Environment
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSPR	National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
OIF	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
OMM	Organisation météorologique mondiale
ONEV	Observatoire National de l'Environnement et de la Vulnérabilité
PABV	Plate-forme d'ONG sur la Gestion des Bassins-versants
PAE	Plan d'action pour l'environnement
PARDH	Plan d'action pour le relèvement et le développement d'Haïti
PNGRD	Plan National de Gestion des risques et des Désastres
PDG	Président directeur général
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PGES	Plan de gestion environnementale et sociale
PIF	Project Identification Form
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDH	Plan stratégique de développement d'Haïti
SEMANAH	Service Maritime et de Navigation d'Haïti
SIG	Système d'information géographique
SNAP	Système national des aires protégées
SNGE	Système national de gestion de l'environnement

SIE	Système d'informations environnementales
UE	Union européenne
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UTES	Unités Techniques Environnementales Sectorielles
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wild Fund



## SECTION 1: BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Haiti is a low income country whose national economy depends mostly on agriculture, with production of coffee, mango, banana, corn, beans and rice. 66.8% of Haiti's land is devoted to agriculture, mainly small-scale subsistence farming on which two-fifths of the population depend for their livelihoods. The 2012 GDP was estimated at US\$ 771 per capita<sup>1</sup> with more than 80% of the population living below the poverty line.<sup>2</sup> Haiti is one of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the world, with growth hampered by several political and environmental crises, including a devastating earthquake in 2010. It occupies the 161<sup>th</sup> rank out of 187 countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.456 (HDI, 2012).<sup>3</sup>
2. In this mountainous land, mass deforestation combined with poor environmental management have resulted in significant environmental issues, which are worsened with climate events. Haiti is subject to frequent droughts and floods, made more severe by deforestation. It is already subject to climate variability and extreme weather events as it lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and is subject to severe storms each year. As the population is so dependent on small-scale subsistence farming, this makes them even more vulnerable to the damage of from frequent natural disasters.

#### 2.1.1. General Country Context

##### *Geography*

3. Haiti is located on the western tip of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, sharing its eastern border with the Dominican Republic, which takes up the eastern two-thirds of the island. Located about 700 miles off the coast of Miami, it occupies an area of 27,750 sq km which includes the islands of Tortuga (La Tortue), Gonâve, Les Cayemites, and Ile à Vache. Bounded on the North by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by the Caribbean Sea, and on the West by the Windward Passage and the Gulf of Gonâve, it has a total land boundary length of 360 km and a coastline of 1,771 km.<sup>4</sup> The land stretches between 18°02' and 20°06' of north latitude and 71°41 and 74°29 of west longitude. Its capital, Port-au-Prince, is located on the west coast (see Figure 1).
4. The mountainous regions of Haiti are subject to a subtropical climate, but the plains present a tropical climate which is characterized by two rainy seasons (April-June and October-November) alternating with two dry seasons. Temperatures vary from 15°C to 35°C, depending on the season and on the region.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank. *GDP per capita (current US\$)*. Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

<sup>2</sup> Index Mundi, [http://www.indexmundi.com/haiti/population\\_below\\_poverty\\_line.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/haiti/population_below_poverty_line.html), 2003 estimates.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP, Human Development Report 2013, [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013\\_en\\_complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> CIA – The World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ha.html>

<sup>5</sup> Haiti: Country Studies. Available online at: <http://countrystudies.us/haiti/19.htm>

5. The irregular coastline of Haiti forms two peninsulas, a long southern one and another shorter northern one, both separated by the Gulf of Gonâve. The Île de la Gonâve lies between the two peninsulas. Three principal mountain ranges stretch across the country: one running east-west in the southern peninsula; the others stretching northwestward across the mainland. Haiti's mainland is divided in three regions: the northern region; the central region; and the southern region. Several nearby islands are also part of Haiti. The northern region consists of the Northern Massif and the Northern Plain, comprising the northern peninsula. The central region consists of two plains and two mountain ranges. The Central Plateau, south of the Massif du Nord, surrounds the Guayamouc River. Southwestern of it are found the Montagnes Noires and then again, southwestern of them lies the Plaine de l'Arbonite. South of this plain raises the Chaîne des Matheux and the Montagnes du Trou d'Eau, an extension of a mountain range of the Dominican Republic. The southern region consists of the Cul-de-Sac Plain and the mountainous southern peninsula. The range's highest peak, highest of the country, is Morne de la Selle with an altitude of 2,680 meters.<sup>6</sup>
6. The country's numerous rivers and streams can almost dry up during the dry seasons whereas they flow heavily during the wet seasons. The 400-kilometer Artibonite River is one meter deep in the dry season compared to three meters deep in the wet season, even subject to flooding. The principal tributary of the Arbonite River is the ninety-five-kilometer Guayamouc River. In the northern region, the most important river is the 150-kilometer The Three Rivers.
7. The country is divided into ten departments (Nord-Ouest, Nord, Nord-Est, Artibonite, Centre, Ouest, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud, Sud-Est), which in turn are divided into 42 arrondissements, further subdivided into 140 communes.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.



Figure 1: Map of Haiti

Source: [http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/haiti\\_map.htm](http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/haiti_map.htm)

## Demography

8. The population of Haiti is estimated at 9,996,731 inhabitants (2014), with youth under 25 years old representing more than 50% of the total population. The urban population is now 54.8%, Port-au-Prince being the major urban area with 2.143 million inhabitants. With the current population growth rate of 1.3%, population in 2030 is estimated at 12.5 million inhabitants. Life expectancy at birth is currently 63 years old. The literacy rate is 48.7% and the unemployment rate is 40.6% (2010 estimates).<sup>7</sup>
9. The official languages of Haiti are Creole (spoken by the majority of the population) and French (spoken by 20% of the population).<sup>8</sup>
10. Real per capita GDP is estimated at US\$ 771 in 2012, significantly lower than the US\$ 8,590 average for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>9</sup> The 2012 Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.456 highlights the deficiencies in well-being and life chances for the citizens, and places the country in the group

<sup>7</sup> Haiti: CIA – The World Factbook, available online at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ha.html>

<sup>8</sup> Haiti: Encyclopedia of the Nations, available online at: <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/Haiti.html>

<sup>9</sup> IMF, average calculated based on the 2012 estimates, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/02/weodata/index.aspx>

of LDCs, with more than 80% of the population living below poverty line, making Haiti the poorest country in the Western hemisphere.

11. High birth rates (22.83 births/1,000 population in 2014) hamper poverty reduction, and sustainable economic development. Demographic pressures have led to the cultivation of increasingly marginal lands and contributed to deforestation and soil erosion, resulting in declining agricultural production. In 2010 it was reported that the forest coverage accounted for only between 1.5 and 5% of the country's surface area, with 16% of Haiti alleged to be devoid of vegetation. Trees are cut down to convert to agricultural land or to use for firewood or charcoal.<sup>10</sup> This is further exacerbated by erosion which, each year, causes important quantity of topsoil to degrade into the sea.
12. Performance against the MDGs remains low, considering that data is not readily available. Regarding the MDG Progress Index, Haiti is ranked 119 among the world countries by the Center for Global Development. There has been some progress made on MDG4 (child mortality rate) and MDG5 (maternal mortality rate). There has been a negative progression related to MDG1C (halve the proportion of undernourished population), MDG6 (begin to reverse HIV/AIDS) and MDG7 (halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water). Current data is not available for MDG1A (halve the proportion of population in extreme poverty), MDG2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG3 (achieve gender parity in schooling).<sup>11</sup> Financial resources devoted to the environment are among the lowest of the national budget.<sup>12</sup>
13. The growing population pressure brings with it several environmental and socioeconomic consequences including clearing of forests and wood lands to meet increasing demand for fuel wood and cultivable land, land degradation and soil erosion, coastal erosion because of overexploitation, pollution and waste generation, stress on health, education and employment service. The challenges for the environmental future of Haiti are: reforestation, improved environmental stewardship/governance, water quality, management of catchment basins, sustainable energy for cooking and heating, safeguard of endangered species, waste reduction, agricultural production techniques that are more respectful of natural resources and resilient in the face of climate change, and sustainable management of coastal zones.

### ***Political Context***

14. Haiti has suffered political instability for the major part of its history which has comprised mainly of dictatorship and violence. Economic problems in the 1970s and 1980s and political rebellion eventually engendered a political crisis that almost led to war in the 1990s. In the elections of 2000, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was back into power. Rebellion, made up largely by former military force, forced the resignation of Aristide in 2004 who went into exile. Around that time, a multinational force, led by the US, was established in Haiti. This was later followed by a United Nations-led force to ensure security. The following elections

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<sup>10</sup> UNEP: GEO Haiti State of The Environment Report 2010, page 39

<sup>11</sup> Center for Global Development, available online at: <http://www.cgdev.org/page/mdg-progress-index-gauging-country-level-achievements> and [http://www.cgdev.org/images/mdg\\_leo/HT.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/images/mdg_leo/HT.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Haiti MDG Objectives for 2015. Available online at: <http://www.ht.undp.org/content/haiti/fr/home/mdgoverview/>

were held only in 2006, with the comeback of René Préval. This was followed again by other elections in 2010 that brought current President, Michel Martelly, into power. It is acknowledged that Haiti's political problems are closely related to its environmental problems. Increased population, food security, violence, deforestation, unplanned urbanization are all issues with severe social and economic impacts. The impacts of the earthquake of 2010, which destroyed much of the economic and social infrastructure of the country exacerbated this already difficult situation.<sup>13</sup>

## Economy

15. Haiti's GDP per capita is the lowest of the Western Hemisphere and among the lowest in the world. To discuss the macroeconomic context of Haiti, it is essential to take into account the breaking point represented by the earthquake that happened in January 12th 2010.
16. In the pre-earthquake economic context, there was a three-year cycle of planning, programming and management of the country's development. The National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (DSNCRP), published in 2007, covered the period 2007-2010<sup>14</sup>. In this report, it is mentioned that Haiti went into a strong recession in 2004, but gradually recovered its growing path, with a GDP growth of 4% in 2007.<sup>15</sup> In those years, there were important efforts for macroeconomic stabilization that needed to be maintained in order to reduce poverty. In the context of the report, it would have taken 36 years to reduce the poverty rate by half. With this objective, it was obvious that an accelerated strategy of economic growth was to be put in place. The strategy elaborated in the DSNCRP planned that poverty reduction would come both from an increase in income per capita and from the implementation of policies aiming at reducing inequalities. It is acknowledged that the Haitian economy remains mainly a rural economy and that the strategy should give a great importance to the promotion of agriculture and the development of rural activities. At this point, there had been great progress on various themes, mainly the implementation of democratic institutions, the reinforcing of budget control, the rehabilitation of infrastructure and capacity building for agricultural production.
17. During the elaboration of the second DSNCRP 2010-2013, the 2010 earthquake completely disrupted the objectives of this poverty reduction strategy and the work was suspended. In this emergency situation, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) that evaluated the consequences of the Earthquake was done.<sup>16</sup> In addition, a *Plan d'Action pour le Relèvement et le Développement d'Haïti (PARDH)* was quickly adopted.<sup>17</sup> The main vision is to transform the earthquake into an opportunity that Haiti becomes an emerging country by 2030. It elaborated the four main themes of the country's needs: territorial, economic, social and institutional reorganization. The recovery plan covered two periods: an initial period of 18 months (which was later extended to 30 months) and a longer-term period of 20 years. This led to the elaboration of a 3-year implementation framework (2012-2015) of the *Plan stratégique de développement d'Haïti (PSDH)*, a strategic

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Document de stratégie nationale pour la croissance et pour la réduction de la pauvreté, available online at: [http://www.sdn.mefhaiti.gouv.ht/Autres/DSNCRP/DSN\\_TM.php](http://www.sdn.mefhaiti.gouv.ht/Autres/DSNCRP/DSN_TM.php)

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Finance, Government of Haiti. Site de documentation numérique. Available online at : <http://www.sdn.mefhaiti.gouv.ht/Autres/DSNCRP/DSN09.php>

<sup>16</sup> Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of Damage, Losses, General and Sector Needs; Annex to the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development Plan for Haiti. Available online at: [https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/GFDRR\\_Haiti\\_PDNA\\_2010\\_EN.pdf](https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/GFDRR_Haiti_PDNA_2010_EN.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Plan d'Action pour le Relèvement et le Développement d'Haïti (PARDH). Available online at: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/106590>

development plan which comes in two volumes.<sup>18</sup> Six other phases of this planning process will follow up to 2033.

18. Although there have been important efforts to mitigate corruption, Haiti still figures among the most corrupted countries. It ranks 163 out of 177 countries (2013 figures) for its Corruption Perceptions Index.<sup>19</sup>

## 2.1.2. Environmental Context

### *Coastal Zones and Fisheries*

19. In Haiti, where the coastline is 1,771-km long, the vast majority of cities are located along the coastal zones. The main marine ecosystems are: seagrass, mangroves, coral reefs and coastal wetlands. Mangroves are often associated with coral reefs, which protect the mangroves from ocean swells. The mangroves, in turn, capture sediment from the interior lands that threatens both reefs and seagrass beds, forming a comprehensive package of ecosystem services that protect from shoreline erosion, saltwater intrusion and inundation. In *Reefs at Risk Revisited* Haiti figures among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of coral reef degradation, due to its dependence on coral reefs and its low adaptive capacity.<sup>20</sup>
20. Up to now, few efforts have been made to protect coastal and marine ecosystems.<sup>21</sup> The destruction caused by hurricane Sandy in October 2012, though not the first one, highlighted the vulnerability of the coastal zones and emphasized the need for a sustainable management of coastal ecosystems in Haiti.
21. The fishing industry in the country remains a small-scale sector. With 50,000 small fishermen and fish growers, the production of fish is extremely low, with 16,000 tons per year (including 400 tons from aquaculture). Although fish consumption in Haiti is low, the country must import more than 10,000 tons of fish per year. The contribution of the fishery sector to the GDP is negligible.<sup>22</sup>

### *Climate, Disasters and Climate Change*

22. Climate variability in Haiti is mainly due to the various altitudes of this mountainous land and seasonal and wind patterns. A subtropical climate prevails in the mountains, but the plains are subject to a tropical climate characterized by two rainy seasons (April-June and October-November) and two dry seasons. Temperatures vary from 15°C to 35°C, depending on the season and on the region.<sup>23</sup> Rainfall can reach up to 6 000 mm/year

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<sup>18</sup> Plan stratégique de développement d’Haïti,

[http://www.ht.undp.org/content/dam/haiti/docs/Gouvernance%20d%C3%A9mocratie%20et%20etat%20de%20droit/UNDP\\_HT\\_PLAN%20STRATEGIQUE%20de%20developpement%20Haiti\\_tome1.pdf](http://www.ht.undp.org/content/dam/haiti/docs/Gouvernance%20d%C3%A9mocratie%20et%20etat%20de%20droit/UNDP_HT_PLAN%20STRATEGIQUE%20de%20developpement%20Haiti_tome1.pdf) (tome I)

[http://www.ht.undp.org/content/dam/haiti/docs/Gouvernance%20d%C3%A9mocratie%20et%20etat%20de%20droit/UNDP\\_HT\\_PLAN%20STRATEGIQUE%20de%20developpement%20Haiti\\_tome2.pdf](http://www.ht.undp.org/content/dam/haiti/docs/Gouvernance%20d%C3%A9mocratie%20et%20etat%20de%20droit/UNDP_HT_PLAN%20STRATEGIQUE%20de%20developpement%20Haiti_tome2.pdf) (tome II)

<sup>19</sup> Corruption by Country: Haiti. Available online at: Transparency International, <http://www.transparency.org/country#HTI>

<sup>20</sup> Burke et al., 2011. Reefs at Risk Revisited; World Resources Institute, [http://pdf.wri.org/reefs\\_at\\_risk\\_revisited.pdf](http://pdf.wri.org/reefs_at_risk_revisited.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> L’Atelier national de réduction des risques et désastres côtiers en Haïti, 2013.

<sup>22</sup> Haiti’s National Agriculture Investment Plan, [http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/Haiti\\_NationalAgricultureInvestmentPlan.pdf](http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/Haiti_NationalAgricultureInvestmentPlan.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Haiti’s First National Communications on Climate Change, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/hainc1.pdf>



at the top of the Pic de Macaya, in the southern peninsula, and less than 500 mm/year in many arid zones of the country.<sup>24</sup>

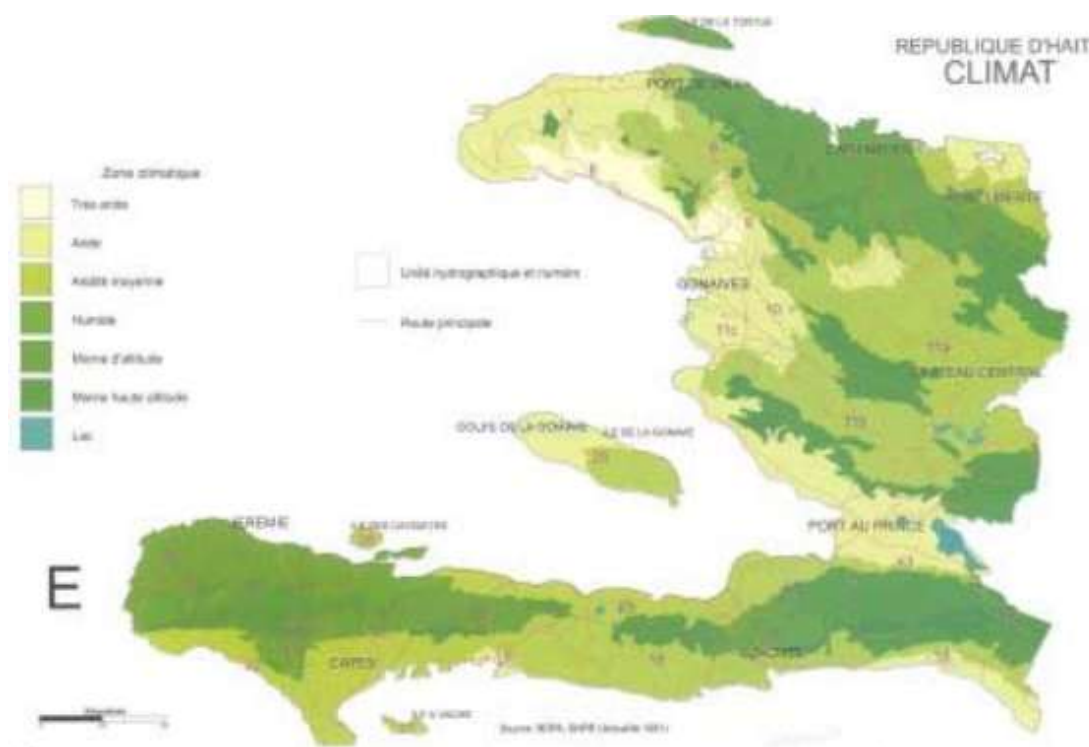


Figure 2: Haiti Climate

Source: MDE (1999)

Haiti is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Among the expected climate change effects in Haiti, scenarios predict that precipitations are likely to decrease from  $-5.9\%$  to  $-20.0\%$  in 2030 and from  $-10.6\%$  to  $-35.8\%$  in 2060. These projections show drastic reductions in precipitation in already dry zones which will have negative impacts upon agriculture and forests. However, it is expected that some wet areas, such as the Massif de la Hotte, will experience even more rainfall. These projected patterns reflect a suspected extreme scenario where dry zones will become drier and wet zones will become wetter.<sup>25</sup> Climate scenarios also point to an increase in temperature from  $0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  for year 2030 and from  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $1.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2060.

23. Haiti is also subject to extreme weather events related to current climate variability, chief among them hurricanes, flooding and droughts. Each year, the country is subject to tropical disturbances, bringing strong winds and huge amounts of rain. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), on its website PreventionWeb, reports that there have been 74 natural disasters in Haiti from 1980 to 2010, with the

<sup>24</sup> Rapport national Barbade + 10 (SIDS), 1994-2004, MDE. [http://www.pnuma.org/sids\\_ing/documents/National%20Reports/Haiti%20National%20Report.pdf](http://www.pnuma.org/sids_ing/documents/National%20Reports/Haiti%20National%20Report.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> La réhabilitation de l'environnement et la réduction de la pauvreté en Haïti, 2007. <http://www.cepal.org/dmaah/noticias/paginas/9/35479/01-dsrp.pdf>

distribution as shown in figure 5. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the frequency and the intensity of these natural disasters.

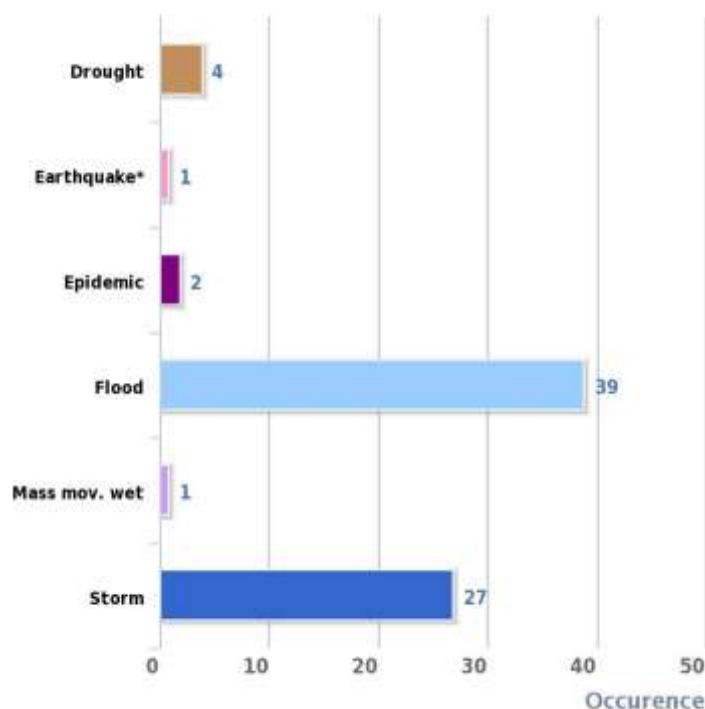


Figure 5: Natural Disasters in Haiti from 1980 to 2010 Source:  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=74>

### ***Land Degradation and deforestation***

24. Haiti is heavily dependent upon agriculture with 66.8% of land area devoted to agriculture. Originally, Haiti's agriculture was devoted to export crops (coffee, sugarcane, cocoa, sisal), but since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is oriented more towards food crops (corn, rice, sorgho, beans and bananas). Land is divided essentially among small subsistence farmers. Agricultural yields have been decreasing over the years due to soil degradation and lack of modern instrumentation.<sup>26</sup> As for livestock production, it remains relatively low as it is not an activity per se, but is often coupled with food crops. The Livestock Production Index has been rising.<sup>27</sup> Agriculture represents almost 25% of Haiti's GDP. There is therefore an urgent need to improve its performance so that it can contribute meaningfully to economic growth and poverty reduction. Some of the constraints which impede such transformation to a higher level of performance are:

- Declining soil fertility, soil erosion and land degradation, further aggravated by a number of unsustainable agricultural practices;
- Expansion of cultivated land, degrading the vegetation cover;

<sup>26</sup> Haiti's First National Communications on Climate Change, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/hainc1.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> Index Mundi, <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/haiti/livestock-production-index>



- Lack of modernisation of instrumentation.
  - Climate change related events such as droughts, cyclones and floods.
25. Once covered by forest, Haiti has been heavily logged and is now mostly deforested. As noted above was reported in 2010 that forest coverage in Haiti accounted for only between 1.5 and 5% of the country's surface area, with 16% of Haiti alleged to be devoid of vegetation.<sup>28</sup> A human population of nearly 10 million with an annual growth rate of 1.3%, coupled with widespread dependence on subsistence agriculture and fuel wood cutting, make deforestation in Haiti the most pressing environmental problem. Haiti has been identified as a "severely degraded country" by the FAO.
26. Soil erosion in Haiti is due to centuries of agricultural activity—first under the colonial plantation system which involved intensive monocropping of export commodities (coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo and tobacco) and later by harvest of timber and subsistence agriculture on marginal sloping land.<sup>29</sup> The majority of the arable land being farmed is beyond carrying capacity. The total area under agriculture production is six times greater than the estimated areas suitable for agriculture resulting in significant deterioration of the land. Although the national governments as well as other governments have made attempts to combat desertification, few initiatives have been successful. Only thirty percent of the land is suitable for cultivation, with the result that the majority of the rural poor have a desperate struggle for survival on marginal areas. With the forest cover gone, floods ravage the country at each rainfall and the topsoil washes into the sea.<sup>30</sup>
27. A law of 17 August 1955 required that before cutting a tree, one was to obtain prior approval from an authorized forest agent of the Ministry of Agriculture and the ordinance required the loggers to replant 10 seedlings per fallen tree. The seedlings were to be provided at cost by nurseries managed by the state. Unfortunately, during the years of the Duvalier dictatorship, repressive militias took on important roles and positions within the forest monitoring sector and corruption settled into the system. In August 1991, all forest officers were dismissed with a plan to be replaced later. A competition for new hires was scheduled for October 1991. However, this was left undone following the military coup perpetrated by the end of September. Since then, a number of new national institutions were established with responsibilities in environmental law enforcement. The National Police was created in 1994. Its statutes include a division in charge of natural resources, The creation of the Ministry of Environment, happened in 1995. Till the decree of 2006, these institutional innovations didn't challenge the legal mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture for the governance of natural resources. However, any of these has yet been capacitated to fill the gap that was created by the demobilization of the forest agent corps. As a result, the state is under-represented in the rural areas and much of the population ignores or is unaware of the existing rules on state control over logging and trade of forest products.
28. In many parts of the country the deforestation in steep areas has been so extreme that the soil is completely eroded. Recent reports have also concluded that crop, tree production and soil fertility programs will only be

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<sup>28</sup> UNEP: GEO Haiti State of The Environment Report 2010, page 39

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.ncsu.edu/project/cnrint/Agro/PDFfiles/HaitiCaseStudy041903.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jsd/article/viewFile/9646/7737>

effective when soil conservation and soil rebuilding takes place at a large enough scale to impact watershed areas. It has also been demonstrated that watersheds demonstrate a high variability of soil quality and erosion potential with a given region.<sup>31</sup>

29. Faced with extreme land degradation, state policy has had three different approaches which have evolved one from the other. Forty to sixty years ago, there was a focus on mechanical infrastructure across watersheds, while in the 1970s and 1980s, there was a shift to massive mobilization of communities to promote an agro-forestry approach. This second course focused on improving ground cover to slow erosion. Since the 1990s, a third approach emerged: the state policy seeks to promote less degrading technologies but strictly market-based approach, for hillside agriculture production. So, the focus now is on plots that still exhibit some fertility and on farmers that have the perceived economic, intellectual and physical abilities to face competition from markets.

### ***Water resources***

30. 64.8% of the residents of Haiti have access to an improved water source.<sup>32</sup> Total available water resources per capita are about 1,660 m<sup>3</sup>, but less than 1% of these resources are in use because of the few number of water treatment facilities. Besides, the seasonal rainfall patterns provide an uneven distribution of water, with too much in the rainy season and too little in the dry season.<sup>33</sup> Surface water resources in Haiti are not well distributed within the country, 60% of them are concentrated in only five rivers. The hydroelectric potential of the Arbonite River, the most important waterway, is exploited by the Péligre dam, with its capacity of 47.1 MW. The vast majority of the country's rivers face the challenge of sedimentation caused by the logging of the catchment basins surrounding these rivers.<sup>34</sup>

Pollution of water resources is also a significant problem. Contamination of surface water and shallow ground water aquifers are prevalent throughout the country. Domestic wastewater and agricultural runoff cause biological contamination of water near and downstream of populated places. Access to sanitation services has been declining since 1995 with only 25% of households having access to such services.<sup>35</sup>

31. Surface water is prone to contamination and its impact can be devastating as much of the population still uses surface water and ground water from shallow aquifers for their water supply. Deforestation, with its devastating environmental consequences has serious impacts on water resources. For instance, Lac de Peligre, the only major reservoir in the country, lost much of its storage capacity due to sedimentation caused by deforestation. Deforestation accelerates soil erosion, decreases the amount of recharge to aquifers by increasing surface runoff, damages barrier reefs and ecosystems, increases turbidity which affects mangroves, decreases agricultural production, and causes problems and increased maintenance of water systems and impoundments.

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<sup>31</sup> Land Use and Land Cover Baseline Report: Data and Analysis of Land Use and Land Cover Practices South Department Haiti. CSI September 2012

<sup>32</sup> Le rapport de 2013 sur les OMD; Page 22 du résumé

<sup>33</sup> Water.org, <http://water.org/country/haiti/>

<sup>34</sup> Haiti's First National Communications on Climate Change, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/hainc1.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> UNDP :Gouvernement Haitien/PNUD: Rapport 2013 sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

The quality of water quality eroded further due to the earthquake. As the GEO Haiti State of the Environment 2010 report notes, there was greater risk of water pollution posed from the waste and debris generated by collapsed buildings and houses in the aftermath of the earthquake. Moreover, the risk of erosion was also increased due to the instability of soil particles. The vulnerability of the population also increased because many earthquake victims tended to take shelter on riverbanks and near coastal ravines.<sup>36</sup>

32. Due to Haiti's fragile environment, and variable rainfall, irrigation has traditionally been integral in agricultural development. Irrigation in Haiti has been prioritized in areas with low precipitation and high population density.<sup>37</sup> Hydrological data is lacking which also makes it difficult to assess the state of water resources.

### **Biodiversity**

33. Haïti is one of the richest countries in the Caribbean in terms of biological diversity. Certain botanical families are particularly rich in endemic species, notably the Orchidaceae, Melastomataceae, Rubiaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Poaceae, Urticaceae and Asteraceae. In Haïti, biological resources are sources of food, firewood, construction of materials, medicine, ecosystem functions, and for indigenous practices.<sup>38</sup>
34. In spite of severe environmental degradation problems, Haiti along with the Dominican Republic, has the second most diverse flora in the Caribbean after Cuba. Floristic studies among the vascular plants invariably reveal new species to science, particularly in biological rich areas. The total orchid flora, occupying less than 10 km<sup>2</sup>, represent roughly 40 % of the three hundred fifty orchid species known to exist on Hispaniola. The country boasts a rich fauna as well, with more than 2000 species of vertebrates of which 75 % are considered endemic.<sup>39</sup>
35. Two native mammals are known to occur in Haïti: the Haïtian Hutia (*Plagiodontia aedium*) and the Giant Island Shrew: the *Nez long* (*Solenodon paradoxus*). Both are considered endangered. The highest diversity among the native mammals in Haïti are bats. There are seventeen species of which seven taxa, including species and sub-species, are considered endemic. The remainder of the native mammal diversity are aquatic and include the West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), the Sperm Whale, the Pilot Whale and Dolphin species. Paleontological evidence indicates that a major portion of the mammal diversity of Haïti has gone extinct, largely represented by rodents, ground sloths, monkey and shrews that were endemic to Hispaniola.
36. The threatened status of Haïti's flora includes over one hundred taxa representing 31 families. The following families constitute the highest number of threatened species: Flacourtiaceae, Bignoniaceae, Melastomataceae, Sapotaceae, Leguminosae. Given insufficient data, this list should be however considered under-estimated.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> UNEP: GEO Haiti State of the Environment Report 2010, page 16

<sup>37</sup> FAO's System on Water and Agrigusture, Aquastat: Haiti. Available online at: [http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries\\_regions/haiti/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/haiti/index.stm)

<sup>38</sup> Status of Haiti NBSAP

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

37. Some of the major factors and driving forces that have contributed to biodiversity loss in Haiti include:

- *Poverty and population growth* that negatively impacted natural ecosystems and drive to the erosion of biological diversity;
- Introduction of *alien species*;
- *Habitats fragmentation* due to increasing pressure of agricultural sector and other human activities: urban development, transportation corridors etc;
- *Institutional issues* characterized by confusing roles among several institutions involved in biodiversity, lack of a strong commitment of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Community to conservation causes, political instability and fragility of the institutions, lack of well-trained human resources in biological sciences, conservation biology and protected area management, poor financial support for managing biodiversity, and lack of political support to the Ministry of Environment.
- *Policy issues* that cover aspects such as: failure to integrate biodiversity concerns into non-environmental sectors such as the national development agenda, interagency conflicts and contradictory policies among them, and regressive taxation.

### 2.1.3. The NCSA and its findings: challenges in meeting the objectives of the MEAs

38. From 2007 to 2011, Government of Haiti with UNEP and GEF support, undertook its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA). The NCSA is comprised of i) an inventory of capacity needs; ii) an assessment of inter-sectoral needs; iii) the identification of priority needs; and iv) an Action Plan for capacity building. The Action Plan embodies the following vision: “Capacity building for environmental sustainable management, focused on environmental governance, resource and area management, on pollution and population control and on capacity for self- regeneration of ecosystems by 2020”.<sup>41</sup>

39. The NCSA, prepared through a consultative and participatory process, was implemented in four phases, the first of which consisted of making an inventory of the country’s capacity building needs in regards to the three Rio Conventions. The second phase focused on an assessment of the thematic of each convention, including an assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and achievements to identify priority needs. The third phase was to identify inter-sectoral capacity needs overlapping between the Conventions, ending with a list of national priorities in terms of possible synergies. The final phase aimed at summarizing findings through a Strategy and Action Plan whose goal is to lead to measurable improvements in the management of the global and national environment. It should be noted however, that many of those consulted during this project

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<sup>41</sup> Haiti’s NCSA, 2011. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/NCSA%20Haiti%20Final%20output%202011.pdf>

preparation felt that the NCSA process did not sufficiently solicit buy-in from all the stakeholders. This follow-up project is being carried out very conscientiously and with ample participation from key stakeholders in order to ensure country ownership, to verify that the priorities mentioned in the NCSA continue to be relevant and that the project responds to their concerns.

40. The Action Plan of the NCSA foresees measures to build capacity for environmental sustainable management through environmental governance, the management of resources and space, and the control of pollution and nuisances focusing on population control and the capacity for self-regulation of ecosystems. It revolves around 12 axes: i) awareness at all levels; ii) establishment of frameworks facilitating the sustainable use and sharing of resources; iii) capacity building and training; iv) strengthening of data constitution and information research; v) human resources' capacity building; vi) integration of scientific research results into decision-making; vii) civil society actors' capacity building; viii) improved technology transfer; ix) conservation and management of natural resources; x) improved quality of life for population; xi) systematic gender approach in environmental policies; and xii) improved decision-making processes for management of natural hazards.
41. According to the NCSA, the problems related to global environmental management are rooted in an overall institutional weakness of governance, including environmental governance. For each Convention, the NCSA identifies the following common major weaknesses:
  - Inadequate dissemination of information
  - Lack of synergy between different institutions
  - Weak technical and financial capacity
  - Lack of a legal department and authorities responsible for implementing Conventions
  - Absence of an institutional database and methodology
  - Insufficient knowledge and expertise
  - Difficult access to new technology and information communication
42. Based on these challenges, the NCSA's main recommendations toward capacity building needs include:
  - Assessment of vulnerability, climate change and land degradation impacts, biodiversity
  - Sustainable natural resources management
  - Assistance in observation, research, monitoring and measurements
  - Awareness of problematic, better education and training
  - Transfer of environmentally sound technologies
43. Current limitations require the improvement of the legal framework to facilitate the dissemination and application of laws and regulations for compliance with commitments under the Convention; the strengthening of coordination between different ministries concerned with environment; and the improvement of the performance of the Ministry of Environment as a whole, including management, strategic planning and implementation of programs and projects in a spirit of good governance.
44. The NCSA emphasizes the need for synergies that must integrate scientific research and technological development into policies making and processes of decision-making; develop capacity building of civil society actors for safeguarding the environment; improve mechanisms for technology transfer; and develop capacity building in science and technology, strengthening academic and research institutes.

45. The NCSA also sets out capacity development needs to meet the commitments of other international environmental conventions, such as:

- The Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS);
- The Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar);
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora and Flora (CITES).

#### 2.1.4 The Problem to Be Addressed by the Project

46. Haiti suffers from environmental problems and by ratifying various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the government has recognized the necessity to address global environmental concerns in order to meet national priorities.

47. Despite some ad hoc attempts to comply with their obligations, the capacity to address environmental issues in Haiti is still limited. This is mainly due to a low level of institutional capacity to develop and implement comprehensive, sustainable, and implementable legal and institutional frameworks, as well as due to the lack of systematized information and knowledge on environmental issues and their links to development. As mentioned above, the NCSA reveals the inadequate dissemination of information; the lack of synergies among institutions; the lack of legal enforcement; the insufficient knowledge and expertise both at national and local levels; and difficulty in accessing new environmentally sound technology.

48. Hence, the *objective* of this project is to enhance the capacities of Haiti's Government for environmental decision-making in line with national priorities to ensure the appropriate implementation of the MEAs to which the country is a Party. In addition to institutional strengthening at different levels of environmental management, the project will focus on two cross-cutting thematic areas: (1) protection of water sources and riverbanks; and (2) integrated coastal zone management. These two thematic areas have implications for biodiversity protection; climate change adaptation and land use change and erosion which make them well-aligned with the three major Rio Conventions. This project has been elaborated following the finalization of the National-Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), completed in 2010 with UNEP's support.

**Table 1- Project Synergies with the MEAs**

Rio Conventions	Capacity Development Requirements of the MEAs	Project Synergies with MEA requirements
Convention on Biological Diversity	Article 6(b) Integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes, and policies	Output 1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country  Output 2.1. An operational environmental system is established

		and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)
	Article 10(d) Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced	Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and environmental education programmes improved Output 3.1. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole
<b>Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought</b>	Article 4(2)(a) Adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological, and socio-economic aspects of the processes of desertification and drought	Output 1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country  Output 2.1 An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)  3.1. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole  Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and environmental education programmes improved
	Article 5(d) Promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local	Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and

	populations in efforts to combat desertification and drought	environmental education programmes improved  Output 3.1. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole
	Article 13(1)(b) Elaborate and use cooperation mechanism to better support local level efforts to promote successful measures to combat desertification and drought	Output 1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies
	Article 16(b) Ensure that the collection, analysis and exchange of information address the needs of local communities and those of decision-makers to resolve specific problems and that local communities are involved in these activities	Output 3.1. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole  Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and environmental education programmes improved
<b>Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>	Article 4(e) Develop and elaborate appropriate integrated plans for adapting to the impacts of climate change	Output 1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country  Output 1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies
	Article 4(f) Take climate change considerations into account in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and take measures to minimize adverse effects on the economy, public health and environmental quality	Output 2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)
	Articles 4(i) and 6(a)(i) Promote and cooperate in the development and implementation of educational, public awareness programmes, and training on climate change and its effects, encouraging the widest participation in this process,	Output 2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and



	including NGOs	<p>universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)</p> <p>Output 1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies</p> <p>Output 3.1. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole</p> <p>Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and environmental education programmes improved</p>
	Article 6(a)(iii) Facilitate public participation to address climate change and its effects	Output 3.2 Public awareness raised and information management and environmental education programmes improved

## 2.2. THREATS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIER ANALYSIS

49. The main national root causes for many of Haiti's institutional roadblocks and barriers are: (i) poverty; (ii) vulnerability and exposure to continued extreme-weather events and natural disasters, (iii) under-developed environmental leadership , and (iv) global state institution weakness linked with political instability.
50. Haiti's poverty means that there are limited funds accessible to the environment sector to develop effective government structures. This poverty also limits many of the choices of both government agents and the population at large. The public, in attempts to address its pressing and immediate livelihood needs, may conduct actions at the household level that have devastating environmental impacts in the long-run. The government, unable to respond to this poverty, is unable to underscore the importance of environmental laws and legislation, and enforce the proper policies that would safeguard the environment. The link between development and environment has also not effectively been made, thereby reducing the value of environmental actions which actually have direct impacts on the livelihoods of people.
51. There are also a lack of financial and information resources to address many of these environmental problems. While deforestation is a major concern for instance, there is a lack of political will in pursuing energy and construction alternatives that can be offered to the population at an affordable rate, given that the majority of the population is impoverished. The government lacks the know-how and financial resources needed to invest into environmental awareness and sustainable management programs. There is also a lack of information

available on hydrology, biodiversity, deforestation and on environmental management at the local level. This lack of data prevents the government from developing responsive programming.

52. Haiti is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Haiti is vulnerable to hurricanes, flash floods, earthquakes, and tropical storms which have severe impacts on people's lives, safety, health, livelihoods, food security and modes of production and human settlements. This vulnerability is worsened by environmental degradation, and with each new cycle of disaster, the local population has to focus its attention on rebuilding, and government initiatives are set back in the face of more pressing crises. In this context, it is harder to implement more long-term environmental strategies which would in fact decrease vulnerability. They tend to be de-prioritized in the face pending relief and rehabilitation but, although very visible and costly, the frequency of natural extreme events is still a less significant issue to a proper management of the environment than the institutional and political challenges.
53. The problem above is exacerbated by several barriers and deep-running challenges in governance in the country. For example, information is not easily shared among ministries and institutions are not well organized to provide assistance and directives to government or NGOs. Competition for scarce resources means that each ministry, and divisions within ministries, often operate and compete at counter-purposes. It so happens that a division on water resources and another one on forest were established in the Ministry of Environment while such structures still exists in the Ministry of Agriculture and all of them are under-equipped and under-staffed.
54. Proper regulations and an unbiased judicial system are needed to ensure application of environmental norms that will guarantee that socio-economic and environmental rights of citizens are respected. General weaknesses in the legislative apparatus, as well as in the institutional framework, and particularly the enforcement capacities of the state, prevent the creation of an applicable body of law.
55. It is argued that "Haiti's poor environmental management is the result of a lack of a sufficiently developed environmental policy and mechanisms for the coordination, facilitation and intervention of the different institutions in the environmental sector."<sup>42</sup> Current regulations are not part of an approach aiming at halting environmental degradation of ecosystems.<sup>43</sup>
56. As in many developing countries, environment ministries have low influence on national decision-making. There is a lack of leadership to implement environmental priorities and projects. While it is recognized that environmental issues are fundamental to addressing the country's environmental challenges, no government as yet has succeeded in raising the profile of environmental priority programs. Part of this is due to the lack of environmental theories of change, environmental management and education. Employees in the Ministry of Environment have the same academic background as in their colleagues in other ministries. They tend to

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<sup>42</sup> Richener Noël, Governance and environmental degradation in Haiti, [http://www.urd.org/Governance-and-environmental#outil\\_sommaire\\_0](http://www.urd.org/Governance-and-environmental#outil_sommaire_0)

<sup>43</sup> Gingembre, L. Haiti: Lessons Learned and Way Forward in *Natural Resource Management Projects in Assessing and Restoring Natural Resources in Post- Conflict Peacebuilding* edited by D. Jensen and S. Lonergan, UNEP, available online at, <http://www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org/assets/Documents/Vol5-Ch12-Gingembre.pdf>

neglect (or are unaware of) approaches and options for environment management as a crosscutting issue for the sustainability of development efforts.

57. Moreover, years of political instability and conflicts within the country have nurtured corruption, violence, and lack of confidence in government structures to balloon. Transitions have caused a succession of ministerial staff with differing attitudes towards environmental management. For example, in 2006, the government adopted a series of decrees on decentralization. They included a description of local authorities mandate in the management of natural resources and the environment. These ordinances were put on hold soon after by the next government. So, a climate of change and unpredictability has reigned within the structures itself. This has also reduced the confidence of the people in the state, thereby limiting the enforcement capacity of the state, and increasing communication challenges between the state apparatus and the local citizenry.
58. Despite the significant institutional and civil challenges described, it is worth noting that Haiti is in a period of relative calm at the time of writing and that the President's office has promoted the environment as an area to champion.

## **2.3. GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE**

59. Haiti is located among the Caribbean islands, on Hispaniola, an ecoregion that has been characterized as having a vulnerable conservation status and being a maximum conservation priority. It is acknowledged that insular ecosystems are very fragile and that altered ecosystems revert back to their original state with great difficulty.<sup>44</sup> In addition, Haiti's coastline comprises valuable ecosystems and diverse resources, which not only shelter various species, but are also determinant in preventing coastal erosion.
60. Haiti used to have one of the highest levels of biodiversity of the Caribbean, but the environmental degradation of recent years has considerably decreased this biodiversity.<sup>45</sup> Still, the country boasts a rich fauna, with more than 2000 species of vertebrates (75% of which are endemic). About 19.4% of all species are considered endangered.<sup>46</sup> This includes 4 species of mammals, 15 of birds, 9 of reptiles, 46 of amphibians, 12 of fish, and 5 species of invertebrates. To date, at least 13 species have become extinct. 208 species of plants are also endangered.<sup>47</sup> A total of 35 protected areas cover about 6% of the national territory.<sup>48</sup>
61. In addition, the country has a potential 5 million metric tons of carbon stocks in living forest biomass. According to FAO, 2% of GHG emissions in Haiti came from land-use change and forestry in 2010.<sup>49</sup>

## **2.4. INSTITUTIONAL, SECTORAL, LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT**

### **Legislation**

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<sup>44</sup> WWF, <https://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/nt0903>

<sup>45</sup> PANA, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/hti01f.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> Human Development Index, p.192, [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013\\_en\\_complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf)

<sup>47</sup> Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), 2006

<sup>48</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity, <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/default.shtml?country=ht#status>

<sup>49</sup> Global Forest Watch, <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/HTI>

62. Haitian environmental legislation is very broad and covers a wide range of topics (soil, forests, pollution, territorial planning, natural resources, etc.). A Chronological Index of Haitian Legislation (1804-2000) was published in 2002 by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) in collaboration with UNDP, listing 140 laws in its Environmental Law section.<sup>50</sup> These include, among others:

- Laws and decrees on the protection of forest resources and extraction of wood products
- Laws and decrees on urban planning, housing estates and land registry
- Laws and decrees on sanitary measures in agriculture and animal husbandry, the development and management of irrigation as well as erosion control measures for agriculture in the mountains
- Laws and decrees on hunting, fishing and delineation of Haitian territorial waters
- Laws and decrees on sanitation and public health
- Laws and decrees on the exploitation of mineral resources
- Protection Acts of groundwater and springs, and control of their operations
- Laws and decrees on the establishment of protected areas (with various names: reserved areas, areas under protection, national parks ....)

63. It should be noted that, apart from the concessions granted to foreign companies in the years 1900-1960, the establishment of agricultural settlements in the years 1940-1955, the grant of the “Family farm estate” status (assumed to be indivisible and inalienable) to a few dozen farmers and the declaration of some places as priority for tourism development, these legal instruments are mainly oriented towards limiting the negative impacts of human activities on the natural resources and the health and welfare of the population. The Haitian lawmakers did not take into account the promotion of behavior and activities to combat poverty or value chain integrations to ensure sustainable indigenous development. The lack of the poverty-environment linkage has limited the success of these instruments at the local level.

64. In January 2006, the State promulgated a framework decree on the management of the environment. It includes many innovations including the identification of 9 national environmental priority issues around which policies, institutional mechanisms and social and economic measures are to be defined in a participatory way. That ordinance also introduced a National System for Environment Management, (see below) However, these innovations are still facing neglect and are still to be implemented.

## **Institutional management**

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<sup>50</sup> Index Chronologique de la Législation Haïtienne (1804-2000), PNUD / Ministère de la justice et de la sécurité publique, Port-au-Prince, 2001.

65. The institutional structure is subject to frequent political change and activities regarding environmental management are dependent on allocated budget from the State. Since its creation in 1995, the Ministry of the Environment (MDE) is the Ministry supervising the implementation of the Rio Conventions ratified by the State. However, in the absence of a ratified statutes and structure for the Ministry of Environment, and the setup of agencies in charge of implementation of specific policies under its supervision, its role has been limited to enabling activity project management with no significant influence over policies and programs implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Public Works or the Ministry of Tourism to name but a few.
66. However, the Framework Decree on Environmental Management (Décret Cadre sur la Gestion de l'Environnement) of January 2006, is still a valid legal reference, awaiting implementation. It includes 162 articles that describe legal dispositions on: organizations and instruments for environmental management; natural resources, pollutions and nuisance; responsibilities for environmental damages; and other aspects of the Law.<sup>51</sup>
67. Articles 14 to 27 of the Decree provide details on the roles of the main entities responsible for environmental management in Haiti. The whole is organized into a National Environmental Management System (Système national de gestion de l'environnement – SNGE) with a complex but coherent structure . It includes:
- *Territorial Collectivities* - As authorities placed to provide local services to the public, municipalities have direct responsibilities for environmental management and examination of records that require an environmental non-objection.
  - *Unités Techniques Environnementales Sectorielles (UTES)* - The UTES are environmental officers (or team of such specialists), attached directly to the senior management of each ministry or state agency whose work impact the natural resources and the environment. The UTES are responsible for ensuring that environmental assessments are properly done and that standards adopted by and promulgated by the Ministry of Environment are applied in their ministerial policies, plans and projects. The UTES also have to insure that the monitoring of environmental indicators is performed in their sector.
  - *Commissions Techniques Interministérielles de Haut Niveau sur l'Environnement (COTIME)* - The COTIME are platforms of heads of UTES (see above). They meet and work under the leadership of the Directeur Général (Permanent Secretary) of the Ministry of Environment or any division directors of that ministry who would receive such delegation. The COTIME are useful to ensure consistency of state actions in planning and environmental management. Among others, the COTIME prepare the position paper of the public sector for meetings of the Comités de pilotage de programmes prioritaires pour l'Environnement (see below) and any other platforms of exchange between the public sector and the society on sectoral policies that affect natural resources and the environment. The COTIME also analyze and validate guidelines to be passed on to relevant ministerial bodies.

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<sup>51</sup> Organic Law, [http://audubonhaiti.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/DECRET\\_ENV\\_HAI\\_2005.pdf](http://audubonhaiti.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/DECRET_ENV_HAI_2005.pdf)

- *Comités de pilotage de Programmes Prioritaires pour l'Environnement* (Advisory boards on national environmental priority issues) - These structures are to integrate delegates from local authorities and civil society (both for profit and not-for-profit sectors) in addition to related COTIME. Their mandate is to act as boards for advising decision makers on policies related to each of the nine national priority programs for the environments, for selection of appropriate monitoring indicators and validation of related progress reports. So, there should be no more than 9 of them. As a matter of fact, as yet, they have not been set up as such. However, under the impulsion of the Ministry of Planning, there were attempts to gather one global sectoral assembly of public sector, donors and civil society representatives (Table sectorielle de l'Environnement) with a mandate to manage all environment management related issues. The process is lagging and still to be refined.
- *Ministère de l'Environnement (MDE) (ministry of Environment)* - The mandate of the Ministry of Environment is to coordinate the development and implementation of state environmental policy with clear priorities to prevent degradation and to do so in all sectoral policies and spheres.
- *Comité interministériel d'aménagement du territoire (CIAT)* - The Decree of January 2006 provide for ad-hoc Inter-Ministerial Committees on Planning and Environment (CIMATE) which are sub-cabinet meetings chaired by the Prime Minister. The CIMATE are to meet whenever conflicts arise between state bodies on land records or environmental management measures. In 2008, the government chose to replace this ad-hoc mechanism with a permanent structure and office named the Interministerial Committee for Territorial Development (CIAT). This body is housed within the Office of the first Prime Minister and its secretariat oversees the planning and implementation of programs in land-use planning, management of natural resources, and in climate change risk management.
- *Conseil National pour l'Aménagement du Territoire et l'Environnement (CONATE)* - The CONATE is to be a federation of the Comites de Pilotage de Programme Prioritaires pour l'Environnement (see above) along with other high level entities. According to the Decree, this assembly shall consult and adopt standards for land use or norms that impact many of the priority programs or new emerging issues. It should be gathered at least every 3 years to validate a global report on the state of the environment and adjust measures accordingly. At this time, the CONATE has not been established and is not yet operational.
- *Substitute Government Commissioners-* specialize in environmental issues. In the Haitian law, these entities are an innovation of the 2006 decree. They are to ensure that environmental cases coming before the courts are treated appropriately. At this point in time, they have not been established.
- Under the supervision of boards chaired the Minister of Environment, 3 dedicated agencies are to be set up for the management of specific issues: (i) l'*Agence Nationale des Aires Protégées* (Agency for Protected Areas) in charge of setting up the national system of protected areas and coaching the management units of its vaious entities (ii) the *Conservatoire du littoral* (Conservatory of the coastline) in charge of implementing a national vulnerable coastal land protection or restricted-use

policy and (iii) the *Caisse Nationale des Résidus* (National fund for waste management) in charge of implementing policies in support to reduction or reuse of wastes.

- Finally, the decree prescribes the set up of a special account in the national treasury called the “Fonds pour la Réhabilitation de l’Environnement” (Funds for Environment Rehabilitation).

The aforementioned institutions are intended to contribute to:

- Environmental planning
  - Environmental Decree and all other related laws
  - Master plans and land-use plans;
  - The national systems of protected areas representative of the various Haitian ecosystems
  - Environmental assessments
  - Environmental monitoring and evaluation
  - The Environmental Information System
  - Environmental education
  - Environmental funds
  - Market economic instruments
  - Scientific and technical research
  - Administrative, civil and criminal penalties
68. The Decree also foresees the setup of an **Environmental Information System** (Système National d’Informations Environnementales – SNIE) which is to serve as an instrument for political decision-making and the establishment of indicators for evaluating environmental performance. This element of the decree has yet to be implemented.
69. Since the adoption of the Decree, many bodies and governmental agencies have been proposed or to tackle various environmental topics, among them:
- Creation, within the Ministry of Environment, of a Unit called «Observatoire National de l’Environnement et de la Vulnérabilité (ONEV)» with a mission to act as an instrument of interinstitutional partnerships to share information, produce scientific research and monitor Haiti’s vulnerability to environmental hazards.
  - Creation of a division within the Ministry of Environment to handle issues relevant to the Agence Nationale des Aires Protégées (ANAP) contemplated by the decree but still to be set up. The ANAP is to be an agency dedicated to the implementation of the national system of protected areas and to coach managers of these places.
  - Proposal for an Autorité Nationale de Gestion des Ressources en Eaux Douces» (ANGRE) involving the National Meteorological Center and the National Service for Water Resources - both currently based in the Ministry of Agriculture - and the Department of Water Resources that was established, in parallel, in the Ministry of the Environment.
  - Creation of a Comité de Concertation Interministérielle (COACI) which would serve as an Interministerial Committee for Consultation for watershed management.

## 2.5. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

70. For the preparation of this project, a small but representative sub set of stakeholders was consulted and will participate in its implementation (see Appendix for summary reports of the consultations during the project preparation phase). These stakeholders include Ministries; Government Agencies and Technical Institutions; Local Government Structures/Community based organizations; Non-Governmental Organizations; Private Sector; Development and Technical partners.
71. An initial design workshop was held in February 2014, where stakeholders provided recommendations on project activities, components and outputs. Consultations were held throughout the project preparation phase with the different ministerial and technical services (environment, agriculture, fisheries, water, infrastructure and coastal zone management where available), as well as representatives from local NGOs, donors and ongoing projects.
72. Recommendations were integrated into the inception report with a proposed list of activities. The project framework and list of activities was circulated to partners, stakeholders - including the senior staff at the Ministry of Environment and advisors to the Minister and co-financing partners for final comments.
73. The project will ensure that key stakeholders are involved early and throughout project execution. This includes their participation in the Project Steering Committee, in the deployment of project activities and the review of project outputs, as well as participation in monitoring activities.
74. The first set of government stakeholders are the five main ministries (MDE, MARNDR, MTPTC, MPCE, MSPP) involved in environmental management, their respective state agencies, and central and regional authorities that will directly execute the project. State agencies include those that cover services (forests, national parks), research and training centers, inter-ministerial land use committee (CIAT) and specialized commissions (CNRP, CIME). Ministries and their respective agencies include:
75. Created in 1995, the Ministry of Environment (MDE) had the original mandate to become the institutional leader of the implementation of the Rio Conventions. Its main realization was to produce in 1999 a «Plan d'action pour l'environnement», an action plan for the protection of the environment (described in section 3.6). Before the creation of the MDE, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (MARNDR) was responsible for resource management. In practice, it still has the biggest mandate and the largest budget for implementation of activities that impact soil and continental water resources. Its spheres of activities include food sovereignty including hillside agriculture and animal husbandry by land less and near land less farmers, groundwater extraction for irrigation needs and aquaculture and fisheries.
76. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Land Use Planning (Comité interministériel pour l'aménagement du Territoire – CIAT), which was started in 2009, has the mission of improving coordination between ministries and enabling governmental entities to steer projects more effectively.
77. Other ministries play different roles in environmental matters. These include: Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities (MICT), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI),



Ministry of Tourism (MT), Ministry of National Education Youth and Sports (MENJS); the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP); and the Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC).<sup>52</sup>

78. The project will carry out structured awareness-raising dialogues to raise and strengthen the support of government to meeting global environment obligations (MEAs) as a basis for national socio-economic development priorities. Community-based and civil society organizations will be involved to foster coherence between stakeholders' positions and policies and build broad-based understanding of the linkages between local level actions and the MEAs. Please refer to the stakeholder activity table in Section 5: Stakeholder Participation.
79. A validation workshop was held in August 2014, which included participation from various divisions of the Ministry of Environment, CIAT, SEMANAH, Reef Check, UNEP, CNIGS, Swiss Cooperation, and UNDP.

## 2.6. BASELINE ANALYSIS AND GAPS

### a) Baseline Context

80. Haiti's suffers from extreme environmental degradation. Despite initiatives and activities underway in Haiti, there are still several gaps that remain which have prevented cross-cutting capacity development on environmental and sustainable development matters. These include the following:
- *There is a lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders (government, civil society and local level actors) on environmental management and stewardship.* Interministerial committees to enhance environmental management and support MEA implementation are either non-functioning or do not yet exist. Some entities have been struck up by the Framework Decree and environmental legislation, but these are not yet in operation. Government ministries often have competitive relationships with one another over mandates and the associated funds. Staff turnover and political changes have prevented institutional consolidation. There is poor contact between central governments, NGOs and the local levels which are unaware of the environmental laws that govern them and there is a general lack of knowledge about Haiti's commitments to the MEAs.
    - The Table Sectorielle Environnement, COTIME and the Conservatoire du Littoral have all been established by environmental legislation but are not yet operational. They have not managed to solicit buy-in from government partners, do not have adequate staff assigned to participate in them and do not have basic operations/office equipment.
    - There was a failure of the Programme de Renforcement Institutionnel pour la Gestion de l'Environnement (PRIGE) project (see below in Lessons Learned sub-section for more detail) geared at strengthening environmental governance, in part due to a lack of inter-sectoral collaboration.
    - There has been little role for local governments and local-level stakeholders in previous nationally executed projects such as the PRIGE.

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<sup>52</sup> La rehabilitation de l'environnement et la réduction de la pauvreté en Haïti, 2007, p.28.

<http://www.cepal.org/dmaah/noticias/paginas/9/35479/01-dsrp.pdf>

- *There is a shortage of institutional capacity, particularly within the Ministry of Environment to produce laws, regulations and policies, as well as the capacity to enforce them-* There has been a weak response by government and civil society to address environmental degradation, from disaster management to enacting enforceable plans and priorities. In part this is due to weak institutional capacity, lack of coordination and lack of human and financial resources to respond adequately to environmental concerns. While numerous legal, legislative, regulatory frameworks do exist, these are not cross-cutting in nature and are not properly enforced or publicized. The ongoing instability within ministries and departments does not allow for consolidation of expertise on environmental issues.<sup>53</sup> There is also a lack of experts and technicians and a lack of coordination with research and academic information.

- Although the framework ordinance (Decret Cadre) was passed in 2006, the adoption of the Ministry of Environment's statutes and bylaws are still pending. The Loi Organique (Organic Law) has been introduced but has not been formally approved by parliament yet. Many other institutions and recommendations under this legislation have either not been enacted, are non-functioning or have not been staffed.
- Enforcement remains an issue for the Ministry of Environment. The logistics for enforcement are confined into a division based in the central office. Currently, that unit is composed of 96 persons, among which only 17 have completed the cycle of 12 years of schooling. None of them has an environment management-related academic background.
- There is little staff within the Ministry of Environment that can support the effective implementation of environmental projects. This is, in part, caused by the practice to set up project management units fully managed by external consultants for all projects that are supported by foreign donors. Employees of the Ministry do not obtain the opportunity to be trained in project management or supervision.
- ONEV, which has been established for the purposes of environmental monitoring is not properly operational and currently has no operating budget allocation.

- *Sustainable financing is a challenge particularly for long-term environmental planning and management-* This is further exacerbated by a lack of sustainable financial resources. While there has been investment by international donors, in absence of permanent structures for handling them, there is a loss of skills at their closing. There may be a lack of skills, but there is mostly a lack of motivation within the Ministry of Environment for instance to develop bankable projects that could generate sustainable funds, or to identify novel sources of financing for lack of trust that they will benefit themselves from such investments.<sup>54</sup>

- The Haitian Fund for Environmental Rehabilitation (FREH) is not yet operational and the Ministry of Environment has to compete with other ministries for allocations from the central government. Public private partnerships have not been fully explored.
- The challenge in initializing the FREH has first been a conceptual one. Decision makers viewed it as an independant institution under full control of the Minister of Environment and with a staff (paid with funds provided by donors) managing a portfolio provided right from the beginning by the

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<sup>53</sup> NCSA

<sup>54</sup> NCSA

international community. That's quite different from the financial mechanism hosted by the Ministry of Finance, prescribed by the framework decree.

*- Environmental information, data and knowledge is not centralized, consolidated or accessible-*

Currently, due to international environmental regulations, the public administration had to appoint at least one environmental compliance officer for each project funded by any of a slew of donors (multilateral development bank, USAID, European Union or Canadian Cooperation) and impacting natural resources or the environment. This is the case, for example, for many projects implemented by the Ministry of agriculture, the Ministry of Public Works, the Electricity Company or the Ministry of Trade and Industry or the Ministry of Finance. This very positive process is still unfortunately limited to the specific activities funded by these donors. It does not permeate other projects implemented by these ministries with funds from the national treasury. Moreover, these environmental compliance units have no relation with the Ministry of Environment. Such management weakness allows to easily understand that a recurring constraint, which is both a gap and a barrier, is the shortage of reliable and accessible data. There are several aspects which contribute to this, including but not limited to: the reliability/availability of measuring instruments, the nature of information collected, how and / or where to collect; participation of appropriate stakeholders; challenges in processing and dissemination of data; lack of monitoring data; lack of consolidated data. While there are a few existing databases in the field of environment, these are disparate, incomplete and / or unreliable.<sup>55</sup> This makes it difficult to have an accurate baseline assessment and to measure the successes and failures of policy interventions. This also makes it difficult for the various actors dealing with questions of environmental management to consolidate their knowledge and findings and generate useful data. In order to develop effective cross-cutting data banks it would be necessary to include governments, NGOs, civil society actors, departements, and local communities.

- There is currently no integrated information tool which collects cross-cutting environmental information that can support assessments of levels of MEA-implementation.
- While an interministerial committee does exist on gathering climate change information (weather-related data), it is not sufficiently advanced nor can it be applied to broader cross-cutting environmental information.

*- There is low public awareness on the MEAs, low levels of environmental education and a lack of materials available in Creole.* - Faced with poverty as well as shortages of water due to destructive tropical storms, the population often turns to exploiting the environment for survival.<sup>56</sup> There is a general lack of knowledge among the mass public on the impacts of climate phenomena, and how to adequately prepare for them. There is also a lack of knowledge on cross-cutting impacts of degradation—for instance, deforestation and its impact on flooding and landslides; which in turn impact agricultural lands, safety and health among other factors.<sup>57</sup> One of the main problems related to environmental conservation and management remains that related to energy: the use of firewood and charcoal versus the preservation of remaining forests and water resources.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> NCSA

<sup>56</sup> UNEP: GEO Haiti State of the Environment 2010

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> UNEP: GEO Haiti State of the Environment 2010

The quality of surface water and aquifer water is also deteriorating due to deforestation, soil contamination by liquid and solid waste and a shortage of sanitation structures. The increase in population also further puts pressures on environmental resources and worsens the risks that the population faces. For instance, there has been a dramatic increase of housing in densely inhabited urban settings in high-risk flood zones.<sup>59</sup> This increases people's vulnerability in light of extreme and frequent climate events and was clearly displayed during the 2010 earthquake whose impacts still exist today.

- Environmental degradation continues despite devastating consequences. For instance, despite the effects of flooding, landslides and pollution of streams and rivers, deforestation continues. As can be observed in the Forest of Aquin and La Cahouane which are some of the last remaining forests housing endangered fauna and flora, new roads in the area are leading to newer areas of deforestation, as people access this previously difficult area to obtain fuelwood and sources for construction. There is currently no enforcement measure that the Ministry of Environment is able to implement in these areas.
- Coastal areas are also vulnerable; local actors, companies often access beaches to remove sands for purposes of construction. Beach erosion leaves coastal communities more vulnerable to the vagaries of the climate and storms, and depletes coastal resources, but enforcement mechanisms have not been established successfully by the Ministry of Environment.

81. There is also the general lack of gender-disaggregated data and information. While the risks of environmental degradation affects the quality of life and workload with different effects for men and women, these impacts have not been measured or collected in detail. Women are the first to be affected by the depletion of natural resources as they are responsible for the use and management of natural resources, and need to serve family needs by providing food crops, collecting forest products, firewood and water. The rampant deforestation and the draining of water sources have led women to travel greater and greater long distances, forcing them to spend much more time and expend more energy to produce and find the necessary food. Their workload has increased and reducing their free time to devote to more profitable activities.<sup>60</sup> The deterioration of the environment due to poor management and utilization of waste and pollutants can also have a disproportionate impact on the health of women. The risks are higher in low-income population living in disadvantaged areas. Generally, industries and factories are located near poor neighborhoods. Both data on women and the incorporation of women's voices remains weak and there is a need to understand the disparities related to gender in the field of natural resource management, accountability of environmental degradation and participation in decision making on this issue.

For more information on the baseline please refer to Section 3.3 *Project Components and Expected Results*.

## b) Baseline Projects

82. There are a number of international projects and initiatives underway within the country. This project will build upon other interventions to avoid duplication, ensure value added, a use of lessons learned, a

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<sup>59</sup> Fischer, A. Population and Infrastructure Influence Infrastructure Investment in Haiti available online at: [http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2014/01/09/hrppfall2013\\_verella/](http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2014/01/09/hrppfall2013_verella/)

<sup>60</sup> NCSA

complementary approach to other projects and to ensure that resources invested by other projects and this one are maximized to the most possible extent.

Co-financing will be mobilized through UNEP from the following initiatives and donors:

83. **Cote-Sud Initiative (UNEP):** Investments under the UN coalition CSI are planned and coordinated using a programmatic approach, with ongoing activities aimed at promoting food security, access to basic services such as water, sanitation, health, and energy, as well as some support for sustainable natural resources management, particularly in the food crop and livestock sub-sector. Its overarching goal is to improve the coordination, quality and targeting of international sustainable development investments in the Sud. CSI is built on programmes which include: CSI Mer Sud, CSI Terre Sud, CSI Route Sud, CSI Energie Sud, and CSI Gouvernance Sud. Together these programmes provide a baseline of 13.3 million US\$ in programmes and projects implemented by UNEP. CSI is a programmatic coalition which was developed in the context of a 20 year vision but is not funded for 20 years. The UNEP implemented segment of CSI phase 1 was costed at US\$ 8 million (2011-2012) and phase two, which is currently ongoing amounts US\$ 13.3 million. (2013-2015). Additional funding of 9.3 million US\$ has been recently signed between the Government of Norway and UNEP and procedures for internal UNEP approval and partnerships agreements are underway.

84. The following is a synopsis of the programmes of CSI:

- **Mer Sud** seeks to promote marine ecosystems regeneration and sustainable management of marine resources while improving the fisheries market, diversifying fisheries products and developing coastal community-based eco-tourism approach. This project is based on the ecosystems based approach to support rural and coastal communities to evolve from unsustainable livelihoods to more economic and sustainable livelihoods. It is implemented through two projects: “MerSud project” (US\$, 2.3 million) whose objective is to help rural coastal communities make the switch from poverty and unsustainable livelihoods to more economically productive livelihoods; and “Promoting Improved Ecosystem Management in Vulnerable Countries for sustainable and disaster resilient development”, a multi-country project on Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) led by UNEP with demonstrations on integrated coastal zone management in Haiti (US\$300,000 in Haiti).
- **Terre Sud** seeks to reduce the risks to infrastructure and development assets posed by natural hazards and environmental degradation in the southwestern watersheds. This programme is coordinated by UNDP to accompany the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture. It is implemented through two sub-projects: “Reduction of vulnerability of population and infrastructures in the South” (UNDP) (US\$6,8 million in phase 1 and US\$ 5.7 million in phase 2), and “Agro-forestry and Landscape Rehabilitation” (UNEP) US\$(1.23 million). The Reduction of vulnerability of population and infrastructures in the South project is intending to perform some infrastructural rehabilitation and land reclamation initiatives, such as gully reclamation, water retention dykes, dredging and cleaning of irrigation canals, along with land use planning in agricultural and agro-sylvo-pastoral areas, some reforestation (50ha) and the creation of community-based watershed management committees. This latter project is providing direct co-financing to this proposed initiative.

- **Energie Sud** seeks to increase access to energy for rural communities. This programme promotes access to profitable energy sources, enhances educational awareness and seeks to develop electricity grids and the production of renewable energy. The programme is coordinated by UNEP, with the Ministry of Energy Security and is implemented through one project “Haiti Sustainable Energy – South Department NMFA Project”. (US\$7.6 million)
  - **The Route Sud** programme is coordinated by UNOPS and seeks to build and rehabilitate main roads to increase access to remote and isolated communities. The programme also rehabilitates docks and secondary roads to protect people from floods and increase access to services and markets. It is mainly implemented through the “Emergency Interventions and Infrastructure reconstruction in the South Department” project. (US\$ 3 million).
  - **Governance Sud:** The Development Cooperation Platform, coordinated by UNEP, seeks to support the Ministry of Planning and municipalities in coordinating their activities, monitoring development progress in the South Department, establishing a platform for discussion on funding activities for donors. It is mostly implemented through one project, the “Development Cooperation Platform Project”. This platform provides a useful avenue through which development partners regularly meet and discuss their ongoing and planned initiatives (US\$700,000).
85. Although this baseline project and its sub-programmes are well entrenched in Haiti, they focus mainly in the South Department. The baseline project also does not specifically address the MEAs and how to improve Haiti’s reporting and implementation of the MEAs. This CCCD project will extend the cross-cutting work being carried out by the baseline to the rest of the country, and include national stakeholders and engage people residing in other regions and communes. The proposed project will also explicitly report on and conduct activities on how to improve the implementation of the MEAs.
86. The CCCD project will also support the baseline by strengthening the institutional infrastructure. While CSI has been significant in providing environmental data and working at the departmental level, the project will extend the scope to a stronger national structure which can in turn accommodate the projects and interventions being carried out under CSI. Strengthening the central infrastructure will mean that the various investments currently underway under CSI will be supported long term through the national government, and a more capacitated Ministry of Environment.
87. Another baseline project which the proposed project will build on is the support for capacity building of the **Ministry of Environment (PARC) project (2013-2016)** supported by UNDP in partnership with OIF/IFDD. This project involves strengthening the Ministry of Environment, structures, bodies and tools for better management of the environment and natural resources. The main expected results of the project are: (a) The legal structures and coordinating bodies are able to meet current and future challenges in the sector are implemented and operational; (b) The legal and regulatory frameworks capable of responding to environmental management are developed and environmental legislation is updated; (c) knowledge for environmental management are transferred; and (d) The technical and financial cooperation for environmental management is strengthened. As of writing this document, under this project, discussions are ongoing at the level of the Ministry’s board of directors in order to finalize the statutes of the institution and fix its organizational structure.

88. There are strong linkages between the baseline project and the proposed project, with the possibility of the CCCD project supporting the delivery of some of the baseline project goals. The baseline project in terms of support to the ministry has focused mostly on regulations and the Management Structure of the Environmental Assessment (EA) in Haiti, namely through the establishment of the Bureau of National Environmental Assessment (BNEE). The baseline project has also supported the training of 80 professionals in environmental assessment and the recruitment of new human resources. The baseline project provides important institutional strengthening in terms of training, and environmental assessments which will serve as a useful backdrop to the proposed project. The CCCD project goes beyond supporting the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, to supporting cross-cutting interministerial structures and thematic areas (coastal zone & water sources and riverbanks). In terms of strengthening the Ministry of Environment's capacity, the CCCD project will make investments in the area of enforcement, interministerial management and increased information exchange and management. The baseline project's investments in the area of environmental assessments will provide information and can assist in providing datasets to the information systems being established by the CCCD project. The CCCD project will also emphasize heavily on the role of the MEAs and how to integrate their objectives within its activities.
89. Another baseline project for this CCCD project is the **EU-supported Global Climate Change Alliance project (GCCA)** which will invest € 6 million to Haiti as part of a program of support for the inclusion of climate change in development. The objective of this program is to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation around climate change among developing countries that are more vulnerable to climate change and to support their efforts to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation responses. In Haiti the project supports the installation of hydrological and meteorological stations to improve data-gathering. In particular the project will seek to improve oceanic meteorological datasets so as to monitor climate change impacts by collecting: sea surface temperatures, barometric pressure, salinity, wind speed and direction and ambient air temperatures. This project includes an institutional strengthening component, as well as interventions in the field which involve enhanced awareness of climate change.
90. The proposed project can build on the baseline by incorporating the data sets into the proposed Environmental Information System, and integrating climate change considerations in interventions. In particular, the project will integrate climate change considerations in Output 1.1 (protection of water sources, watersheds; improved coastal zone management); Output 1.3 (integrating climate change considerations in new financing sources); Output 2.1 (integrating climate change data into environmental datasets); Output 3.1 (integrate climate data into the Environmental Atlas); and Output 3.2 (include climate change as part of public awareness campaigns on cross-cutting environmental issues and impacts on ecosystems).

## **Lessons learned**

91. In addition to the baseline, the project also builds on the lessons learned of other interventions. In the case of Haiti where there are numerous rehabilitation interventions in the aftermath of the earthquake, it is essential to learn from the failings of previous projects so as not to replicate similar errors. As such, this project builds on the lessons of the Programme de Renforcement Institutionnel pour la Gestion de l'Environnement (PRIGE) devised in 2004-05 and implemented in 2006-12 by the Ministry of Environment with a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank.

92. Ideally this project would have addressed many of the cross-cutting issues noted in the NCSA, however, the PRIGE was only able to attain some of its objectives with limited success. The PRIGE thus serves as a major learning tool in crafting this project. An evaluation of the project revealed the main limiting factors of the PRIGE which have been taken into account by the proposed project in order to build on lessons learned and avoid the same challenges. These include:

- *Factors internal to the program:* there was a lack of technical capacity which prevented the adequate supervision of the development of environmental action plans, and provided inadequate support to ONEV on scientific initiatives. The various units under PRIGE were unable to establish constructive relationships and effective communication, which negatively impacted the execution of the project and of procurement in particular.
- *Factors directly related to institutional arrangements:* The Ministry of Environment rented several premises one after another which added great cost to the PRIGE. Office equipment and materials had to be repeatedly purchased, set up and organized which was both inefficient and expensive. There was a lack of technical training, and training was also not requested as needed by the various units of the Ministry. Moreover, the Department of Environment had little staff that could technically support the implementation of the project. Standard materials were produced for each department, which made content less useful than if it had responded to tailored needs of each department vis-à-vis environmental management. There was a shortage of environmental education in the project and a general lack of ownership of the program by the Department of Environmental Education and Promotion (DEPRE). There was a lack of environmental monitoring at the local level.
- *Poor service providers:* on the database front, service providers did not provide adequate information on the diagnosis or the application of any supposed databases which limited the development of a useful and integrated environmental information management tool. The feasibility studies were not of satisfactory caliber and the outputs of the International Technical Assistance were of limited quality. On the legal front, ONEV was not provided the kind of legal assistance it required.
- *Factors related to the social and political context of the country:* environmental protection has been a contentious topic in the Haitian context that goes beyond the role of the Ministry of Environment. There was insufficient political consensus during the implementation period of PRIGE which led to a series of problems; a lack of clarity in the allocation of institutional responsibilities, a budget deemed too low for project implementation by ONEV, and a lack of role for the local governments.

93. All of the aforementioned factors have been taken into consideration while drafting this project to ensure that similar challenges do not arise. The project will engage consultants and experts with proven track records and build on the lessons learned from other CCCD projects which have implemented similar activities. Technical and legal experts will have to have the sufficient experience and know-how to participate in the project.



## **2.7. LINKAGES WITH OTHER GEF AND NON-GEF INTERVENTIONS**

There are a number of projects in the country on infrastructure development. Some of the other projects with which linkages will be sought include:

- Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti (IADB)- This project is currently under implementation and seeks to address and contain the rapid environmental degradation in the upper watershed of the Southern part of Haiti through the integration of sustainable land and forest management practices at the watershed level. The project also supports forest restoration and implementation of a carbon stock and sequestration monitoring system to enhance the understanding of impacts by changes in land use systems and vegetation/forest cover on carbon sequestration and emissions avoided. There are numerous cross-cutting environmental issues folded into this project. Lessons can be drawn and linkages can be sought to promote a cross-capacity development approach.
- Establishing a Financially Sustainable National Protected Areas System (UNDP-GEF)- The objective of this project is to design and started initial implementation of an integrated operational and financial framework to ensure long term sustainability of the national protected areas system, by 2014. Protected areas encompass all three focal area considerations and offer opportunities to enhance cross-cutting capacity development. Lessons should be drawn from this project to ensure that the challenges faced by this project are addressed in the implementation of the CCCD project. Specifically, the harmonization challenges among different ministries, or public awareness challenges faced by this project can be drawn upon for the success of the CCCD project. Information gaps, skills shortages and institutional challenges faced by this project should be taken into account in the CCCD project.
- Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Address Climate Change Threats on Sustainable Development Strategies for Coastal Communities in Haiti (UNDP/GEF). This project is currently under implementation and seeks to strengthen adaptive capacity of populations and productive sectors in coastal areas to address increasing climate change risks. This project offers opportunities for information gathering as well as promoting a cross-cutting capacity development approach at the local level.
- Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas (IFAD). This project is currently under implementation. This project seeks to (i)strengthen capacity at the local and national level for grass-roots planning and for social and economic development management, including rural finance; (ii) support communities' productive initiatives, as well as activities that add value to them, such as reducing transportation costs, improving access to market information and developing rural micro-enterprises; and (iii) facilitate sustainable access to rural financial services, especially for women, landless people and young people. This project serves as a potential entry point for integrating environmental considerations and examining the poverty-environment nexus. The CCCD project can promote a cross-cutting approach and use the channels that the IFAD project has with local communities to carry out public awareness activities.
- Small-Scale Irrigation Development Project (IFAD). This current project's overall goal is to reduce rural poverty by improving the livelihoods and incomes of poor rural households in a sustainable manner. A specific goal is to bring about key policy and institutional changes, including a national water management programme.

The project's objectives are to (i) intensify and increase agricultural production in a sustainable manner through efficient water management and consolidation of irrigated agriculture on both a collective and an individual basis; (ii) develop agricultural production systems and other productive and income-generating activities; and (iii) strengthen community planning, organization and management capacities to facilitate market linkages and access to financial services.

- **Water Availability and Integrated Water Resources Management in Northern Haiti (IADB).** The primary objective of this project is to undertake technical studies to assess water availability with a view to supporting the development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the Trou du Nord Watershed, one of three watersheds overlying the Massacre Transboundary Aquifer (MTA) in Northern Haiti. This project will serve as a pilot project for a future programme designed to assess water availability of MTA while scaling up the IWRM approach to the regional and national level. The project will include the following activities: (i) a comprehensive assessment of surface and groundwater availability; (ii) support for an IWRM approach to water resources management in the Trou du Nord Watershed; (iii) technical studies to define data collection requirements; (iv) development of a hydrologic model; (v) support developing a watershed committee/strengthening of the water users association (WUA); (vi) support the preparation of an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan. This project will provide useful data that can be integrated into the information portals produced under the CCCD project.

- **Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME).** Although this project is regional with many sub-projects, the project is in the process of preparing a Caribbean Atlas. It would be useful for the CCCD project to link up with CLME and seek technical guidance and support.

- ***Capacity-Building Related to Multicultural Environmental Agreements in African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries II.*** Although this project is also regional in scope, linkages with this project will allow coordination with regional partners on: the exchange of data and information, identification of regional trends, contribution to and extraction from centres of data collection, obtaining lessons learned on what has worked and what hasn't in neighbouring countries.

94. UNEP is particularly well-placed for donor coordination given the role it has in the Haitian context, and for facilitating collaborations and sharing of lessons learned. UNEP has a strong relationship and presence with the Haiti government and it has also been active in contributing to environmental findings, policy development and legislative changes. In developing the NAPA and National Communications with Haiti, UNEP has fostered positive working relationships with national teams and various stakeholders, particularly with other multilateral institutions. UNEP also has a country office which allows it to provide support to national entities and liaise with other project management in order to avoid duplication.

## SECTION 2: INTERVENTION STRATEGY (Alternative)

### 3.1 PROJECT RATIONALE, POLICY CONFORMITY AND EXPECTED GLOBAL BENEFITS

#### 3.1.1 Rationale

95. This project is grounded in Haiti's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), which was completed in 2011. As with many other countries, Haiti's challenge in meeting global environmental priorities is rooted in weak institutional capacities, lack of awareness on the national benefits of implementing MEAs, limited financial resources of government institutions, lack of cross-cutting environmental information and datasets, and poor coordination among stakeholders, among other challenges and barriers. Notably, it is often undermined by the pressing national priority of reducing poverty, and appropriate linkages are not made between environment and development.
96. Haiti has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries to environmental hazards: i) changes in rainfall levels and patterns; ii) rising temperatures; and iii) increased frequency of climate events such as severe rainfall events, floods, storms, cyclones and coastal erosion. This vulnerability is exacerbated by anthropogenic practices such as deforestation for fuel wood and agricultural expansion, inadequate coastal planning processes, as well as other root causes of vulnerability such as poverty, increasing population rate, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and inadequate policy and legislation. Unfortunately, Haiti does not have sufficient capacity to cope with these impacts nor is it in a good position to tackle its environmental responsibilities towards multilateral environmental agreements. This will continue to be the case unless proper decision-making processes are implemented.
97. This project proposes to tackle this problem by building the government of Haiti's capacities to fulfill its commitments to the environmental conventions.

The **rationale** for this project comes about by the transformative value of capacity-building for a relevant national environmental structure that will catalyze actions undertaken to meet both international obligations and national socio-economic priorities, delivering global environmental benefits. In addition to institutional strengthening at different levels of environmental management, the project will focus on two cross-cutting thematic areas: (1) protection of water sources and riverbanks; and (2) integrated coastal zone management. These two thematic areas have implications for biodiversity protection; climate change adaptation and land use change and erosion which make them well-aligned with the three major Rio Conventions.

98. Despite Haiti's efforts to implement its NCSA Action Plan, there remain barriers to its implementation as a result of the lack of concrete implementation tools and mechanisms to support the operationalization of the Framework Decree. The present CCCD project will build on the list of identified priorities in the NCSA, namely: i) awareness; ii) sustainable use and sharing of resources; iii) capacity building and training; iv) research; v) human resources; vi) decision-making integrating scientific research; vii) civil society actors; viii) technology transfer; ix) conservation and management of natural resources; x) quality of life for population; xi) gender approach in environmental policies; and xii) decision-making processes for management of natural hazards.

99. Specifically the project interventions will lead to the following **outcomes**:

- an improvement of institutional capacities to enable a proper implementation of the MEAs;
- an improvement in the knowledge and competencies of institutions to collect environmental data, research information, and apply this knowledge to collective actions for improved sustainable development;

### 3.1.2 Policy Conformity

100. Haiti is eligible for support under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Haiti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD), and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on September 1996. Haiti has also ratified the Kyoto Protocol, committing to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012 at the 1990 level, on July 6, 2005.

101. The project fits with the GEF strategy for Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (GEF-5 CCCD Strategy) which serves to provide resources for reducing, if not eliminating, the institutional bottlenecks and barriers to the synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions “by creating synergies, while at the same time catalyzing the mainstreaming of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) into national policy, management or financial and legislative frameworks.” See section 3.1.3 for specific details on GEF conformity.

102. The project is aligned with a number of national policy instruments in accordance with the NCSA national vision “Capacity building for environmental sustainable management by 2020”, the national “Programme d’action pour l’environnement” published in 1999 and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

103. The social and economic development priorities identified in Haiti's Common Country Assessment (CCA) published in 2000, aiming at poverty reduction, correspond to the government's priorities under the MDGs. In line with this project, the systemic approach identifies key issues including a desire for security, a necessity to render the State operational, the impacts of poverty, the need for a social pact resting on collective well-being, the uncontrolled use of the territory and natural resources, and political challenges.<sup>61</sup>

104. The project is also consistent with the UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti in the respect of many of its principles, namely capacity-building and environmental sustainability, which is said to be an essential consideration for the UN System in Haiti. The UN is committed to developing new capacities across relevant sectors to strengthen environmental management.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Bilan Commun du Pays available online at [http://www.undg.org/archive\\_docs/763-Haiti\\_CCA\\_-\\_Haiti\\_2000.pdf](http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/763-Haiti_CCA_-_Haiti_2000.pdf)

<sup>62</sup> UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti 2010-2011 available online at:  
<http://unfpahaiti.org/pdf/Documents/ISF%20ENGLISH%20VERSION%20FINAL%20FOR%20WEBSITE%20-%20v2.pdf>

### 3.1.3 Overall GEF Conformity

105. This project is eligible for funding under the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) Strategy being in line with CCCD Programme Framework C, which calls for countries *to strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks*. This project will improve policies, plans and programmes by integrating provisions of the MEAs and is in line with CD 2 “Generate, access and use of information and knowledge”; CD 3 “Strengthened capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving global benefits” and CD 3 “Strengthened capacities for management and implementation on convention guidelines.”<sup>63</sup>
106. The project has been designed and will be implemented to meet GEF requirements in terms of:
- **Sustainability:** the project has been designed to have a sustainable impact, including sustainable ecological governance with an emphasis on reforestation and coastal zones, to ensure ecosystem regeneration and to restore environmental services in a durable way. See section 3.8 on sustainability below for more details.
  - **Replicability:** the project is to be implemented in a way that lessons learned can be replicated all over the country. Capacity-building and training will be implemented so as to deliver durable increments in environmental governance that can be spread across regions. Lessons learned will be shared at government and local levels to ensure lasting impacts and promote public awareness. Replication will be ensured through a national ownership and recognition of the necessity of project outcomes.
  - **Monitoring and Evaluation:** the project has a built-in, effective and well-resourced M&E framework (see section 6), that will not only ensure that project implementation is as planned, but also provides information through regular progress reports for necessary corrective actions and adaptive management decisions to be taken, and for lesson learning to take place.
  - **Stakeholder involvement:** the project was designed in a participatory manner to ensure significant stakeholder inputs (see section 5), and will be implemented in a way to ensure their full participation in all implementation aspects including monitoring and evaluation. Consultations and participatory exercises are planned to take place throughout the project so as to ensure continued buy in and feedback from local populations and stakeholders.

## 3.2 PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

107. The **goal** of the project is reduce environmental degradation and the resulting decreases in human well-being through better environmental management.
108. The **objective** of the project is to enhance the capacities of Haiti's Government for environmental decision-making and implementation in line with national priorities, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral issues such as coastal zone management and the protection of water sources and riverbeds.

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<sup>63</sup> GEF -5 CCCD Strategy available online at: [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF-5\\_Capacity\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF-5_Capacity_strategy.pdf)

### 3.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Project activities are presented below under the two interlinked components as follows:

#### 3.3.1 Component 1: Capacity-building for the development of legislations and policies

109. Interventions under this component seek to achieve strengthened institutional capacity to undertake the development of legislations and policies at central level, and to ensure improved capacities at the national level. There is one outcome under this Component:

**Outcome 1:** Enhanced institutional capacities to establish government structures for the effective implementation of international environmental conventions and environmental priorities

GEF Financing: USD \$ 626,508

Co-financing: USD \$ 780,000

110. Outcome 1, made possible through additional GEF financing and co-financing, will be achieved through a series of activities designed to result in three outputs.
111. *Output 1.1* will produce a set of methodologies and practical tools for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country. The activities under this output will seek coordination and the development of shared methodologies by sectoral partners to ensure coordination, and aligned procedures and norms, while supporting legislative structures, such as the Loi Organique (Organic Law) on the Environment and the Decret-Cadre (Framework Decree) on the Environment which seeks to strengthen the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of interventions in protecting, and rehabilitating the environment.
112. One of the methodological tools will be on protecting water sources and riverbanks. This is a cross-cutting issue as there has been an increase in the drying out of water sources and a decrease in water quality which can be linked to diminishing of land and forest cover resulting in pollution, frequency of runoff, reduced base flow, pesticide contamination, erosion of riverbeds and sedimentation. The impacts of this phenomenon affect both human health and biodiversity and have serious implications on sustainable economic and social development. In order to protect water sources and riverbanks, coordination is required from a variety of sectoral interests: environment, agriculture, forestry, water, energy, infrastructure, public health, tourism, fisheries and numerous stakeholders varying from local community members to municipal, departmental and national governments. This type of intervention can also complement the watershed management initiative with the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) approach that the Ministry of Environment intends to submit to the GEF with assistance from UNDP, for two watersheds in the country. The project can promote a cross-cutting approach and support the development of methodologies that can be enforced at the national level with support from sectoral partners. Consultations have also revealed that this issue is not just of interest at the governmental level, but there is keen interest at the community level to preserve and maintain the protection of sources and riverbanks. However, communities have noted that they are concerned about enforcement, which is an issue that will be addressed under Output 1.2.

113. Specifically, the methodologies will include guidelines, norms and procedures on protection of sources and riverbanks, and facilitate agreement on the establishment of a protection perimeter around vulnerable areas, a reforestation plan with native species around vulnerable sources, as well as community and municipal management guiding tools. The process will be led at the national level, however will be agreed to in a participatory manner by local level stakeholders that have expressed an interest in managing vulnerable sites. The sites in question will be determined during the early phases of project implementation. The methodologies will be structured in such a way that each commune will be able to apply the guidance provided by the national levels.
114. A second methodological tool under this output will be on integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). With over 1,770 km of coastline, an island shelf estimated at approximately 5,000 km<sup>2</sup> and territorial seas of close to 30,000km<sup>2</sup> (National Survey of Coastal and Marine Zones, FoProBiM 2013), Haiti has rich coastal and marine resources which are under threat due to human behaviour and the increasing impacts of climate change. Tropical marine and coral reef ecosystems including mangroves and seagrasses provide significant economic, environmental and livelihoods-related resources to the Haitian population. However, the lack of management in protecting these resources puts these elements at risk impacting both the population and biodiversity.<sup>64</sup> On August 7th, 2013 the Haitian government designated the nation's first mixed use (coastal/marine/terrestrial) protected area at Ile-à-Vaches/Aquin<sup>65</sup>. However, the specifics of how this area will be managed remains unclear. This project with the support of the GEF will thus allow the development of a framework, guidelines, tools, norms and directives that can guide and support ICZM, and provide a roadmap for both newly designated protected areas and priority coastal zones.
115. Activities under this output also seek to support ICZM as a cross-cutting approach to ecosystem management. Support for coastal zone management will be aligned with support for the Conservatoire du Littoral (Conservatory of the Coastline) and other ministries and stakeholders that are concerned with environmental management of coastal areas.
116. The activities under Output 1.1 are thus:
- Develop a shared methodological framework for the protection of water sources and riverbeds.
  - Develop a set of practical tools for ICZM in the use of central and decentralized administrations (guidelines, standards, handbooks)
117. *Output 1.2* seeks to measurably increase the institutional capacity of Haiti's Ministry of the Environment to implement and enforce compliance of laws and environmental policies at central and departmental levels. In the baseline scenario the Ministry of Environment has been unable to exercise this type of influence, as manifested by the rate of environmental degradation, due to a lack of resources, poor coordination among stakeholders, lack of training and human capacity, and lack of public awareness and mainstreamed knowledge about existing laws and regulations. The project will intervene on two main aspects: the creation of a broad-

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<sup>64</sup> UNEP; GEO Haiti State of the Environment Report 2010, page 9

<sup>65</sup> [http://www.foprobim.org/uploads/3/1/6/6/3166555/haiti\\_reeffix\\_2013\\_final.pdf](http://www.foprobim.org/uploads/3/1/6/6/3166555/haiti_reeffix_2013_final.pdf)

based, inter-sectoral consensus building mechanism in the form of the Table Sectorielle- Environnement (Sectoral Table on the Environment), and the strengthening of enforcement capacity within the Ministry of Environment.

118. Given the coordination challenges that the Haitian ministries have experienced in the past, particularly under the experience of the PRIGE, part of the project will be to establish the protocols, structure and mandate of the Table Sectorielle Environnement. Each sector has its own table sectorielle, but the environment one has focused mainly on inviting donor organizations to provide an overview of activities, rather than utilizing the mechanism for enhancing more cross-sectoral coordination and participation. Instead of creating a new mechanism, the project will support the strengthening the existing Table Sectorielle Environnement so that it promotes coordination, participation, cooperation, and the centralization of information, and ensures that interventions which impact the environment are not carried ad-hoc throughout the country.
119. This exercise will be carried out in the first year of the project implementation in a participatory manner with stakeholders under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment. By establishing the governing protocols of the mechanism together, it is anticipated that the various stakeholders will be able to shape the entity collectively, whose mandate they will support as per their own sectoral interests. The Ministry of Environment, for instance, will be able to use this mechanism to share its projects and plans and take note of the intersections of this work with other sectoral activities. Similarly, sectoral interests can contribute inputs, information and linkages with their particular plans and projects. The process of structuring the table sectorielle is likely going to facilitate the maintenance of long-term commitment from partners; the Table Sectorielle is foreseen as a key instrument whereby the Ministry of Environment can influence sectoral and cross-sectoral planning decisions.
120. In the second half of the project lifespan, a roadmap will be developed through the Table Sectorielle on environmental governance and on implementation of the Rio Conventions, with agreement from key stakeholders and high level officials. This process will allow the ironing out of issues that may arise particularly related to mandates, roles and responsibilities, and guidance on how the MEAs are to be met collaboratively. The roadmap will outline Table's scope, its areas of interventions and how to move forward in environmental planning and policy while supporting other sectoral interests whose activities support the implementation of the MEAs.
121. From there, it will be possible to organize to have environmental considerations inserted in the agendas of all existing tables sectorielles whether the one on agriculture, the one on potable water, the one on energy, the one on job creation policies etc. Up to now, the environmental sectoral table could not impact country development because it was focused mainly on inviting donor organizations to provide an overview of activities, rather than utilizing the mechanism for enhancing more cross-sectoral coordination and participation.
122. Interventions under this output will also include the provision of training and tools for improved enforcement which remains a critical issue for the Ministry of Environment. This issue is all the more relevant as new environmental laws come into effect, and new territories have been established as protected areas, the role of enforcement becomes all the more critical to put regulations into effect. Consultations with local community members have also revealed the challenges with enforcement at the local level and the desire for stronger national guidance, support and agents on the ground. The activities under this output will help carve out how the management, observation, monitoring, surveillance and response will take place, and local public



or private entities will be enlisted to support this process. Inspection tools will be identified as well as training will be provided on how to establish agreements and management contracts while outlining the consequences of encroachment.

123. This output will also assist the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Culture to set up the Conservatoire du Littoral (conservatory of the Coastline) as identified and described in the Organic Environmental Law. While the concept of this entity has been outlined, the proposed CCCD project will help in operationalizing it. The project will support the recruitment and training of key personnel; the formation of committees; the secretariat's structures; and the development of an operational strategy and priority intervention plan over the next five years. It was noted during the validation workshop that the original plans of Conservatoire du Littoral did not include the participation of the maritime and navigation services (SEMANAH) of Haiti, but for enhanced coordination, enforcement and task-sharing, SEMANAH will support the Conservatoire. The erosion of the coastline is recognized by the Ministry of Environment as one of the priority areas to address.<sup>66</sup>
124. The specific activities under output 1.2 thus include:
- Develop and validate through a participatory approach the structure and functioning of the Table Sectorielle Environnement
  - Develop a roadmap on environmental governance for the Table Sectorielle Environnement as well as on the implementation of the Conventions at the ministerial level.
  - Provide training, surveillance tools and guidance on enforcement of environmental plans, policies and laws for the Ministry of Environment
  - Operationalize the Conservatoire de Littoral by developing an operational strategy and a five-year intervention plan
125. *Output 1.3 seeks to develop sustainable financing mechanisms for environmental programming by strengthening the capacity of the public sector as well as of competent civil society institutions.* As financing was identified as a barrier in both the baseline and in the delivery of the PRIGE, it is essential that sustainable financing be secured for long-term sustainability of environmental programming. As such the project will ensure that public sector and competent civil society organizations develop the skills and expertise to attract available funds. GEF financing will also support the development of a financing plan that will facilitate new options for financing of environmental programming.
126. The Framework decree provides for a fee to be paid to the *Fonds pour la Réhabilitation de l'Environnement* by the instigators of any initiatives that could impact the environment during the environmental assessment process. This money is to provide logistical means for the regional representatives of the Ministry of Environment to monitor the implementation of the measures recommended in the environmental assessment during the implementation of the activity. However, this measure is still to be implemented. It is so far just one of the avenues planned for the State to obtain means to support environmental management.

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<sup>66</sup> Haiti First National Communication. Available online at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/hainc1.pdf>

127. The project will commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives. The different modes of funding will be identified during project implementation. Some areas to be explored include: opportunities for public-private partnerships, innovative financing (eg carbon, CDM, micro-finance), traditional funds (state budgets, development aid), as well as fiscal instruments (taxes, fees, credit lines, etc. ..). During consultations it has also been noted that sectors are interested in exploring financing which will support environmental actions such as taxing imports of plastic water bottles or providing incentives for industry to decrease pollutants. These will be clarified and assessed during project implementation.

128. The specific activities under output 1.3 are:

- Commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives
- Develop a financing plan for environmental actions, including an exploration of PPP opportunities and innovative financing (eg carbon, CDM, micro-finance, fiscal instruments)

**Table 2- Component 1**

Component 1	Outcome	Output	Activities
Capacity-building for the development of legislations and policies	1. Enhanced institutional capacities to establish government structures for the effective implementation of international environmental conventions and environmental priorities	1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	1. Develop a shared methodological framework for the protection of water sources and riverbeds.
			2. Develop a set of practical tools for ICZM in the use of central and decentralized administrations (directives, standards, handbooks)
		1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	3. Develop and validate through a participatory approach the structure and functioning of the Table Sectorielle Environnement.
			4. Develop a roadmap on environmental governance for the Table Sectorielle

			Environnement as well as on the implementation of the Conventions at the ministerial level.
			5. Provide training, surveillance tools and guidance on enforcement of environmental plans, policies and laws for the Ministry of Environment
			6. Operationalize the Conservatoire de Littoral by developing an operational strategy and a five-year intervention plan
		1.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level in association with two micro-finance institutions	7. Commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives
			8. Develop a financing plan for environmental actions, including an exploration of PPP opportunities and innovative financing (eg carbon, CDM, micro-finance, fiscal instruments)

### 3.3.2 Component 2: Facilitation of access and use of information and knowledge

129. Activities under Component 2 aim to achieve one outcome.

**Outcome 2:** Institutions and stakeholders have access to the skills and knowledge to conduct research, collect information and implement collective environmental actions.

GEF Financing: USD \$559,432

Co-financing: USD \$1,415,000

130. Outcome 2 will be delivered by three outputs.

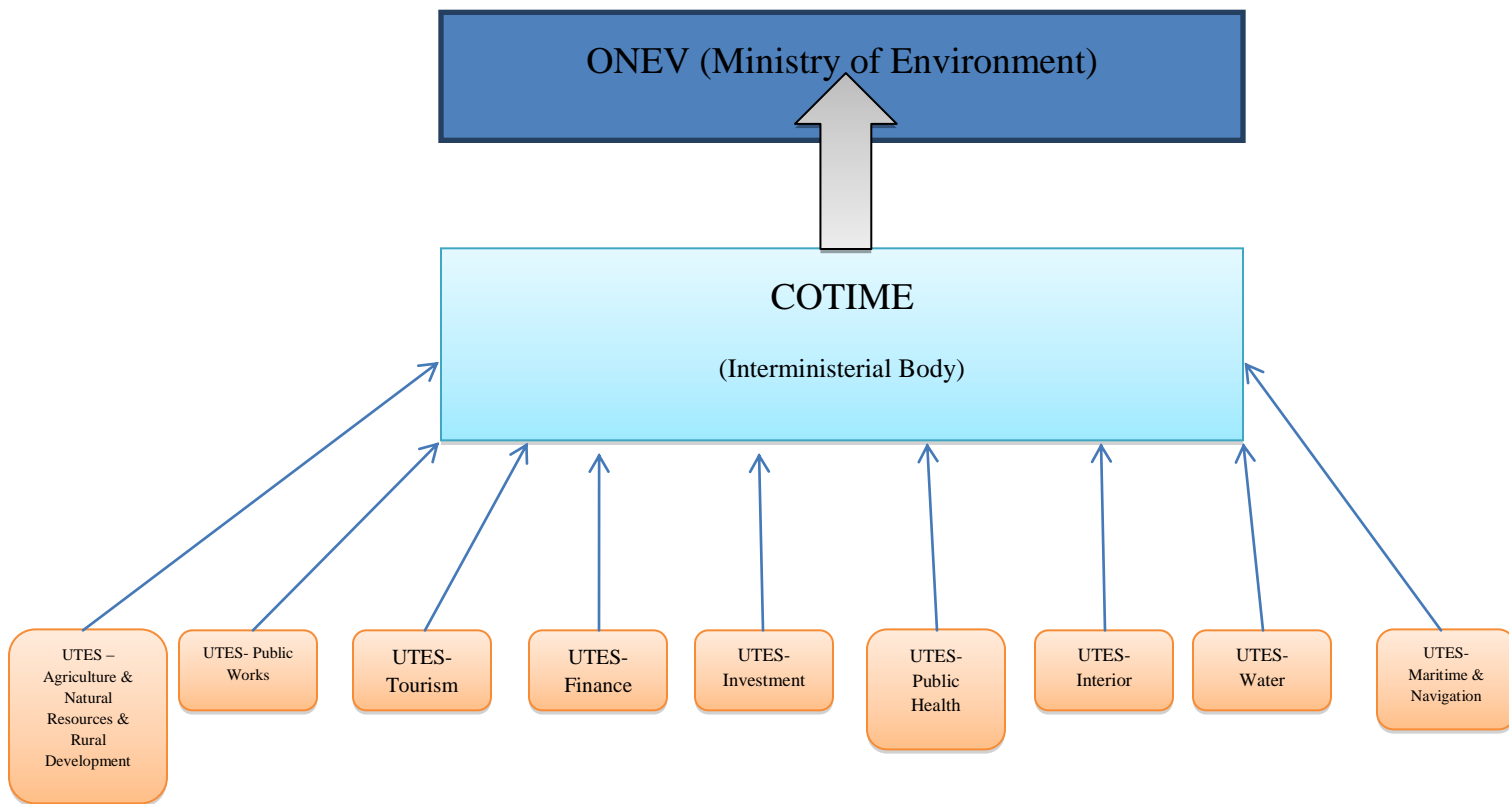
131. *Output 2.1.- An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation).* This output seeks to address the baseline barrier on information, knowledge and skills gap, which was identified in the NCSA (e.g. inadequate dissemination of environmental information; absence of institutional database, datasets and methodology; insufficient knowledge and expertise and difficulty in accessing new technology and information communications). The focus under this output is to ensure that environmental information is generated, accessible, shared and applied for improved implementation of the Conventions.

132. The ultimate result of this output will be the operationalization of an Environmental Information System (EIS). Activities under this output will seek to articulate the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders in the EIS so that it is clear as to who is gathering what type of information, and in which manner. In the baseline scenario, information is being collected or managed ad-hoc and is not collected in a useable manner. There are currently no functional cross-cutting databases that can be accessed nor are there any functional inter-ministerial groups that can effectively gather environment-related information. While an inter-ministerial committee does exist on gathering climate change information (weather-related data), it is not sufficiently advanced nor can it be applied to broader environmental information. GEF financing will allow the harnessing of disparate knowledge which will in the long term improve knowledge of the environmental situation, allow more accurate reporting on implementation of the conventions and allow data-based policy development. It will also support improved coordination among different sectors and levels of government.

133. A High Level Interministerial Technical Commission (COTIME), as created by the Decret Cadre, will be convened to oversee the development of the Information System. While there are other interministerial commissions in operation under the baseline scenario, there is none currently addressing the generation, collection or sharing of environmental information. This mechanism will be reported back to and will govern the parameters of the information system and ensure that its protocols and indicators are meeting the needs of various sectors. It will also serve as the gateway through which information is analyzed and validated to be used by ONEV in the Ministry of Environment. It is through this mechanism that the collection and sharing of information, and its administration will be carried out. Capacity building and training will be provided to

NGOs, local partners and municipal level actors on how to collect and provide information to such a system so as to include downscaled data.

134. GEF financing will also support the development of the Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) (as mandated under the Decree Framework) to improve coordination and intersectoral collaboration and generate environmental data that will be collected, analyzed, and validated by COTIME. The UTES function in the following way: there are environmental units placed in other ministries and these play a consultative role vis-à-vis planning and programs, and data gathering. For instance, the UTES in the Public Works ministry will provide environmental considerations to projects being developed, and will bring back data on projects and possible environmental impacts back to the Ministry of Environment. Although the UTES have been part of the environmental planning, it has historically been challenging for the Ministry of Environment to consent to deploying these entities in other ministries. However, at this juncture, and as a follow-up to the NCSA the Ministry has agreed to use these mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination. The project will support this initiative by helping to establish terms of reference and protocols of the UTES. In terms of the organizational structure, the UTES will report back to the COTIME, who provides its data to ONEV, all within the Ministry of Environment, to both collect cross-sectoral information, to strengthen the ministry in of itself, and to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into other sectoral work.
135. The project will support the set up of the UTES and the COTIME with three objectives: (i) facilitating within the public administration, the coordination, participation, cooperation on environmental policies and norms, (ii) ensuring that environmental considerations are considered in the planning of interventions which impact the environment throughout the country and (iii) the collection, centralization and processing of environment related data.
136. The current CCCD project will facilitate the coordination of existing project environmental compliance units into COTIME. It will also build upon the work done in the MdE/UNDP PARC project on environmental assessments for filling gaps and helping to set up or strengthen UTES that will overview the whole investment portfolio of their institution.. This process of training for UTES members will also include technicians from the Ministry of Environment itself and the ones to integrate the institutions to be set up under its administrative supervision.



137. GEF financing will also support the operationalization of the UTES through recruitment plans and support for collaborative financial arrangements to establish these units. The project will also help ensure that there are mechanisms in place to promote the sustainability of associated costs past the project duration. So while the project will help take on the initial operational and organizational costs, the Ministry of Environment and the project partners will have to articulate in the protocols how they will provide ongoing support to these entities.

138. The specific activities under this output include:

- Engage relevant stakeholders through an Interministerial Commission Technical High Level (COTIME) to operationalize an environmental information system, and develop protocols for sharing data, methodologies, indicators (including gender-disaggregated indicators) and a financing plan
- Establish terms of reference and protocols of Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) (as mandated under the Decree Framework) to improve coordination and intersectoral collaboration and generate environmental data that will be collected, analyzed, and validated by COTIME

- Operationalize 9 UTES as described in the Decree Framework to integrate environmental considerations into the plans, and programs of interdepartmental projects.
139. *Output 2.2 seeks to make available Haiti's environmental information to users on an open basis, both in French and in Creole, thereby increasing accessibility to all segments of the population.* As noted in the NCSA, part of the challenge has been to disseminate environmental information at the local level, particularly when content is in French or in written form to illiterate populations. Given that a vast part of Haiti's environmental degradation is linked to household activity, it is necessary for there to be dissemination of environmental knowledge at the local level. Similarly, there is a lack of information available of household and local level behaviour and how people are taking part in environmental stewardship, or why they are or are not following certain laws and regulations. It is necessary to obtain this information from the local level in order to develop policies and enforcement activities that are applicable in the local context. The GEF alternative will consequently make environmental information available at the local level and support with the collection of data from decentralized entities. The activity under this output will seek to train technicians in ONEV to seek out, collect and collate environmental data so as to develop Haiti's environmental atlas for 2015. This exercise will increase ONEV's capacity to seek information on the ground, conduct ground-truthing, establish a baseline of environmental information and generate contacts with local level environmental custodians. The information collected will be accessible and in Creole.
140. One of the issues that arose during the project preparation phase is that due to the number of international projects and programming underway following the earthquake, it is sometimes difficult to remain aware of the various trainings and qualifications that civil servants have received, and which can assist in information gathering and analysis. For that reason, another activity under this output will include making an inventory of the trainings received by public servants, and to identify those trainings which can support with environmental information gathering and management. This will also prevent duplication in the content of the trainings, avoid the same personnel receiving similar training twice, and provide an accurate snapshot of the baseline.
141. Activities under this output include:
- Train agents within ONEV to collect and collate environmental data to develop the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
  - Produce the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
  - Develop an inventory of the trainings and qualifications received by various projects of existing personnel in environmental management so as to identify current capacity
142. Output 2.3 will provide training programs for parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector on environmental issues, the National Environmental Information System and the conventions. It will also provide a public awareness and sensitization campaign in Creole to inform people at the local level of cross-cutting issues and how local community action can be interlinked with broader sustainable development goals. The focus on parliamentarians, and the judiciary ensures that those in political positions with powers to develop policies and regulations to implement them are cognizant of the environmental considerations and broader MEA-related commitments. Similarly, sensitization of NGOs and the private sector will provide an opportunity to align some of the activities being conducted with impacts on the environment and increase

awareness on Haiti's role in implementing and reporting on the MEAs. 100 agents will also be trained to work at the municipal level so as to build linkages on environmental issues, collect environmental data and increase awareness of the Conventions. Interventions under this output will thus target a variety of audiences, with targeted messaging to address the lack of awareness of MEAs.

143. The activities under this output include:

- Design and deliver training programs for parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector on environmental issues, the National Environmental Information System and conventions
- Conduct an education campaign to the general public and civil society associations on environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages and awareness of the MEAs

**Table 3- Component 2**

Component 2	Outcome	Output	Activities
Generate, access and use of information and knowledge	2 Institutions and stakeholders have access to the skills and knowledge to conduct research, collect information and implement collective environmental actions.	2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	9. Engage relevant stakeholders through an Interministerial Technical High Level Committee (COTIME) to operationalize an environmental information system
			10. Establish terms of reference and protocols of Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) (as mandated under the Decree Framework) to improve coordination and intersectoral collaboration and generate environmental data that will be collected, analyzed, and validated by COTIME
			11. Operationalize 9 UTES as described in the Decree Framework to integrate environmental considerations into the plans, and programs of interdepartmental projects.



		2.2. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole	12. Train agents within ONEV to collect and collate environmental data to develop the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
			13. Produce the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
			14. Develop an inventory of the trainings and qualifications received by various projects of existing personnel in environmental management so as to identify current capacity
		2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed	15. Training programs for parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector on environmental issues, the National Environmental Information System and conventions will be developed and delivered
			16. Conduct an education campaign to the general public and civil society associations on environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages and awareness of the MEAs

### 3.4 INTERVENTION LOGIC AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS

144. The overall goal of the project is to reinforce the government capacity for decision-making according to national plans and priorities, with an emphasis put on forest and coastal zones regeneration, to ensure the appropriate implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
145. The logic prevailing in this project design is that a cross-cutting approach and synergies provide the best framework to ensure capacity-building for strengthened environmental governance. This project is based on the following key assumptions:
- That central government and authorities continue to support the implementation of MEAs, as embodied in the recently approved laws and policies, and can create conducive conditions for sustainable environmental governance, both at central and local levels.
  - That improved national environmental governance can be implemented by integrating and reconciling various Conventions' principles, criteria, and objectives. Haiti's commitment to the MEAs it has ratified serves as a strong incentive to develop strengthened national environmental governance.

- That ministries, agencies, and other relevant government authorities will avail themselves of key representatives for improved cross-cutting environmental governance, as well as commit to training and public awareness activities. Collaboration across sectors and among stakeholder representatives throughout the implementation process will provide validity, legitimacy, relevancy, and greater likelihood of sustainability of project outcomes.
- That ecosystems targeted by the project, namely water sources, riverbanks and coastal zones, are not completely depleted or degraded and the investments in these areas will follow best practices and relevant implementation of MEAs.
- That the political will exists to maintain the mechanisms and processes initiated by the project.

146. It is assumed that the appropriate legislation and decrees have passed and that there is the political will on the government meet the capacity gaps identified in the NCSA.

147. Specific assumptions per output include:

Outputs	Assumptions
1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools and methodologies are needed to advance in improved ICZM and water source protection</li> <li>- Coastal zones and water sources are not so degraded that they cannot recuperate from progressive planning and management</li> </ul>
1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political appetite and support for these institutions exists</li> <li>- Human, logistical and financial resources exist to absorb and maintain the investments made the project</li> </ul>
1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level	Alternative financing options exist and are conducive for generating sustainable financing in the Haitian context
2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in institutional networks</li> <li>- Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by the project</li> </ul>

2.2. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in these activities</li> <li>- Environmental information will be integrated into decision-making</li> </ul>
2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed	Communities and targeted stakeholders will be receptive to trainings and public awareness activities.

### 3.5 ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

**Table 5- GEF Alternative**

Output	Baseline	With GEF Financing
1.1 A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there are currently no methodological frameworks on the protection of water sources and riverbanks</li> <li>- A total of 31 key biodiversity areas (KBAs) have been identified in Haiti, 14 of which are marine or coastal; these are made up of mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and coastal wetlands. While proposed projects by UNEP &amp; UNDP are proposed to tackle ICZM, there are yet to be tools including standards, handbooks and training to support ICZM as an inter-sectoral framework as part of those projects.</li> <li>- UNDP is implementing a project on the protection of watersheds in the Three Bays area, Iles Cayemites, Baraderes Peninsula, Massif La Selle Biosphere Reserve, Anse a Pitre and Marigot protected areas) but not working specifically on norms around protecting water sources.</li> <li>- The current institutional set-up is characterized by overlaps and lack of clarity in terms of mandates, missions and operational means to deal with coastal planning, protection and disaster management. This situation is further exacerbated by insufficient institutional coordination between line ministries and key autonomous institutions concerned with coastal management, environmental protection and disaster management. Such a situation impedes anticipatory, smooth and effective management of emerging coastal hazards in Haiti.</li> <li>- in the absence of GEF support, coastal development policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two sets of methodologies and practical tools for priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country. (1) will be on protecting water sources and riverbanks. With GEF financing, there will be guidelines, norms and procedures established on the protection of sources and riverbanks. GEF financing will also help facilitate agreement on the perimeters around vulnerable areas, a reforestation plan with native species around vulnerable sources, as well as municipal management guiding tools. These will be developed through participatory methods and through inter-sectoral participation</li> <li>(2) GEF financing will support the development of methodological tools on ICZM. This will include the development of directives, standards and handbooks for use by central and decentralized administrations. This will also include inter-sectoral consultations and coordination and</li> </ul>

	<p>would continue to favour short-term reactive responses to emerging hazards and would fail to properly integrate the risks associated with increasing climate variability. Coastal ecosystems in Haiti are experiencing growing levels of stress due to demographic development, traditional resource use for subsistence farming and household energy usage, farmers' limited financial resources and difficult access to credits, inappropriate agricultural practices, and due to the absence of a cohesive, inter-departmental government approach to management and development of resources within the coastal zone.</p> <p>- There is an increase in the drying up of springs, streams due to decreased canopy and forest and land cover allowing infiltration of catchments and water sources. Water quality has also been caused by polluting practices in discharge areas. There are no established perimeters protecting water sources.</p> <p>- There is costly infrastructure maintenance around water sources and riverbanks due to frequent damage caused by flash floods and human behaviour</p> <p>- the National Direction of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) has executed the project "National Inventory to set-up a geo-referenced baseline of the drinking water and sanitation Sector." The project has three objectives: 1) develop the geospatial database of the National Observatory of Drinking Water and Sanitation; 2) identify all existing sources of water and conduct an inventory of the available resources, install pluviometrical stations; 3) set up a national action plan for the drinking water and sanitation sector. However the project requires capacity support and enforcement.</p>	<p>support to the Conservatoire du Littoral which will be in its first phase of development.</p>
<p>1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies</p>	<p>- The Ministry of Environment is responsible for promotion of sustainable energy and environmental protection. It faces continual budgetary shortage constraints. Haiti's environmental law is quite new and few of the actors and stakeholders who would enforce it are well versed in the law itself, and what role they should be playing. The environment has however been declared a priority by the President and this creates a conducive environment to implement actions to protect it.</p> <p>- There are numerous challenges between the Ministry of Environment and other ministries which prevents from broader take up of Environment's agenda, and success of initiatives. There are mandate issues, lack of collaboration and cross-sectoral bodies; competition for budgetary resources and challenges in enforcement.</p>	<p>- GEF financing will help establish the protocols, structure and mandate of the Table Sectorielle Environnement to have improved environmental planning which promotes coordination, participation, cooperation, and the centralization of planning purposes so that interventions which impact the environment are not carried ad-hoc throughout the country. The Table Sectorielle's protocols will be established in a participatory</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparations for international MEA-related meetings happen ad-hoc. There is poor coordination of delegations and delegates which prevent the development and clear articulation of Haitian positions on environmental issues.</li> <li>- The ministry has a lack of qualified staff and training, particularly in the areas of collection of information, dissemination and enforcement, and has been unable to connect with the public in a significant way. As a result, the severe degradation of the environment is still of ongoing concern.</li> <li>- Project in the baseline scenario that has focused on capacity building of the Ministry, such as the PRIGE, have been unable to enhance the institution's capacity, in large part due to mismanagement, inefficiencies, lack of financial resources and a lack of coordination with partners and lack of clarity of mandates.</li> <li>- The Table Sectorielle Environnement has been established by the Ministry of Planning as an inter-institutional body however it is not optimized in connecting with other ministries and sectoral interests. Currently it is only used for liaising with donors rather than garnering and sharing information in a meaningful way.</li> <li>- There is currently no body responsible for cross-cutting MEA implementation.</li> <li>- The Conservatoire du Littoral has been established to protect the coastlines by the Decree Framework, but is not yet in operation. There are some general guidelines in legal texts on the function of this body, but not on the apparatus itself, its role in enforcement and how it will link with the work of other ministries and agencies.</li> <li>- Baseline enforcement capabilities: There currently exists a unit within the Ministry of Environment which is dedicated to enforcement. It is staffed by 96 persons of which only 17 have completed the cycle of 12 years of schooling.</li> </ul>	<p>process to facilitate the maintenance of long-term commitment from partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF financing will also support the development of a roadmap through the Table Sectorielle Environnement on the implementation of the MEAs, with agreement from high level officials and key stakeholders.</li> <li>- GEF financing will support the Table Sectorielle's role in becoming a space through which Haiti's positions on MEA-related issues, and preparations for MEA-related meetings can be articulated and organized. This will help the country to better organize and prepare its delegations and ensure that various players are working in coordination with one another at the international level to advance positions in the interest of the country.</li> <li>- GEF financing will also support improved enforcement capacities. The project will support the baseline with enforcement management, surveillance, monitoring and response. Inspection equipment and the participation of various stakeholders will also be supported by GEF financing. Enforcement options will be explored so as to opt for alternatives that are the most conducive in the current context (e.g. poverty, use of house fuelwood...).</li> </ul>
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		<p>- GEF financing will help kick start the Conservatoire du Littoral. GEF financing will support the operational strategy and priority intervention plan over the next five years along with establishment of the secretariat's structures, recruitment and training of key personnel, and the formation of relevant committees. GEF financing will support the initialization of long-term structures that can support the protection and monitoring of the coastlines. The elaboration of these structures will involve a sustainability plan to ensure support by various government entities beyond the project duration.</p>
1.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government	<p>- A large part of the Ministry of Environment's budget and activities come from international cooperation (aid &amp; projects) which indicate a great deal of dependence and vulnerability on foreign aid and on short-term projects. Moreover there is great competition for government resources (particularly in the context of rehabilitation in the aftermath of the earthquake).</p> <p>- Article 77-79 of the Decree Framework have established a Fund for Environmental Rehabilitation (FREH). This fund has not yet started its operations. A firm has been hired by the Ministry of Environment to initialize its operations.</p> <p>- New financing streams have not been identified and opportunities between public-private partnerships have not been fully explored for long term environmental management.</p>	<p>- GEF financing will commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives.</p> <p>- GEF financing will support the development of a financing plan for environmental actions, including an exploration of public-private partnerships, and opportunities for innovative financing such as carbon, CDM, microfinance and other fiscal instruments.</p>
2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through	<p>- Haiti does not have an integrated environmental information system.</p> <p>- There is no technical committee that oversees the sharing of cross-cutting environmental information. There is a technical</p>	<p>- GEF financing will support the operationalization of an Environmental Information System (EIS) which will collect cross-cutting environmental information</p>

<p>institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)</p>	<p>committee that shares information but only on climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NBSAP has identified the need for a biodiversity information system and the Haitian Botanical Association has acknowledged support for such a biodiversity information system, however this has not been established. The only ongoing information systems are on hydrometeorological data.</li> <li>- The NCSA has identified the lack of centralized environmental information, and the collection, sharing and collection of such information as an impediment to MEA implementation.</li> <li>- The UTES have been declared in the Decree, however, these are not yet functional. Initial challenges included getting buy-in from the Ministry of Environment to deploy some of its staff into other Ministries, not having clear protocols on how these would function (who would the UTES report to, where their office space would be), and taking on the start-up costs of having the units deployed.</li> </ul>	<p>from a variety of stakeholders. This mechanism will strengthen the baseline information available, enhance usability and sharing of knowledge and information and allow the country to report on its level of MEA implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF financing will help establish a High Level Interministerial Technical Commission to oversee the development of the information system.</li> <li>- The project will support the establishment of norms, rules, procedures and protocols to be applied by intersectoral partners in collecting, generating, using and accessing environmental information.</li> <li>- GEF financing will support the generation of knowledge and application of knowledge through supporting the consolidation and generation of information.</li> <li>- GEF financing will support developing the governing protocols of the UTES and deployment of these within other departments and ministries so as to integrate environmental considerations within other areas of work. These agents will increase cross-sector coordination, include environmental considerations within other ministerial work, and collect relevant information for the Ministry of Environment.</li> </ul>
<p>2.2. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental information is not widespread in Creole making it difficult to reach rural communities and those not well versed in French. There is also a high illiteracy rate (approximately 49 %), which makes it difficult for certain segments of the population to access environmental information as much may be in written form.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF financing will support the training of ONEV staff that will collect environmental information from the field, liaise with local communities and provide ground-truthing.</li> </ul>

French and Creole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is not the current capacity to gather information from the field that will help provide data on the state of the environment.</li> <li>- Disparate information on state actors' capacity to collect information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF financing will also support the development of an environmental atlas so as to apply the knowledge gleaned through trainings and to strengthen baseline environmental information and establish a newer snapshot of the state of the environment and implementation of the MEAs.</li> </ul>
2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GEF financing will support training programs of parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs on the MEAs and the national environmental system. This will help better inform various sectors of the role they can play in fulfilling the MEAs as per their activities.</li> <li>- GEF financing will also support local level awareness activities to help inform people at the municipal level. ONEV staff will work through municipal entities to raise awareness of the MEAs and how their local activities are linked to broader sustainable development goals.</li> </ul>

### 3.6 RISK ANALYSIS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

148. A summary of potential risks, the potential consequences of such risks and management measures to mitigate the risks is presented in table 7 below.

**Table 6- Risk Log**

Description of risk	Risk category	Potential consequence	Level	Management response and mitigation measures
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Description of risk	Risk category	Potential consequence	Level	Management response and mitigation measures
Lack of political will to support project	Political	Project failure and/or limited sustainability	Medium	This project has been identified as a priority and there are expectations for proper environmental governance in Haiti, both from central and local authorities. However, it will be important to modify the prevailing perception within government that environment should always take a back seat to more important issues, such as the poverty reduction and health care. Haiti's government recognizes that global environmental benefits are an underlying asset of national priorities. The project will address this through public awareness activities carried out under Output 2.3 which include the training of politicians, policy-makers and local-level actors. These activities will include linkages between environmental protection and livelihoods.
Potential resistance, and lack of coordination from institutions that prevents implementation of required political reforms	Political, legal, administrative	Project failure and/or limited sustainability	High	There is limited sharing of information or collaboration among ministries and agencies in Haiti and a great deal of competition over resources. This is particularly evident in the environment sector due to the relatively little understanding of the linkages between environmental protection and the development sectors. The consultations undertaken to develop the project and the involvement of diversified stakeholders will minimize this risk. Structures will also be established (Table Sectorielle, COTIME, UTES) as part of project activities which will enhance collaboration and coordination. Procedures, mandates, and protocols will be established through participatory processes to enhance coordination. Clear project management arrangements, participatory and transparent project implementation will mitigate against this risk. A coordination mechanism will be created to bring together all stakeholders at central and local level.

Description of risk	Risk category	Potential consequence	Level	Management response and mitigation measures
Political instability	Political	Project implementation delays	Medium-High	There is a risk that due to ongoing political instability, the project could experience delays. The project will carefully monitor the political situation and will ensure that the capacity for delivering the project is built at multiple levels in order to avoid delays. Should the need arise, direct execution of some project elements by UNEP may be explored in discussions with relevant government stakeholders
Limited capacity to effectively tackle all project components	Operational	Inadequate attention paid to components lacking required human resource expertise	Medium	Establishing a robust multi-disciplinary project implementation team supported with additional training if necessary will help mitigate against this risk. Targeted capacity building will be delivered at central and local level when project starts.
Extreme weather events	Environmental	Disruption of project activities	Medium	Haiti is subject to extreme weather events and as the 2010 earthquake reminded it, projects can be disrupted by such events. In such a case, coordination will be undertaken with partners in order to ensure the response is effective and relief interventions are in line with project's outcomes.
Inadequate sensitization of relevant authorities to undertake required policy reforms or development	Strategic	Limited project impact	Low	Project activities have been designed to identify pressing needs and how best to impact them. Given the low level of capacity within the Ministry of Environment and lack of coordination among partners, investments and technical capacity building of the Ministry itself will positively impact the functions of the state.

Description of risk	Risk category	Potential consequence	Level	Management response and mitigation measures
Risk of corruption	Administrative	Disruption of project activities	Medium	<p>Corruption is identified as a medium risk in project implementation. Project implementation design will include an approach to manage risk of corruption; alliances will be sought with lead anti-corruption agencies. The project will also seek guidelines on anti-corruption measures from the Supreme Audit Institution to ensure that the project is well aligned with national initiatives to promote accountability and decrease corruption. Persons implementing activities will be assured a regular and consistent salary. This will be taken account in all phases of project implementation. Furthermore, other strategies to avoid corruption will be adopted, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-location of government and project premises where possible to enable constant contact and oversight.</li> <li>- Project jointly designed with GoH and government capacity building budgets are integrated into the project.</li> </ul> <p>UNEP staff time will focus on support and relationship management to ensure counterparts deliver on obligations. UNEP will also participate actively in Government led planning and coordination mechanisms</p>

### 3.7 CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND PLANS

149. The project has been designed to adhere to national plans and priorities and support current institutions. In particular, the project has been designed to fulfill the environmental structures identified in the Decree Framework and the Organic Law. By establishing the Conservatoire du Littoral, supporting the strengthening of the environment ministry, and enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration through the UTES & COTIME, the project is directly adhering to Articles 15, 21, 22, 23, 24 of the Decree Framework.
150. The Project is also well aligned with the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), one of whose priority is institutional rebuilding. By strengthening the ministry of environment, clarifying roles and responsibilities and establishing the protocols and procedures for joint mechanisms, the project is reinforcing institutional strengthening.
151. President Martelly has identified the environment as a priority focus. As such, recent legislation has increased the demarcations of protected areas and focus on protecting

ecosystems. This project through increasing enforcement capacity within the Ministry of Environment, and capacitating the Ministry at large, is reinforcing this area of national priority.

152. This project is formulated as a direct implementation mechanism for Haiti's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA). The NCSA identified twelve priority capacity developing needs at the systemic and institutional level for implementation of the Rio Conventions. The project arises from a thorough country-driven process and resonates with key national and sector strategies, such as:

- *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)*- The NBSAP was never completed due to the suspension of World Bank operations in Haiti as a result of the elections of May 2000. The NBSAP profile prepared prior to the suspension articulates a vision that links the future of the Haitian nation with the way local population plans to use the diversity of biological resources. This future, as identified in the NBSAP profile, to become sustainable, needs to integrate a management approach that reconciles Haitian people with their environment and satisfies their present needs without compromising the well-being of the future generations. The NBSAP profile has retained five specific objectives: 1) to promote education awareness among the public and decision-makers on biodiversity issues, in order to increase their understanding on the interest to conserve Haitian biodiversity and recognize its contribution in the process of sustainable development; 2) to undertake immediate measures to stop biodiversity erosion in natural areas and ecosystems of Haiti; 3) to conserve biodiversity resources of the country; 4) to develop and implement ecological management approaches to preserve and use biodiversity on a sustainable manner; and 5) to implement institutional, legal and fiscal measures in support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity (UNCBD). The National Biodiversity strategy guidelines also refer to decentralization and encourage to "Promote a decentralizing approach to manage biodiversity by strengthening the Haitian civil society and territorial collectivities while building their capacities to take appropriate actions to conserve biological diversity and to facilitate sustainable use of biodiversity components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources" (UNCBD). The proposed project is in line with the objectives of the NBSAP profile. It seeks to promote awareness campaigns for those who are not in schools or that are illiterate; promote environmental management and governance and implement changes at the institutional level which will protect natural resources. By focusing on local actions through municipal actors (mairies), the project supports the NBSAP's profile to encourage the population to be empowered in managing their environment.
- *National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)*- Haiti's NAPA identifies climate related hazards (flooding, saltwater intrusion, changes in river morphology, drought and low flows, intense rainfall and cyclones) and the main human vulnerabilities and livelihood impacts (reduced agricultural production, water shortage or groundwater depletion, flooding, food security, water pollution, loss or degradation of land). Improved management in the department of l'Artibonite is one of the priority adaptation projects. The proposed project is in line with Haiti's NAPA by addressing natural resource issues at the institutional level and by developing environmental actions for the local level which will combat negative climate change impacts. By including NR management in all ministries, the proposed project will reinforce beneficial institutional decision-making in the face of climate change.
- *National Communications on Climate Change*- The evaluation of the process of developing the national communications revealed that there is a lack of training in the climate change sector and that future focus has to be on the public sector and particularly on policy-makers. The proposed project is geared towards this very objective (Component 1). The enabling activity for developing national

communications also revealed that there is a lack of systematic data on climate change and that other ministries (tourism, finance, economy, and industrial sector) should be engaged in activities related to climate change. The proposed project will target gaps in data (Component 2) and include other ministries in environmental governance (Component 1).

- *National Action Plan (NAP)*- The NAP has led to many achievements in Haiti. However, the NCSA identified several capacity building needs which remain. These include: the identification of areas at risk of imminent or possible degradation; the identification and analysis of the impacts of land degradation; the mapping of degraded areas; the integration of issues related to land degradation in policies, laws and programs in place; the mobilization of government and public awareness; the elaboration of NAPs themselves. The proposed project addresses many of these needs. Component 2's focus on data collection, information generation and centralizing of knowledge will be particularly useful in identifying areas of risk and mapping of degraded areas. Component 1's focus on institutional changes will ensure that issues related to land degradation are integrated into policies, laws and programs and shared with the public at large.

### 3.8 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROJECT

153. The Constitution of Haiti defines equal rights of citizenship for both sexes. Typically, men and women have differing roles within Haitian society, which is particularly the case in rural settings where men are perceived as the heads of family. Many women are in non-marriage unions which prevent them from inheriting land or claim ownership to property that may have been acquired jointly. There are no legal discriminations against women owning land, yet given their level of poverty, it is challenging for women to do so with only 10% of women owning their own farms.<sup>67</sup> Many female agricultural workers are also not paid for their labour which is perceived as merely supplementing that performed by the male head of the family. More than half of all Haitians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women providing most of the labor for subsistence agriculture.
154. The challenges of agricultural production in key sectors, including livestock, fisheries and food, are vast, and with environmental degradation threatening livelihoods women are experiencing further vulnerabilities. In Haiti, severe environmental degradation, coupled with the earthquake and other natural disasters, can cause conflict over scarce resources, which leave women susceptible to gender-based violence. In a shadow report produced by women's group as a response to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), women's organizations and leading feminists argued that there has been no clear or quantifiable assessment for gender impacts of environmental degradation, and no clear metrics for the inclusion of women within rehabilitation and environmental activities.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> 2008 Committee Against the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (2008)

<sup>68</sup> The Haiti Gender Shadow Report: Ensuring Haitian Women's Participation and Leadership in all Stages of National Relief and Reconstruction: A Coalition Gender Shadow Report of the 2010 Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Online at: <http://www.genderaction.org/publications/2010/gsr.pdf> accessed June 2014.

155. Haiti has suffered from Gender-based violence (GBV), which is exacerbated by poverty, lack of police protection, security and a lack of awareness of gender issues. Violence and exploitation of women worsened in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, during which many women and girls were displaced, or lost their families. According to the UN and other human rights organizations, Haitian women in displaced persons camps are particularly at risk, but many women and girls throughout the country remain vulnerable.<sup>69</sup> The earthquake also led to the death of many prominent feminists which has stalled the progress toward widespread gender equality. As a result, women face vulnerability in the Haitian context. Overall, Haitian women face high levels of violence, and unemployment and are represented by the low numbers in positions of political leadership.<sup>70</sup>

156. While the government enacted a Ministry for the Status of Women in 1994 to address gender issues, this entity has been plagued by political instabilities. The proposed project takes note of such vulnerability and recognizes that women are further disadvantaged in the face environmental deterioration. The proposed project will integrate gender considerations in the following ways:

- The Environmental Informations System will seek to gather gender disaggregated data so as to obtain quantifiable metrics on the interrelationships between women and the environment (Output 3.1)
- Public awareness campaigns will both target women and include gender dimensions into awareness materials (output 3.2)
- The cross-cutting methodological frameworks (Output 1.1) will integrate gender considerations
- The project will ensure inclusion and participation of women's organizations so as to ensure that women's relations to environmental management and stewardship are included in the information gathered

### 3.9 SUSTAINABILITY

157. The project's fundamental approach to sustainability is to create incentives for continued development and application of the capacities developed by the project. The project's exit strategy is dependent on the continuation of particular commitments and activities without the need of long-term international financing. These include:

- High-level political commitment to sustainable development;
- On-going commitment and accountability for inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration in decision-making and planning processes;
- Cost-effective and well-functioning coordination structures for implementing the action plan;
- Regular trainings for civil servants at the national and local level using curricula on public administration for global environmental management
- Full engagement of all key stakeholders, in particular non-state actors;

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<sup>69</sup> <http://www.ssrc.org/features/pages/haiti-now-and-next/1338/1428/>

<sup>70</sup> [http://www.wikigender.org/index.php/Gender\\_Equality\\_in\\_Haiti](http://www.wikigender.org/index.php/Gender_Equality_in_Haiti)

- On-going raising of public awareness on linkages of the global environment to national socio-economic development priorities; and
  - Increasing the ownership of project benefits.
158. The level of expertise regarding sustainable management in Haiti remains low. Information that is available to decision-makers on international agreements implementation, the level of political will and accountability of decision-makers in implementing Conventions' obligations remain inadequate. This is in part due to an insufficiency of understanding the importance and value of global environmental benefits to national socio-economic development priorities. Additionally, there is no integrated approach for planning national socio-economic development within the framework of the MEAs. As a result, Haiti development planning remains disorganized in relation to environmental concerns.
159. High-level political commitment is critical to the sustainability of project outcomes, specifically to reinforce the legitimacy of the agreed frameworks and their implementation by central and regional government authorities. Together with the existing governance structures and mechanisms, project implementation arrangements set out to institutionalize the capacities developed under the project will ensure sustainability.
160. The project will target sustainability by:
- creating the inter-ministerial structures that are needed for active coordination, in a participatory manner so as to include stakeholders in the fashioning of structures involved with environmental governance (Outcome 1: Table Sectorielle, Conservatoire du Littoral; Outcome 2: the National Environmental Information System; Committee on Interministerial Information exchange)
  - providing the training and architecture for information gathering and dissemination which can be further built on and developed. By piloting the Haiti Atlas through the project, the basic infrastructure for information and data will be put into place.
  - Establishing mechanisms for sustainable financing beyond the duration of the project.
  - Learning from the lessons learned of past projects
161. Another approach to ensuring sustainability is to ensure that the developed frameworks are in line with multilateral environmental agreements and international sustainable development goals, such as the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The legitimacy of these goals at the national level can only come about with a strong alignment with national socio-economic development priorities. The project would reconcile the Conventions with national socio-economic priorities through a clear vision, goals, and objectives.
162. On-going training will be critical to the success and sustainability of both government and other social actors responsible for the implementation of the MEAs. To this end, the project will build on the best practices and lessons learned to formulate a robust training programme for government staff and selected non-state actors.
163. The sustainability of the project will also depend to a large extent on the willingness of stakeholders to maintain project mechanisms and results beyond the project duration, including the political will towards the implementation of the cross-sectoral strategies proposed by the project. Sustainability will also depend on the

learning mechanisms and the extent to which they are maintained throughout the project duration and beyond it.

164. The project will create lasting capacity among institutions and individuals in charge of development planning, which will outlast the duration of the funding. Developed frameworks are expected to be integrated into the regular functioning of the government, according to current plans, and will therefore last beyond the duration of the project. All tools and methods will be made available to institutions so that learning can be further replicated, and knowledge, know-how and guidelines remain in the various administrations after the project closes.
165. Obviously building capacity building in fragile states that are prone to political upheaval is a long-term and iterative process, which will need to be adaptive to changing political circumstances. What this project can accomplish in the given timeframe is to establish and operationalize the mechanisms (see previous paragraphs), which can then adapt to changes in the long-run. By supporting stakeholders to establish the processes for dialogue and coordination and by producing guidelines and methodologies, the project can provide the basic roadmaps which government entities can then adapt to changing circumstances. It is the process of developing these that are the most important as they will require participation, engagement, information and resource-sharing among various stakeholders. Moreover, by having UNEP present on the ground during the implementation, stakeholders can seek support, hands-on guidance for implementation, which will be a major resource.

### **3.9 REPLICATION**

166. The project is designed with the idea that aspects can be replicated and built upon. For instance, methodological frameworks, norms, guidelines, procedures (Output 1.1) can be replicated in other areas. Similarly, the establishment of a technical infrastructure to collect information (Output 3.1) and a technical committee dedicated to cross-cutting issues (2.1) can be replicated in other areas related to development, and can be replicated to collect information in the future. Taking a measured approach to test best practices, and lessons learned will be used to adaptively manage the replication of activities to ensure that they remain relevant, valid and legitimate. The current capacity development baseline will be raised to better enable Haiti to replicate project activities and outputs. Lessons will be learned to determine the cost-effectiveness of capacity development activities, thereby allowing for them to be modified appropriately for subsequent replication.
167. A series of public awareness dialogues with stakeholders is central to ensuring that lessons are really learned, and that the country as a whole moves forward with incremental improvements on meeting MEA obligations within the framework of national socio-economic development. As central authorities understand more of the critical linkages between the global environment and local solutions, they will be able to take more informed decisions on environmental governance and development planning.
168. Progress evaluation reports will be used to inform the proper implementation of project activities and milestones. The key enabling conditions to ensuring project replication is that the institutional coordination mechanisms are put in place and sufficiently capacitated. As part of the development and negotiation on



institutional modalities to implement the MEAs, and based on the experiences, best practices, and other lessons learned, the project will decide on the best way to institutionalize and replicate the project's implementation arrangements.

### **3.10 PUBLIC AWARENESS, COMMUNICATIONS AND MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY**

169. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming are built into the project design. The NCSA highlighted that the lack of public awareness is a significant impediment to cross-cutting MEA implementation. Haiti's natural environment is continually under stress from human behavior and until information can be mainstreamed into other communications at the local level, it will be difficult to achieve the kind of environmental protections and rehabilitation the government seeks. For that reason, this project prioritizes communication and public awareness and will seek to promote an improved understanding of the linkages between MEAs, people's local realities and behavior, and environmental sustainability. All awareness activities will also have to take livelihood considerations into account, and provide clear linkages between environmental protection, and positive impacts on peoples' livelihoods. Public awareness activities should also highlight the laws and enforcement in place to govern people's behavior. This will be carried out by activities under Output 3.2 (Conduct an education campaign to the general public on environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages and awareness of the MEAs).

170. Public awareness and communications will not just be focused at the broader public. There will also be targeted training programs for parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector. This will ensure that the lawmakers guiding legal and policy development are informed on environmental considerations. Similarly, this will support other sectors of society to identify the interlinkages between their work, environmental sustainability and broader international commitments (Output 3.2).

171. A significant piece of the communication strategy will be to translate relevant materials and information into Creole to attain a greater audience. Consequently activities under Output 2.3 will increase greater access to information in Creole.

### **3.11 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**

172. The project does not trigger any serious environmental and social implications. There are no infrastructure or physical works planned and most of the interventions are at the policy level. The establishment of offices and information systems will occur within existing infrastructure and will not require and changes in land use planning. The movement and displacement of peoples are not anticipated. If anything, the project will enhance positive environmental externalities through:

- inclusion of local level stakeholders whom may be left out of national policies and programming
- planning the protection of vulnerable ecosystems such as coastlines, water sources and riverbanks;
- provide enforcement training so as to meet environmental regulation and prevent further degradation
- capture baseline environmental information so as to have a snapshot of the state of the environment and develop policies and interventions which address gaps
- ensure ongoing livelihoods related to marine resources by protecting coastal ecosystems

For further information, please refer to Annex 13 for the Environmental and Social Safeguards checklist.

### **SECTION 3: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION**

166. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with UNEP, which is the implementing agency. However, it is suggested to adopt a relatively flexible approach in order to allow joint participation of these two entities in the project management and to accommodate possible changes according to new priorities which may emerge during the Project, and to ensure successful project implementation.

167. As executing agency, the MDE will appoint a National Director for the Project (the Director of ONEV). Running the project day-to-day will be carried out by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) constituted by the National Director, National Technical Advisor (Conseiller Technique Principal), a National Project Manager, a Technical Assistant and an Administrative and Financial Assistant recruited for the duration of the project.

During the project implementation, the Project Director, supported by the PCU, will ensure the participation of other institutions in promoting the establishment of mechanisms for consultation and dialogue.

A National Steering Committee that will involve other departments and institutions of civil society will be created to ensure national ownership and the smooth running of the Project. This committee will be both an orientation structure and consultation space for the project. It will be composed by one representative from each of the following institutions: MDE, UNEP, CIAT, MICT, MSTP, MTPTC MARNDR. MSPP, Forum du Centre National de l'Information Geo-Spatiale (CNIGS), SEMANAH, and civil society organizations. The steering committee will have at least two meetings a year and will have two main functions (1) Orientation of the project and (2) Monitoring of the project. The Steering Committee will be chaired by MDE.

In regards to the monitoring of the project, The National Steering Committee will ensure that key decisions are made in accordance with established rules and procedures and in the spirit of the project.

Monitoring of the Project will be in accordance with procedures established by the GEF to oversee projects and current standards of MDE and UNEP. The development of different qualitative and financial reports informing on the progress of project activities shall comply with the procedures established by these institutions.

#### **Implementing and Executing Agencies**

173. UNEP will be the Implementing Agency (IA) for this proposed project and will be responsible for overseeing and monitoring the project implementation process as per its rules and procedures, including technical back stopping. It will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment (MDE) through the Observatoire national de l'environnement et de la vulnérabilité (ONEV), who acts as the Executing Agency for the project. The Executing Agency will be responsible for the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, day to day management and coordination of project activities and inputs, as well as for the reporting on achievement of project objectives. The Executing Agency will be responsible for entering into agreements with other partners, as well as for ensuring that co-financing contributions from the Government of Haiti and external sources materialize as planned. To facilitate the liaison between both agencies in the implementation of the project, a national technical advisor will be a part of the Project Coordination Unit.

## National Project

The Director of the ONEV will serve as the National Project Director (NPD). The NPD will ensure a continued cohesion between the project and the mandate of the MDE and provide additional linkages and interactions with high level policy components within the Government. He/she will follow up on, supervise and coordinate the contributions of the Government of Haiti. In addition, the NPD will approve the work plan and the budget, receive progress reports, approve the terms of reference of various studies and consultations, and participate in the process of recruiting consultants in accordance with the terms and procedures of the MDE and UNEP. In the fulfillment of his/her responsibilities, the NPD will be supported by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

## Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)

Project execution will be ensured by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) comprised of a Technical Project Advisor, Project Manager, a Technical Assistant and a financial and administrative assistant. The PCU is a joint MDE-UNEP project structure responsible for ensuring the proper management of the project and the monitoring of the project activities. The PCU is also known to seek complementarities and develop synergies with the various stakeholders related the project.

National Technical Adviser (CTP)

The work of the Technical Adviser will consist in the accompaniment, monitoring and support of the management of all technical, administrative and financial activities of the project. The CTP ensures the technical soundness of the project deliverables. He/She is the liaison between the implementing agency and the executing agency the technical and administrative records.

## Project Manager (PM)

174. The project will hire a full time Project Manager (PM) who will lead and direct the PCU. The PM will bring in administrative experience and technical expertise in at least one of the disciplines relevant to the project and will be responsible for the day to day execution and management including the financial management of the project and the preparation of all due reports. He/she will be provided with administrative/logistical support staff assistance. The PM will carry out all of the above functions under the direct supervision of the NPD. In addition, the PM will report to the UNEP Task Manager on progress and challenges during execution.

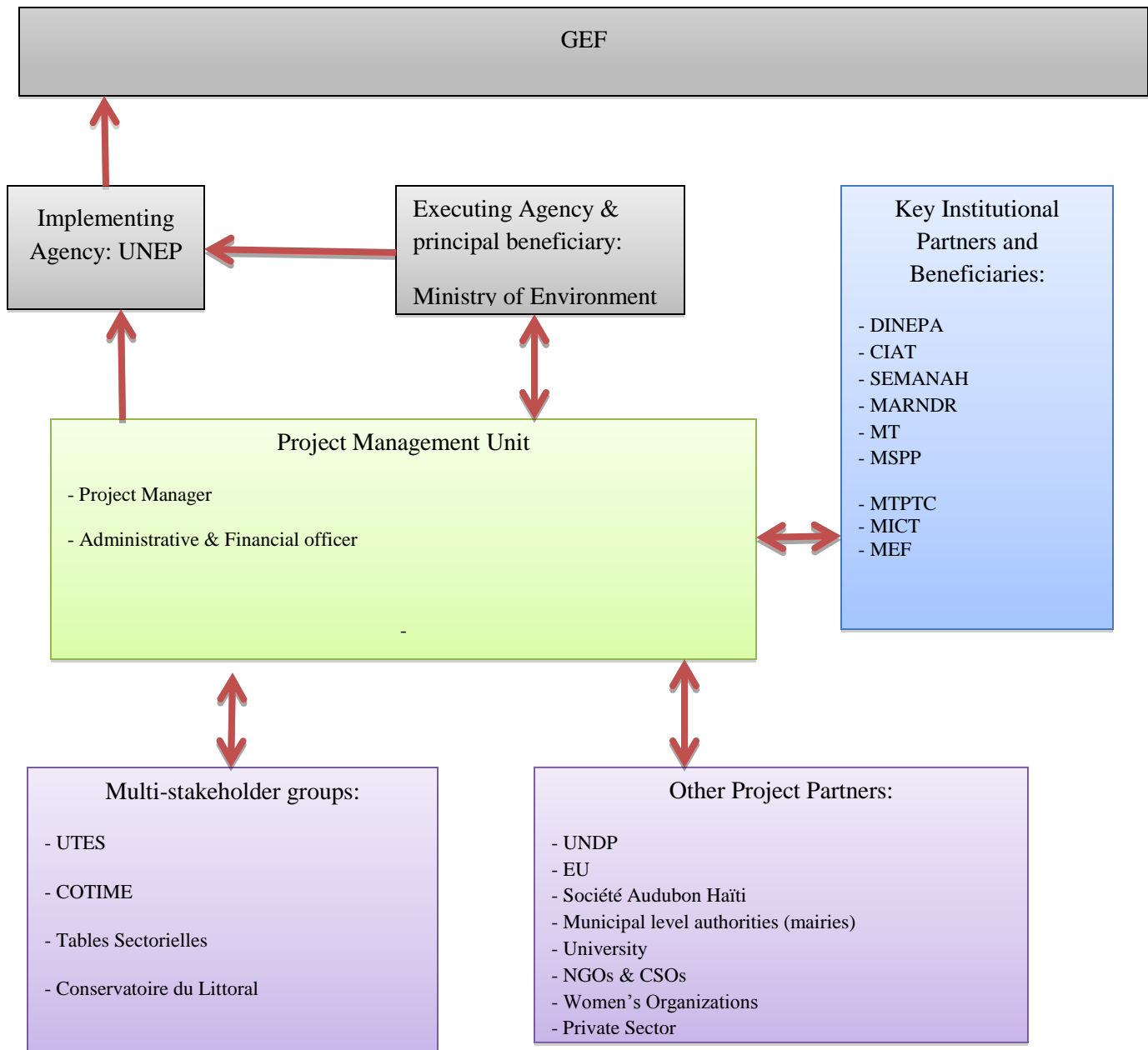
## Project Steering Committee (PSC)

175. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be appointed at the beginning of the project and will be chaired by the MDE. The PSC will play an oversight role, and provide support, policy guidance and supervision for the project. Specifically, it will consider, approve and validate the project's annual work plans, budgets and procurement plans, as well as all progress, monitoring, evaluation and final reports. It should be multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder in its composition to include members with disciplinary expertise required by the project and representatives of NGO, CBO, the private sector, and government institutions and Ministries' departments to include disciplines as Environment, Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Works,

Finance, Economic Planning and Industrial Development Tourism, and representatives from the regional authorities. UNEP will be a full-fledged member of the PSC.

176. The expected contribution of the PSC members is to facilitate the implementation of the project activities in their respective agencies as appropriate, and ensure that activities are implemented in a timely manner and facilitate the integration of project inspired activities into existing programmes and practices. The PSC will meet at least once annually and will be expected to review implementation progress and to address any challenges or major changes in implementation plans.
177. Both the PD and the NPM will be members of the PSC with the latter serving as its chair, while the PD will serve as its secretary. The PSC will have the authority to establish subcommittees or Task Teams in order to provide sectoral or thematic guidance to project implementation. Task teams will comprise relevant PSC members as well as technical advisors or consultants recruited through the project.
178. During the project implementation, the Executing Agency (MDE) will enter on behalf of the project into agreements with other relevant ministries in order to delegate the delivery of sector specific activities, and to ensure the integration of project activities into the program of work of different ministries. However, the MDE will remain responsible for the use of resources, and for the application of adequate social and environmental safeguards, including the application of environmental impact assessment requirements.

**Figure 2: Project Management Structure – Reporting Relationships**



## SECTION 4: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

179. Indicative stakeholder participation per project output is provided below.

**Table 7: Stakeholder Participation in Project Activities**

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

Output	Stakeholders	Role & Responsibilities
1.1 A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Environment (MDE)</li> <li>- National Directorate of Drinkingwater and Sanitation (DINEPA)</li> <li>- Interministerial Committee for Territorial Development (CIAT)</li> <li>- Haiti's Maritime &amp; Navigation Services (SEMANAH)</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)</li> <li>- Ministry of Tourism (MT)</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Health &amp; Population (MSPP)</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC)</li> <li>- Ministry of the Interior &amp; of the Territories (MICT)</li> <li>- Ministry of the Econo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide input into the consultations and development of the methodologies and tools for water source protection and integrated coastal zone management.</li> <li>- Support the use and application of the tools and methodologies.</li> <li>- Bring forth sector-based interests and considerations.</li> </ul>

	(MEF) - UNEP - UNDP - EU - Société Audubon Haïti - Municipal level authorities (mairies) - Private Sector	
1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	- National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) - Interministerial Committee for Territorial Development (CIAT) - Haiti's Maritime & Navigation Services (SEMANAH) - Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) - Ministry of Tourism (MT) - Ministry of Public Health & Population (MSPP) - Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC) - Ministry of the Interior & of the Territories (MICT) - Ministry of the Economy (MEF) - UNEP - UNDP - EU	- Participate actively in the Table Sectorielle and support the Ministry of Environment in facilitating coordination mechanisms.  - Identify how environmental laws and policies will interact and impact sectoral interests.  - Adopt a participatory approach in developing the mandate of the Table Sectorielle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Société Audubon Haïti</li> <li>- Municipal level authorities (mairies)</li> </ul>	
1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDE</li> <li>- MEF</li> <li>- Centre for Facilitating Investment (CFI)</li> <li>- Private Sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide data</li> <li>- Take part in consultations and identifying financial streams.</li> </ul>
2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDE</li> <li>- DINEPA</li> <li>- CIAT</li> <li>- SEMANAH</li> <li>- MARNDR</li> <li>- MT</li> <li>- MSPP</li> <li>- MTPTC</li> <li>- MICT</li> <li>- MEF</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- Research Institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing data</li> <li>- defining the protocols of the information system</li> <li>- receiving training on how to input, collect and use environmental data</li> <li>- extracting the necessary data and information</li> </ul>
2.2. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform in French and Creole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDE</li> <li>- DINEPA</li> <li>- CIAT</li> <li>- SEMANAH</li> <li>- MARNDR</li> <li>- MT</li> <li>- MSPP</li> <li>- MTPTC</li> <li>- MICT</li> <li>- MEF</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- Local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contributors to the atlas</li> <li>- information providers</li> <li>- recipients of information gathering training</li> <li>- overseers of validity of Information.</li> <li>- beneficiaries and users of atlas</li> </ul>
2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDE</li> <li>- Ministry of Education (MENFP)</li> <li>- REPIE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of public awareness materials</li> </ul>



	- Mairies	- delivery of public awareness materials  - consultations with community groups to identify training needs
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## SECTION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

180. The project will be monitored through the following Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) activities. The M&E budget is provided in Appendix 5. The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 3 and the Tracking Tools presented in Annex 14 include SMART indicators for each expected outcome and output as well as mid-term and end of project targets. These indicators, when necessary along with the key deliverables and benchmarks, could be developed in some more detail and fine-tuned during the inception phase of the project and will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators are summarized in Appendix 14. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.
181. The M&E Plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. At the time of project approval, baseline data for most of the indicators established in the Results Framework was available. Baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation.
182. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project coordinating unit but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator to inform the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion. To perform these tasks, the project will be supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation Clerk, who will be a part-time member of the project coordination unit and will be trained in accordance to UNEP rules and regulations in terms of monitoring and evaluation.
183. The Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight is the responsibility of the Task Managers of UNEP. The Task Manager will review the

quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

184. Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop, which will be held within the first 2 months of project commencement with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNEP staff and where appropriate/feasible other technical, policy and program advisors as well as other stakeholders. The inception workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. The inception workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- Assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project.
- Discussion on the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNEP staff vis-à-vis the project team.
- Discussion on the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Discussion on the Terms of Reference for project staff if required.
- Finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP), based on the Project Results Framework and the relevant SOF (e.g. GEF) Tracking Tool if appropriate.
- Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements.
- Agreement and scheduling of the Monitoring & Evaluation Work Plan and budget.
- Discussion of financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Committee meetings.
- Clarification of the roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures and planning of meetings.

185. The first Project Steering Committee meeting should be held within the first 10 months following the inception workshop.

186. An Inception Workshop Report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. Progress made shall be monitored in the UNEP system.

187. Project Implementation Reports (PIR): this key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (June 30<sup>th</sup> to July 1<sup>st</sup>). The PIR combines UNEP and GEF reporting requirements. The PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes each with indicators, baseline data and end of project targets (cumulative).
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practices.
- AWP and other expenditure reports.
- Risk and adaptive management.

- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

188. Periodic Monitoring through site visits: relevant staff from UNEP will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Steering Committee may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the UNEP no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Steering Committee members.
189. End of Project: An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Steering Committee meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNEP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Mid-Term Evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Final Evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by UNEP.
190. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow up activities and requires a management response. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation. During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.
191. The project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the Task Manager in UNEP/GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer-reviewed procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.
192. Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost effective use of financial resources.
193. The tracking tools (Annex 14) will be validated/updated at inception, mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the mid-term and terminal evaluations will verify the information of the tracking tool.

## **SECTION 6: PROJECT FINANCING**

194. The project will benefit from 1,298,000 US\$ from the GEF Trust fund and will be complemented by 2,750,000 US\$ in Co-financing, of which 900,000 US\$ will be in-kind contributions from UNEP and the rest will be grant contributions from donor such as Norway and the EU channeled through UNEP through its regular projects and programs in the country.

## SECTION 7: Appendices

APPENDIX 1 - RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET LINE (GEF FUNDS ONLY US\$)														
Project title: Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti														
Project number:														
Project executing partner:Ministère de l'Environnement														
Project implementation period:														
From:	Jan-15													
To:	Jan-18													
		Expenditure by Outcome				Expenditure by Year				Ministry of Environment- Haiti (in-kind)	UNEP grant	UNEP (in-kind)	Total In-Kind	Notes
					TOTAL	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL					
Budget Code	Inputs	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	PM	GEF TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	GEF total	Ministry of Environment- Haiti (in-kind)	UNEP grant	UNEP (in-kind)	Cofinancing total	
<b>11 PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>														
1101	Project Manager	50,016.0	49,932.0	45,060.0	145,008.0	48,360.0	48,360.0	48,288.0	145,008.0	20,000.0	25,000.0	50,000.0	95,000.0	1
1199	SUB-TOTAL	50,016.0	49,932.0	45,060.0	145,008.0	48,360.0	48,360.0	48,288.0	145,008.0	20,000.0	25,000.0	50,000.0	95,000.0	
<b>12 CONSULTANTS</b>														
1201	National Consultant-Environmental policy expert	99,000.0			99,000.0	63,000.0	36,000.0	-	99,000.0	-	72,500.0	-	72,500.0	2

1202	National Consultant- ICZM Expert	24,000.0			24,000.0	24,000.0	-	-	24,000.0	20,000.0	75,000.0	-	95,000.0	3
1203	National Consultant- Organizational specialist	42,000.0	42,000.0		84,000.0	24,000.0	39,000.0	21,000.0	84,000.0	60,000.0	70,000.0	5,000.0	135,000.0	4
1204	National Consultant- MEA expert, delegation preparation	36,000.0			36,000.0	-	18,000.0	18,000.0	36,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	5
1205	International Consultant- Enforcement Expert (options/analysis of possibilities and delivers training)	36,000.0			36,000.0	-	36,000.0	-	36,000.0	100,000.0	102,500.0	-	202,500.0	6
1207	International Consultant- Financial Expert	36,000.0			36,000.0	24,000.0	-	12,000.0	36,000.0	10,000.0	-	-	10,000.0	7
1208	International Consultant- Environmental Information Systems Specialist		50,400.0		50,400.0	28,800.0	21,600.0	-	50,400.0	-	200,000.0	-	200,000.0	8
1206	International Consultant- Environmental Monitoring Expert		36,000.0		36,000.0	-	36,000.0	-	36,000.0	80,000.0	80,000.0	-	160,000.0	9
1209	National Consultant- Environmental Education Specialist		33,000.0		33,000.0	-	12,000.0	21,000.0	33,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	-	30,000.0	10
1210	National Consultant- HR expert	10,500.0			10,500.0	10,500.0	-	-	10,500.0	-	-	-	-	11
1211	NC-Technical Advisor	55,992.0	45,000.0		100,992.0	33,664.0	33,664.0	33,664.0	100,992.0	-	-	-	-	12
<b>12</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>339,492.0</b>	<b>206,400.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>545,892.0</b>	<b>207,964.0</b>	<b>232,264.0</b>	<b>105,664.0</b>	<b>545,892.0</b>	<b>280,000.0</b>	<b>630,000.0</b>	<b>5,000.0</b>	<b>915,000.0</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>													
1301	Finance and Administration Assistant			33,000.0	33,000.0	9,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	<b>33,000.0</b>	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0	13
<b>13</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,000.0</b>	<b>33,000.0</b>	<b>9,000.0</b>	<b>12,000.0</b>	<b>12,000.0</b>	<b>33,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,000.0</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>TRAVEL</b>												-	

1601	Travel costs for ONEV agents (5)		30,000.0		30,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	175,000.0	-	175,000.0	14
16	SUB-TOTAL	-	30,000.0	-	30,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	175,000.0	-	175,000.0	
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL	389,508.0	286,332.0	78,060.0	753,900.0	275,324.0	312,624.0	165,952.0	753,900.0	300,000.0	865,000.0	55,000.0	1,220,000.0	
30	TRAINING COMPONENT												-	
3201	Training on MEAs and environmental governance	20,000.0			20,000.0	-	10,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	30,000.0	20,000.0	70,000.0	15
3202	Training Information collection & management		20,000.0		20,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0	16
3203	Trainings MEAs & Environmental governance for target audiences		30,000.0		30,000.0	-	-	30,000.0	30,000.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0	17
3204	workshops education campaign on MEAs, environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages		45,000.0		45,000.0	-	36,000.0	9,000.0	45,000.0	50,000.0	30,000.0	-	80,000.0	18
3205	Training on enforcement options and applications	28,000.0			28,000.0	-	21,000.0	7,000.0	28,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	30,000.0	19
3206	training to use information system		26,100.0		26,100.0	-	26,100.0	-	26,100.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0	
32	SUB-TOTAL	48,000.0	121,100.0	-	169,100.0	-	113,100.0	56,000.0	169,100.0	70,000.0	155,000.0	20,000.0	245,000.0	
33	MEETINGS/CONFERENCES												-	
3301	Meetings to develop methodological framework for water sources	24,000.0			24,000.0	24,000.0	-	-	24,000.0	50,000.0	25,000.0	10,000.0	85,000.0	20
3302	Meetings & Workshops ICZM tools development	24,000.0			24,000.0	24,000.0	-	-	24,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0	21

3303	Meetings Table Sectorielle validation	26,000.0			26,000.0	16,000.0	10,000.0	-	26,000.0	100,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	120,000.0	22
3310	Meetings governance strategy	20,000.0			20,000.0	-	10,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	23
3304	Meetings & Workshops to identify and pursue alternative financing options	10,000.0			10,000.0	-	-	10,000.0	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	24
3305	meetings to develop information system		15,000.0		15,000.0	15,000.0	-	-	15,000.0	20,000.0	-	-	20,000.0	25
3306	Meetings establishing UTES		15,000.0		15,000.0	5,000.0	10,000.0	-	15,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0	26
3307	Meetings UTES deployment		10,000.0		10,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0	27
3308	Meetings to finalize mandate & strategy	25,000.0			25,000.0	-	20,000.0	5,000.0	25,000.0	-	-	-	-	28
3311	Meetings & Consultations inventory development		5,000.0		5,000.0	5,000.0	-	-	5,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	29
3309	Inception and Steering			10,000.0	10,000.0	6,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	10,000.0	-	45,000.0	-	45,000.0	
<b>33</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>129,000.0</b>	<b>45,000.0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b>	<b>184,000.0</b>	<b>95,000.0</b>	<b>62,000.0</b>	<b>27,000.0</b>	<b>184,000.0</b>	<b>170,000.0</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>20,000.0</b>	<b>390,000.0</b>	
<b>3999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	<b>177,000.0</b>	<b>166,100.0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b>	<b>353,100.0</b>	<b>95,000.0</b>	<b>175,100.0</b>	<b>83,000.0</b>	<b>353,100.0</b>	<b>240,000.0</b>	<b>355,000.0</b>	<b>40,000.0</b>	<b>635,000.0</b>	
<b>42</b>	<b>NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT</b>												-	
4201	Surveillance/enforcement tools tools	30,000.0			30,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0	30
4202	Office supplies & Computers	20,000.0	22,000.0		42,000.0	-	42,000.0	-	42,000.0	200,000.0	205,000.0	-	405,000.0	31
4203	Software & Information technologies		25,000.0		25,000.0	-	25,000.0	-	25,000.0	-	155,000.0	5,000.0	160,000.0	32
<b>42</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>47,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,000.0</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>410,000.0</b>	<b>5,000.0</b>		



		50,000.0											615,000.0	
4299	COMPONENT TOTAL	50,000.0	47,000.0	-	97,000.0	-	97,000.0	-	97,000.0	200,000.0	410,000.0	5,000.0	615,000.0	
53	MISCELLANEOUS/REPORTING COSTS												-	
5301	Printing & Publication of ICZM tool and methodologies	10,000.0			10,000.0	10,000.0	-	-	10,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0	33
5302	Printing & Publication of Atlas		30,000.0		30,000.0	-	-	30,000.0	30,000.0	50,000.0	75,000.0	-	125,000.0	34
5303	Printing & Publication training materials		15,000.0		15,000.0	-	-	15,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0	25,000.0	-	35,000.0	35
5304	Printing & Publication training materials for public and CSOs		15,000.0		15,000.0	-	12,000.0	3,000.0	15,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0	36
53	SUB-TOTAL	10,000.0	60,000.0	-	70,000.0	10,000.0	12,000.0	48,000.0	70,000.0	60,000.0	185,000.0	-	245,000.0	
55	MONITORING & EVALUATION												-	
5501	Audit			9,000.0	9,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	9,000.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0	37
5502	Final Evaluation			15,000.0	15,000.0	-	-	15,000.0	15,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0	38
53	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	24,000.0	24,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	18,000.0	24,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0	
5299	COMPONENT TOTAL	10,000.0	60,000.0	24,000.0	94,000.0	13,000.0	15,000.0	66,000.0	94,000.0	60,000.0	220,000.0	-	280,000.0	
	PROJECT TOTAL	626,508.0	559,432.0	112,060.0	1,298,000.0	383,324.0	599,724.0	314,952.0	1,298,000.0	800,000.0	1,850,000.0	100,000.0	2,750,000.0	

Notes	
1	Project Manager
2	This consultant will guide the process of inter-sectoral coordination and will also provide the environmental and technical expertise required in providing information to stakeholders on the environmental implications of particular interventions and actions on water source protection. Consultant will also guide process of agreeing to terms and protocols of the table sectorielle; and guide the development of the governance strategy of body and obtain approval and support from partners. Consultant will help develop the initial policies and actions that the Conservatoire du Littoral will take in conjunction with sectoral partners
3	Consultant will guide process of inter-sectoral coordination on ICZM. Consultant will also provide technical advice and expertise on ICZM considerations and impacts of particular interventions.
4	Consultant to support the development and deployment of the UTES and meet organizational needs (HR, office space, structure, mandate); Consultant to develop inventory of trainings and qualifications within the public service
5	Consultant will provide trainings on the MEAs and support the structures that will be used to develop coordinated Haitian positions for MEA-related meetings. Consultant will support the development of more professionalized and coordinated delegations that have a value-added at international meetings to meet national development goals.
6	Consultant to evaluate different enforcement options and alternatives that could work in the Haitian context
7	Consultant to obtain agreement on financing plan to increase funding for environmental initiatives, based on findings from feasibility study. Consultant to conduct feasibility study of options available for innovative financing and sustainability for environmental actions.
8	Consultant to develop the architecture of the desired environmental information system
9	Consultant to train ONEV staff to collect, collate, manage and analyze environmental data
10	Consultant to develop environmental education materials (MEA & governance-related) for targeted audiences (judiciary, politicians); Consultant to develop educational materials on MEAs and environmental management for general public and CSOs

1 1	Consultant to support the establishment of the Conservatoire of the Littoral and identify HR and other needs which have to be addressed to render the body functional.
1 2	Consultant to act as a cross-cutting technical advisor for the project and to assist UNEP and the PCU in delivering project outputs, quality assurance and liaising with stakeholders
1 3	Finance, administration and logistical assistance for the project
1 4	Travel costs of the ONEV staff that will participate and be deployed at the local level in gathering environmental information for the Haiti Atlas
1 5	Cost of the trainings for state actors and non-state stakeholders to understand MEAs and their roles in developing national positions for international meetings and meeting of national objectives; delegation training & preparation.
1 6	Costs of the training sessions that ONEV staff receive in improved environmental management.
1 7	Cost of training sessions on environmental education for targeted audiences.
1 8	Workshop costs of facilitating environmental education sessions to mass public on cross-cutting development and MEAs.
1 9	Training of ministerial staff and of local level authorities on how to conduct enforcement activities, what protocols to follow and how to solicit local-level buy in.
2 0	Meetings will be held to develop methodologies around water source, riverbanks and catchment protection. Agreement on perimeters of protection, sites of protection, rehabilitation plans and strategies of degraded areas will be developed.
2 1	Meetings will be held to obtain inter-sectoral participation and coordination on ICZM; and to obtain agreement on the methodologies and tools to be developed; and to collect stakeholders' input into the guidelines.
2 2	Meetings held for agreement on the mandate and structure of the table sectorielle and articulating roles of intersectoral partners and the Ministry of Environment .

2 3	Once protocols and mandate are agreed to, partners will have to meet to develop the governance strategy and identify implementation actions to execute the enhanced role of the table sectorielle
2 4	Meetings and workshops held to identify innovative financing options available for long term environmental actions.
2 5	Inter-sectoral meetings to determine the type, scope, needs of an environmental information so as to inform the architecture of the environmental information system.
2 6	Intersectoral meetings required to obtain agreement on scope of the UTES.
2 7	Intersectoral meetings required to obtain agreement on deployment, reporting structures and follow-up of the UTES.
2 8	Meetings to obtain agreement on mandate and protocols of Conservatoire du Littoral and to articulate roles and responsibilities of other sectors in it its functioning.
2 9	Cost of consultations to develop complete list of trainings and qualifications received and planned within state structures and relevant for environmental information management.
3 0	Enforcement tools such as GPS monitors, tracking devices and others identified in enforcement options to be purchased to support enforcement capabilities.
3 1	Office equipment (computers, workstations, office space) required for the initialization of the Conservatoire du Littoral. Office equipment required for operationalising the UTES in 9 ministries
3 2	Software and information technologies required to operationalize the environmental information system.
3 3	Printing and publication costs for printing and disseminating ICZM tools for central, departement and local level authorities
3 4	Costs of publishing the first Haiti Environmental Atlas

3 5	Cost of printing and disseminating materials on environmental information to targeted audience groups.
3 6	Printing and dissemination costs of educational environmental materials for mass public in order to increase local level adherence to MEAs.
3 7	Annual audit costs
3 8	Final Evaluation

## Appendix 2- Reconciliation Between GEF and Co-Finance Budget (in US\$)

APPENDIX 2 - Reconciliation Between GEF Budget and Co-Finance Budget (Total GEF & Co-Finance US\$)						
Project title: Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti						
Project number: 5557						
Project executing partner:Ministère de l'Environnement						
Project implementation period:						
From:	Jan-15					
To:	Jan-18					
Budget Code	Inputs	GEF TOTAL	Ministry of Environment-Haiti (in-kind)	UNEP grant	UNEP (in-kind)	Cofinancing total
<b>11 PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>			-	-	-	-
1101	Project Manager	145,008.0	20,000.0	25,000.0	50,000.0	95,000.0
<b>1,199.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>145,008.0</b>	<b>20,000.0</b>	<b>25,000.0</b>	<b>50,000.0</b>	<b>95,000.0</b>
<b>12 CONSULTANTS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,201.0	National Consultant- Environmental policy expert	99,000.0	-	72,500.0	-	72,500.0
1,202.0	National Consultant- ICZM Expert	24,000.0	20,000.0	75,000.0	-	95,000.0
1,203.0	National Consultant- Organizational specialist	84,000.0	60,000.0	70,000.0	5,000.0	135,000.0
1,204.0	National Consultant- MEA expert, delegation preparation	36,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0
1,205.0	International Consultant- Enforcement Expert (options/analysis of possibilities and delivers training)	36,000.0	100,000.0	102,500.0	-	202,500.0

1,207.0	International Consultant- Financial Expert	36,000.0	10,000.0	-	-	10,000.0
1,208.0	International Consultant- Environmental Information Systems Specialist	50,400.0	-	200,000.0	-	200,000.0
1,206.0	International Consultant- Environmental Monitoring Expert	36,000.0	80,000.0	80,000.0	-	160,000.0
1,209.0	National Consultant-Environmental Education Specialist	33,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	-	30,000.0
1,210.0	National Consultant- HR expert	10,500.0	-	-	-	-
1,211.0	NC-Technical Advisor	100,992.0	-	-	-	-
<b>12.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>545,892.0</b>	<b>280,000.0</b>	<b>630,000.0</b>	<b>5,000.0</b>	<b>915,000.0</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>	-	-	-	-	-
1301	Finance and Administration Assistant	33,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0
<b>13.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>33,000.0</b>	-	<b>35,000.0</b>	-	<b>35,000.0</b>
<b>16.0</b>	<b>TRAVEL</b>	-	-	-	-	-
1,601.0	Travel costs for ONEV agents (5)	30,000.0	-	175,000.0	-	175,000.0
<b>16.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000.0</b>	-	<b>175,000.0</b>	-	<b>175,000.0</b>
<b>1,999.0</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	<b>753,900.0</b>	<b>300,000.0</b>	<b>865,000.0</b>	<b>55,000.0</b>	<b>1,220,000.0</b>
<b>30.0</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>	-	-	-	-	-
3,201.0	Training on MEAs and environmental governance	20,000.0	20,000.0	30,000.0	20,000.0	70,000.0
3,202.0	Training Information collection & management	20,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0
3,203.0	Trainings MEAs & Environmental governance for target audiences	30,000.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0
3,204.0	workshops education campaign on MEAs, environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages	45,000.0	50,000.0	30,000.0	-	80,000.0
3,205.0	Training on enforcement options and applications	28,000.0	-	30,000.0	-	30,000.0
3,206.0	training to use information system	26,100.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0
<b>32.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>169,100.0</b>	<b>70,000.0</b>	<b>155,000.0</b>	<b>20,000.0</b>	<b>245,000.0</b>
<b>33.0</b>	<b>MEETINGS/CONFERENCES</b>	-	-	-	-	-
3,301.0	Meetings to develop methodological framework for water sources	24,000.0	50,000.0	25,000.0	10,000.0	85,000.0
3,302.0	Meetings & Workshops ICZM tools development	24,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0

3,303.0	Meetings Table Sectorielle validation	26,000.0	100,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	120,000.0
3,310.0	Meetings governance strategy	20,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0
3,304.0	Meetings & Workshops to identify and pursue alternative financing options	10,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0
3,305.0	meetings to develop information system	15,000.0	20,000.0	-	-	20,000.0
3,306.0	Meetings establishing UTES	15,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0
3,307.0	Meetings UTES deployment	10,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0
3,308.0	Meetings to finalize mandate & strategy	25,000.0	-	-	-	-
3,311.0	Meetings & Consultations inventory development	5,000.0	-	10,000.0	-	10,000.0
3309	Inception and Steering	10,000.0	-	45,000.0	-	45,000.0
<b>33.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>184,000.0</b>	<b>170,000.0</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>20,000.0</b>	<b>390,000.0</b>
<b>3,999.0</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	<b>353,100.0</b>	<b>240,000.0</b>	<b>355,000.0</b>	<b>40,000.0</b>	<b>635,000.0</b>
<b>42.0</b>	<b>NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT</b>	-	-	-	-	-
4,201.0	Surveillance/enforcement tools tools	30,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0
4,202.0	Office supplies & Computers	42,000.0	200,000.0	205,000.0	-	405,000.0
4,203.0	Software & Information technologies	25,000.0	-	155,000.0	5,000.0	160,000.0
<b>42.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>97,000.0</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>410,000.0</b>	<b>5,000.0</b>	<b>615,000.0</b>
<b>4,299.0</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	<b>97,000.0</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>410,000.0</b>	<b>5,000.0</b>	<b>615,000.0</b>
<b>53.0</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS/REPORTING COSTS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
5,301.0	Printing & Publication of ICZM tool and methodologies	10,000.0	-	50,000.0	-	50,000.0
5,302.0	Printing & Publication of Atlas	30,000.0	50,000.0	75,000.0	-	125,000.0
5,303.0	Printing & Publication training materials	15,000.0	10,000.0	25,000.0	-	35,000.0
5,304.0	Printing & Publication training materials for public and CSOs	15,000.0	-	35,000.0	-	35,000.0
<b>53.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>70,000.0</b>	<b>60,000.0</b>	<b>185,000.0</b>	-	<b>245,000.0</b>
<b>55.0</b>	<b>MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>	-	-	-	-	-
5501	Audit	9,000.0	-	15,000.0	-	15,000.0
5502	Final Evaluation	15,000.0	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0
<b>53.0</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>24,000.0</b>	-	<b>35,000.0</b>	-	<b>35,000.0</b>
<b>5,299.0</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	<b>94,000.0</b>	<b>60,000.0</b>	<b>220,000.0</b>	-	<b>280,000.0</b>
-	<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,298,000.0</b>	<b>800,000.0</b>	<b>1,850,000.0</b>	<b>100,000.0</b>	<b>2,750,000.0</b>





## Appendix 3- Results Framework

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
To enhance the capacities of GoH for environmental decision-making & implementation in line with national priorities (with an emphasis on cross-sectoral issues such as coastal zone management and the protection of water sources and riverbanks).	Capacity Scorecard  (Increase in) number of agencies & ministries making allowance for use of environmental information and project tools in decision-making and environmental management in line with MEA	Capacity Scorecard 50  Limited capacity for consistent environmental management and cooperation among environmental authorities and line ministries.  Ad hoc decision-making between environmental authorities at state and entity levels.	Capacity Score card 60 by midpoint and 70 by endpoint  At least 5 organizations or institutes collaborate at central level and each region of Haiti on environmental information management.  At least 2 sectoral plans make reference to and/or adopt environmental information management tools promoted by the project.	Capacity Scorecard  National/regional policy instruments (documents and agency reports).  Continuous organisational support and stable mandate in Haiti	Capacity scorecard is a representative measure of the status of cross-cutting capacity development  National decision-makers are responsive to mainstreaming environmental information management.	Sub-programme 7: Environment under review
<b>Component 1: Capacity-building for the development of legislation and policies</b>						
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
1.1 Enhanced institutional capacities to establish government structures for the effective implementation of international	Number of new and operational government structures;  Number of newly trained	1. ONEV, Table Sectorielle Environnement & the Conservatoire du Littoral are not yet fully operational,	1. Table Sectorielle Environnement and Conservatoire du Littoral are operational; 2. At least two frameworks, plans, or policies	Project reports and stakeholder interviews; establishment of at least two frameworks, plans or	- Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by	7.3

environmental conventions and environmental priorities	staff  Number of i) tools, ii) methodologies and iii) frameworks established at national level for the effective implementation of international environmental conventions	financially sustainable or able to develop plans policies and legal frameworks or enforce them for the effective implementation of the MEAs.	produced; 3. Ministry of Environment's enforcement capacity is visibly strengthened through (a) trainings of personnel; (b) human resources plan; (c) increased enforcement capacity and 4. sustainable financing plan for environmental management be adopted	policies; sustainable financing plan; enforcement training	the project  - Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in institutional networks	
Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	Number of tools (toolkits) on priority cross-cutting environmental issues developed.	There are no methodologies or tools for ICZM or on the protection of water sources and riverbanks.	(1) Consultations for the development of tools and methodologies with relevant stakeholders underway; (2) agreement on procedures, text and content of tools and methodologies	The existence methodologies and practical tools on ICZM and water source and riverbanks protection; interviews, surveys	- tools and methodologies are needed to advance in improved ICZM and water source protection  - Coastal zones and water sources are not so degraded that they cannot recuperate from progressive planning and management	7.3.1
1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	A functional "Table Sectorielle Environnement" which gathers multi-sectoral stakeholders  An operational strategy of the Conservatoire du Littoral  Number of enforcement	- The table sectorielle environnement currently only convenes with multilateral donors around issues related to financing and investment. It does not fully explore its multi-sectoral mandate for	- Agreement on the structure and mandate of the Table Sectorielle Environnement  - Stakeholders are convened to discuss the Conservatoire du Littoral  - Analysis of enforcement options/alternatives have	Interviews, surveys, strategies	- Political will and support for these institutions exists and continues  - Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by the project	7.3.1

	trainings and tools	<p>liaising with other ministries on environmental issues.</p> <p>- The Conservatoire du Littoral although identified in the Decret Cadre has not yet been put in operation</p> <p>- There is an enforcement unit within the Ministry of Environment, but with very low levels of education and no environmental training. 96 staff; 17 with basic school education</p>	<p>been identified</p> <p>- The operational strategy of the Conservatoire du Littoral is agreed to</p> <p>- Evaluation of enforcement options, training on enforcement and purchase of enforcement and surveillance tools</p>			
1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level	-A sustainable financing plan	<p>- Most of the financing is dependent upon donor projects; innovative financing options have yet to be explored; The Environmental Rehabilitation Fund that was foreseen by legislation for environmental management has not been activated</p>	<p>- Evaluation of financing options</p> <p>- Consultations with key stakeholders (in particular the private sector)</p> <p>- Feasibility study and financing strategy developed</p>	Existence of feasibility study and financing strategy, interviews	Alternative financing options exist and are conducive for generating sustainable financing in the Haitian context	7.3.1
<b>Component 2: Generate, access and use of information and knowledge</b>						

Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
2. Institutions and stakeholders have access to the skills and knowledge to conduct research, collect information and implement collective environmental actions.	<p>Existence of mechanism to collect, share and disseminate environmental information</p> <p>Number of institutions and stakeholders registered to access the Environmental Information System</p> <p>Number of government agencies participating in the interministerial coordination mechanism</p>	<p>Environmental information system is not operational; environmental information is not collected or disseminated in a systematic or useable way. There is currently no organizational mechanism that provides environmental management advice/guidance to interministerial partners in a systematic way.</p>	<p>Fully operational Environmental Information System</p> <p>Fully operational interministerial coordination mechanism that allows for a flow of environmental information</p>	Project reports, stakeholder interviews	- Institutional partners have the capacity to absorb investments made by the project and utilize them long beyond project duration	7.3
Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
2.1 An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	<p>Environmental information system</p> <p>Protocols of the Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) established and deployed</p>	<p>- There is no consolidated environmental information system; information is collected disparately</p> <p>- The UTES exist as per the Decret Cadre but have not been mobilized and their terms have not yet been agreed upon</p>	<p>- Agreement on the type of information system that is needed</p> <p>- Environmental information system has been initialized</p> <p>- The guidelines of the UTES have been agreed upon and have been deployed within 9 ministries</p>	Technical reports, interviews, consultations, project documentation	<p>Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in institutional networks</p> <p>- Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by the project</p>	7.3.1
2.2. Haiti's environmental	Publication of	- The last national publication was the	- Trainings of ministry of environment staff to	Atlas, interviews, technical reports and	Institutional partners are willing and able	7.3.1

information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole	<p>Environmental Atlas 2016;</p> <p>Trainings of environmental agents to collect information;</p> <p>Inventory of trainings received by governmental staff on environmental management and information generation</p>	<p>GEO 2010 and there is no Haiti Environmental Atlas</p> <p>- There is no current inventory of all the trainings that government staff are receiving disparately from various projects</p>	<p>collect information conducted</p> <p>- Inventory made of trainings received by various government agents</p> <p>- Haiti Atlas Table of Contents has been established and work plan initiated</p>	project documentation	<p>to participate in these activities</p> <p>- Environmental information will be integrated into decision-making</p>	
2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed	<p>Number of people trained on significance of MEAs</p> <p>Number of public awareness activities;</p> <p>Number of attendees in public awareness activities</p>	<p>- Public awareness on the MEAs is very low</p>	<p>- Training programs and public awareness activities have developed and carried out in different parts of the country with a variety of stakeholders</p>	Education programs, community consultation and interviews	Communities and targeted stakeholders will be receptive to trainings and public awareness activities.	7.3.1

<b>Activities</b>
<b>Output 1.1</b>
1. Develop a shared methodological framework for the protection of water sources and riverbanks.
2. Develop a set of practical tools for ICZM in the use of central and decentralized administrations (directives, standards, handbooks)
<b>Output 1.2</b>
3. Develop and validate through a participatory approach the structure and functioning of the Table Sectorielle Environnement (Sectoral Table on the Environment)
4. Develop a strategy on environmental governance for the Table Sectorielle at the Ministerial level to foster more cohesive planning, preparation and development of Haitian positions vis-à-vis multilateral environmental agreements, and to incorporate MEA guidance into tools of environmental governance.
5. Provide training, surveillance tools and guidance on enforcement of environmental plans, policies and laws for the Ministry of Environment
6. Operationalize the Conservatoire de Littoral by developing an operational strategy and a five-year intervention plan
<b>Output 1.3</b>
7. Develop a financing plan for environmental actions, including an exploration of PPP opportunities and innovative financing (eg carbon, CDM, micro-finance, fiscal instruments)
8. Commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives
<b>Output 2.1</b>
9. Engage relevant stakeholders through an Interministerial Technical High Level Committee (COTIME) to operationalize an environmental information system
10. Establish terms of reference and protocols of Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) (as mandated under the Decree Framework) to improve coordination and intersectoral collaboration and generate environmental data that will be collected, analyzed, and validated by COTIME
11. Operationalize 9 UTES as described in the Decree Framework to integrate environmental considerations into the plans, and programs of interdepartmental projects.

<b>Output 2.2</b>
12. Train agents within ONEV to collect and collate environmental data to develop the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
13. Produce the Environmental Atlas of Haiti 2016
14. Develop an inventory of the trainings and qualifications received by various projects of existing personnel in environmental management so as to identify current capacity
<b>Output 2.3</b>
15. Training programs for parliamentarians, the judiciary, NGOs and the private sector on environmental issues, the National Environmental Information System and conventions will be developed and delivered
16. Conduct an education campaign to the general public and civil society associations on environmental issues, cross-cutting linkages and awareness of the MEAs

## Appendix 4- Workplan and Timetable

Component	Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Capacity-building for the development of legislations and policies	1. Enhanced institutional capacities to establish government structures for the effective implementation of international environmental conventions and environmental priorities	A set of methodologies and practical tools developed or at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	1. Develop a shared methodological framework for the protection of water sources and riverbeds.	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			2. Develop a set of practical tools for ICZM in the use of central and decentralized administrations (directives, standards, handbooks)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and	1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and	3. Develop and validate through a participatory approach the structure and functioning of the Table Sectorielle Environnement (Sectoral Table on the Environment)	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-



Component 2: Facilitation of access and use of information and knowledge	human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level	4. Develop a strategy on environmental governance for the Table Sectorielle at the Ministerial level to foster more cohesive planning, preparation and development of Haitian positions vis-à-vis multilateral environmental agreements, and to incorporate MEA guidance into tools of environmental governance.	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
			5. Provide training, surveillance tools and guidance on enforcement of environmental plans, policies and laws for the Ministry of Environment	-	-	-	-							-	-
				-	-	-	-							-	-
				-	-	-	-							-	-
			6. Operationalize the Conservatoire de Littoral by developing an operational strategy and a five-year intervention plan	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-							-	-
			7. Develop a financing plan for environmental actions, including an exploration of PPP opportunities and innovative financing (eg carbon, CDM, micro-finance, fiscal instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
			8. Commission a feasibility study on the sources and mechanisms of financing environmental initiatives	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Component 2: Facilitation of access and use of information and knowledge	2. Institutions and stakeholders have access to the skills and knowledge to conduct research,	2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements	9. Engage relevant stakeholders through an Interministerial Technical High Level Committee (COTIME) to operationalize an environmental information system	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			0	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
			10. Establish terms of reference and protocols of Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES)	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

collect information and implement collective environmental actions.	agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	(as mandated under the Decree Framework) to improve coordination and intersectoral collaboration and generate environmental data that will be collected, analyzed, and validated by COTIME	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
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Project Management Costs	0	0	0	-					-	-	-	-	-	-
				-					-	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
	-											

## Appendix 5- Supervision Plan

Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti		2015												2016												2017												2018			
Project ID 5557		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	
Activity/Task/Output	Responsibility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Project Management and Supervisory Tasks (see workplan for activities)																																									
1. Inception Meeting and Report of Meeting, review of M&E plan	PC/TM																																								
2. Preparation and Submission of Bi-Annual Progress Report - June 31 and Dec 31 + 30 days	PC																																								
2.a Review by Task Manager	TM																																								
3. Preparation and Submission by EA of Quarterly Financial reports, March, June, Sep and Dec	PC																																								
3.1 Review of Quarterly Financial Reports	FMO																																								
3.2 Review of outputs and quarterly reports, substantive comments	TM																																								
4. Procurement of Equipment & Hiring of Consultants	PC																																								
5. Project Implementation Review (PIR)	PC/TM/FMO																																								
6.a Project Steering Committee (Project budget)	PC/TM																																								
6. UNEP project Supervisory Mission and Technical backstopping mission (Project budget)	TM																																								
7. UNEP Technical support (review of outputs, south south collaboration, etc) TBD	TM																																								
9. Prepare and Submit Terminal Reports	PC																																								
9. 1 Review Terminal Reports	FMO/TM																																								
10.a Mid-term Review or Evaluation	EO/TM/FMO																																								
10.b Terminal Evaluation	EO																																								
11. Final Project Audit Report	PC/FMO																																								
12. Review Audit report	FMO																																								
13. Project Closure Pink file	FMO																																								
TM - Task Manager																																									
PC - Project Coordinator																																									
FMO - Financial Management Officer																																									
EO - UNEP Evaluation Office																																									

## Appendix 6- Costed M& E Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	Project Manager (PM) and Project Management Unit (PMU)	10,000	15,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	PM and PMU	2,000	5,000	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	PM and PMU	10,000	10,000	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project  Progress/perform. Indicators: annually
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	PM and PMU	10000	5,000	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee meetings	PM and PMU; UNEP TM	10,000	25,000	Once a year
Reports of PSC meetings	PM and PMU	10,000	5,000	Annually
PIR	PM and PMU	5000	5,000	Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	PM and PMU; UNEP TM	n-a	n-a	As appropriate

Terminal Evaluation	UNEP EO	15,000	20,000	Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Audit	PM and PMU	9,000	15,000	Annually
Project Final Report	PM and PMU	2000	2,000	Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	PM and PMU	3000	2,000	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	PM and PMU	3000	15,000	Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report
<b>Total M&amp;E Plan Budget</b>		<b>89,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>	

**Costs are inclusive of staff time.**

## **Appendix 7- Standard Terminal Evaluation ToRs**

### **Objective and Scope of the Evaluation**

The objective of the terminal evaluation is to examine the extent and magnitude of any project impacts to date and determine the likelihood of future impacts. The evaluation will also assess project performance and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results.

### **Methods**

This terminal evaluation will be conducted as an in depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, key representatives of the executing agencies and other relevant staff are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation. The consultant will liaise with UNEP Task Managers on any logistic and/or methodological issues to properly conduct the review in as independent a way as possible, given the circumstances and resources offered. The draft report will be circulated to UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary or suggested revisions.

### **Key Evaluation principles**

In attempting to evaluate any outcomes and impacts that the project may have achieved, evaluators should remember that the project's performance should be assessed by considering the difference between the answers to two simple questions "*what happened?*" and "*what would have happened anyway?*". These questions imply that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions and trends in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. In addition it implies that there should be plausible evidence to attribute such outcomes and impacts to the actions of the project.

Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions and trends is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluator, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgments about project performance.

## **Appendix 8- Standard Terms of Reference for Key Project Structures & Personnel**

### *8.a. Terms of Reference- Project Steering Committee*

#### **Project Description**

The project is consistent with Haiti's commitments on management of global environment and action plans on responding to multilateral agreements, in particular the Rio Conventions to which Haiti is a Party. While Haiti has made some progress in implementing the Conventions, there is no integrated approach for sustainable planning and development as required by the Rio conventions.

Haiti completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in 2010. This proposed project specifically responds to the following findings/recommendations from the NCSA process:

- Establishing and strengthening of the institutional framework;
- Entering into and strengthening cooperation mechanisms;
- Increasing environmental awareness and community participation;
- Using a multi-dimension approach to the formulation of the national environmental Policy

In order to respond to the priority capacity constraints for national and global environmental management, this project will strengthen Haiti's capacities to integrate Rio Conventions issues into national and local decision-making.

The project strategy is therefore threefold:

- Strengthening the policy/institutional framework for implementing the Rio Conventions;
- Building capacity in government ministries and information networks to implement the Rio Conventions;
- Initiating the process to develop public awareness in support of implementing the Rio Conventions.
- Focusing on two thematic areas (coastal zones and water sources) to elaborate a cross-sectoral strategy.

The project will be implemented in line with the established Government of Haiti and UNEP procedures in Haiti. The Ministry of will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. UNEP structures will support the Ministry as necessary.

#### **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**

The Project Steering Committee will provide management advice, administrative support and oversee the direction of the project. The PSC will provide support and management, and may provide technical inputs and recommendations to the Project Manager. The



Project Steering Committee will review progress and evaluation reports, and approve programmatic modifications to project execution, as appropriate and in accordance to UNEP procedures. The PSC will also review project achievements and ensure the quality assurance of the project outcomes.

The Project Steering Committee will also:

- a. Provide technical oversight to the project;
- b. Review project objectives and technical outputs;
- c. Support collaborative efforts among relevant partners and make recommendations for improvements;
- d. Provide guidance to the Project Manager on partnerships and co-funding opportunities for consideration;
- e. Review progress and provide guidance on long term sustainability of the project's achievements.

The Project Steering Committee shall meet at least twice a year and may meet more often as required at UNEP headquarters. The PSC will be chaired by the Ministry of Environment who will also provide, through the ONEV, secretariat services by coordinating meetings, producing documentation and minutes, managing correspondence, information management/ dissemination and related tasks. Documents will be made available to the PSC at least one week (five working days) before the meeting. Minutes of the meetings will be prepared by the Project Manager.

Membership of the Project Steering Committee will include: MDE, PNUE, CIAT, MICT, MSPP, MTPTC, MARNDR. MSPP, CNIGS, SEMANAH, NGOs and representatives from Civil Society.

#### *8.b. Terms of Reference- National Project Director*

The Government of Haiti must appoint a national director for this UNEP-supported project. The National Project Director supports the project and acts as a focal point on the part of the Government. This responsibility normally entails ensuring effective communication between partners and monitoring of progress towards expected results.

The National Project Director is the party that represents the Government's *ownership* and *authority* over the project, *responsibility* for achieving project objectives and the *accountability* to the Government and UNEP for the use of project resources.

In consultation with UNEP, the Ministry of Environment as the concerned ministry, will designate the National Project Director from among its staff. The National Project Director (NPD) will be supported by a full-time National Project Manager (NPM).

#### **Duties and Responsibilities of the NPD**

The NPD will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Assume overall responsibility for the successful execution and implementation of the project, accountability to the Government and UNEP for the proper and effective use of project resources)
- b. Serve as a focal point for the coordination of projects with other Government agencies, UNEP and outside implementing agencies;
- c. Ensure that all Government inputs committed to the project are made available;
- d. Supervise the work of the National Project Manager and ensure that the National Project Manager is empowered to effectively manage the project and perform duties effectively;
- e. Select and arrange, in close collaboration with UNEP, the appointment of the National Project Manager (in cases where the NPM has not yet been appointed);
- f. Supervise the preparation of project workplans, updating, clearance and approval, in consultation with UNEP and other stakeholders and ensure the timely request of inputs according to the project work plans;
- g. Represent the Government institution (national counterpart) at the tripartite review project meetings, and other stakeholder meetings.

### **Remuneration and entitlements**

The National Project Director may not receive monetary compensation from project funds for the discharge of his/her functions.

### *8.c. Terms of Reference- National Project Manager*

The Project Manager will be recruited for the duration of the project. The Project Manager will undertake responsibilities associated with the execution of the project activities, which include:

- Organizing project activities
- Managing the work of other consultants
- Monitoring and reporting of project performance and delivery to the Project Steering Committee, Ministry of Environment and UNEP
- Facilitate collaborative and consultative processes to ensure participation by government stakeholders
- Facilitating public awareness activities
- Lead organizer of training workshops and meetings
- Drafting documents and reports for Project Steering Committee
- Organizational and logistical issues related to project execution per UNEP guidelines and procedures
- Record keeping of project documents, including financial in accordance with audit requirements

- Facilitate timely preparation and submission of financial reports and settlement of advances, including progress reports and other substantial reports
- Identification and resolution of logistical and organizational problems, under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee

The Project Manager will have a post-graduate degree in public administration, or natural resources management or related field, and have a minimum of seven (7) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning.

### *8.c. Terms of Reference- National Project Manager*

The Project Manager will be recruited for the duration of the project. The Project Manager will undertake responsibilities associated with the execution of the project activities, which include:

- Organizing project activities
- Managing the work of other consultants
- Monitoring and reporting of project performance and delivery to the Project Steering Committee, Ministry of Environment and UNEP
- Facilitate collaborative and consultative processes to ensure participation by government stakeholders
- Facilitating public awareness activities
- Lead organizer of training workshops and meetings
- Drafting documents and reports for Project Steering Committee
- Organizational and logistical issues related to project execution per UNEP guidelines and procedures
- Record keeping of project documents, including financial in accordance with audit requirements
- Facilitate timely preparation and submission of financial reports and settlement of advances, including progress reports and other substantial reports
- Identification and resolution of logistical and organizational problems, under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee

The Project Manager will have a post-graduate degree in public administration, or natural resources management or related field, and have a minimum of seven (7) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning.

## **Appendix 9- Co-Financing Letters from Project Partners (see attached)**

**Appendix 10- Endorsement Letter from GEF National Focal Points (see attached)**

**Appendix 11- Draft Procurement Plan**

42	NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Non-Expendable Equipment Use Details
4201	Surveillance/enforcement tools	0	30000	30000	Enforcement tools such as GPS monitors, tracking devices and others identified in enforcement options to be purchased to support enforcement capabilities.
4202	Office supplies & Computers	20000	22000	0	Office equipment (computers, workstations, office space) required for the initialization of the Conservatoire du Littoral. Office equipment required for operationalising the UTES in 9 ministries
4203	Software & Information technologies	0	25000	25000	Software and information technologies required to operationalize the environmental information system.

**CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Environmental Policy Expert	1,500	66	Consultants to deliver on activities 1 (Develop a shared methodological framework for the protection of water catchments, sources and riverbeds), 3 (Develop and validate through a participatory approach the structure and functioning of the Table Sectorielle Environnement), and 6 (Operationalize the Conservatoire de Littoral by developing an operational strategy and a five-year intervention plan)
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Expert	1,500	16	Consultant will guide process of inter-sectoral coordination on ICZM. Consultant will also provide technical advice and expertise on ICZM considerations and impacts of particular interventions.
Organizational Expert	1,500	56	Consultant to guide process of agreeing to terms and protocols of the table sectorielle; and guide

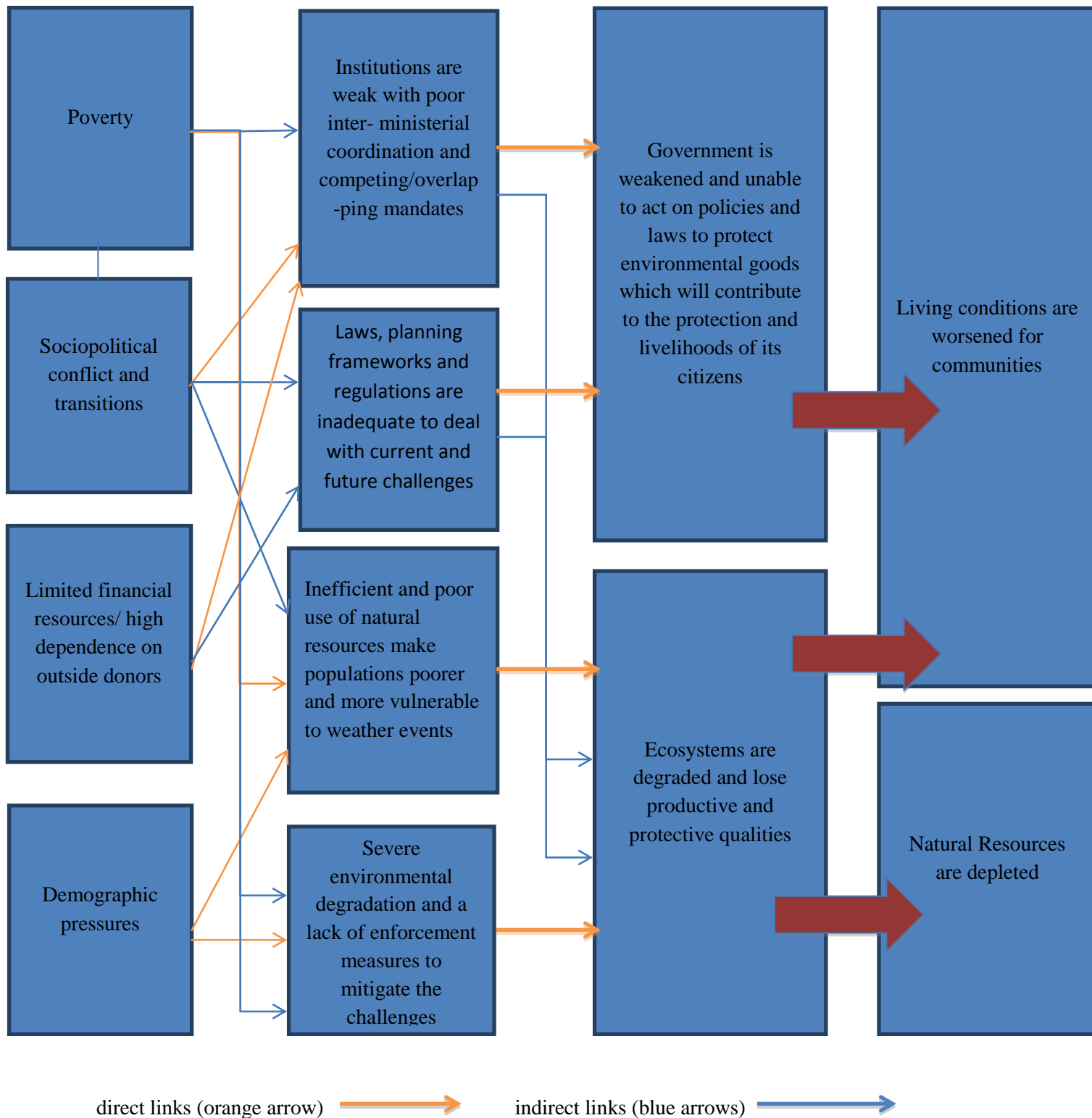
			the development of the governance strategy of body and obtain approval. Consultant to support the development and deployment of the UTES and meet organizational needs (HR, office space, structure, mandate); Consultant to develop inventory of trainings and qualifications within the public service
MEA Expert; delegation training	1,500	24	Consultant will provide trainings on the MEAs and support the structures that will be used to develop coordinated Haitian positions for MEA-related meetings. Consultant will support the development of more professionalized and coordinated delegations that have a value-added at international meetings to meet national development goals.
Environmental Education Specialist	1,500	22	Consultant to develop educational materials on MEAs and environmental management for general public and CSOs
Human Resources Expert	1,500	7	Consultant to support the establishment of the Conservatoire of the Littoral and identify HR and other needs which have to be addressed to render the body functional.
Technical Advisor	1,500	67	Consultant to act as a cross-cutting technical advisor for the project and to assist UNEP and the PCU in delivering project outputs, quality assurance and liaising with stakeholders
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>			
Enforcement Expert	3,000	12	Consultant to evaluate different enforcement options and alternatives that could work in the Haitian context
Financial Expert	3,000	12	Consultant to obtain agreement on financing plan to increase funding for environmental initiatives, based on findings from feasibility study; Consultant to conduct feasibility study of options available for innovative financing and sustainability for environmental actions.
Environmental Information Systems Specialist	3,000	16.8	Consultant to develop the architecture of the desired environmental information system
Environmental Monitoring Expert	3,000	12	Consultant to train ONEV staff to collect, collate, manage and analyze environmental data

Costs are inclusive of travel (approximately 20% of consulting fees).

The procurement process will be undertaken in line with UNEP and Haiti rules. For consultancies, Terms of Reference will be developed by the project management team and

vacancies will be published in the appropriate media and in the appropriate language. Review and selection of candidate profiles will be undertaken based on a mix of technical and financial criteria. For procurement of goods, the procurement process will follow UNEP and Haiti procurement modalities, including publication through government and UN sites of specifications. Selection of offers will be undertaken on a basis of technical and financial suitability. For renting of premises and facilitation of meetings, procurement will be undertaken following UNEP's current rules and practices and based on a selection of at least three pro-forma invoices.

## Appendix 12- Problem Tree & Theory of Change





## Appendix 13- Capacity Scorecard

To establish the baseline capacity, stakeholders were asked to score their understanding of the existing institutional capacities for cross-cutting capacity development, where they



would like to move the capacity to in the three-year timeframe, and how they would prioritize each capacity.

This scorecard was adapted from the standard scorecards used by UNDP to fit the context of cross-cutting capacity development and measure the priority areas that were noted in the NCSA. The scorecards were filled collaboratively through a participatory process at the validation workshop, by the following stakeholders:

The participants were provided the following instructions:

*The Capacity Scorecard is structured to measure progress against the barriers noted in the project document.*

*The scoring scale is:*

1. *No evidence of capacity*
2. *Anecdotal evidence of capacity*
3. *Partially developed capacity*
4. *Widespread, but not comprehensive capacity*
5. *Fully developed capacity*

1. Cross-Sectoral Coordination and Stakeholder Participation & Inclusion							
Capacity Indicator	Baseline: Level of Existing Capacity					Target level of Capacity in the timeframe 3 years	Priority of Capacity (h/m/l)
	1	2	3	4	5		
1. To what extent are <b>organizational responsibilities</b> for environmental management clearly defined?		X				3	H
2. To what extent are the authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders?			X			4	H
3. To what extent are co-management mechanisms in place for environmental management?			X			4	H
4. To what extent is there an effective <b>government coordination mechanism</b> for MEA-related dialogue & policy making?		X				4	M

5. To what extent are government actors <b>aware</b> of their roles, responsibilities and mandates with regards to environmental stewardship?			X			4	H
6. To what extent are institutional mandates clearly <b>defined</b> ?		X				4	H
7. To what extent are there clear core <b>functions and roles</b> relating to MEA implementation with regards to district and local level authorities?	X					3	M
8. To what extent are <b>non-state stakeholders</b> such as CSOs, indigenous communities, vulnerable groups (women & youth) and private sector participating in MEA coordination mechanisms?	X					3	M
9. To what extent are local level communities <b>aware</b> of the environmental laws that govern them?	X					3	M
10. To what extent are gender issues mainstreamed to enable <b>women</b> to engage and mobilize around cross-cutting capacity development?			X			4	M
11. To what extent is there a harmonized <b>legal framework</b> with incentives and compliance mechanisms that reflect MEA priorities?	X					3	M
12. To what extent are environmental frameworks <b>enforced</b> at the local level?		X				3	H

2. Information Knowledge Management Capacity & Public Awareness							
Capacity Indicator	Baseline: Level of Existing Capacity					Target level of Capacity in the timeframe 3 years	Priority of Capacity (h/m/l)
	1	2	3	4	5		
13. To what extent are co-management mechanisms in place for environmental <b>information</b> management?	X					3	H
14 To what extent are different data platforms <b>interconnected</b> ?	X					3	H

15 To what extent are current data banks providing environmental information that will <b>measure progress</b> against MEA commitments?	X					3	M
16 To what extent is <b>local knowledge</b> being incorporated in national databases?	X					3	H
17 To what extent are government staff <b>retrieving</b> environmental information from current banks of data?	X					3	H
18 To what extent are non-state stakeholders <b>retrieving</b> environmental information from current banks of data?	X					3	M
19 To what extent is the government <b>collaborating</b> with national and local research institutions to identify, apply, and institutionalise cross-cutting capacity development?		X				3	H
20. To what extent do <b>public awareness</b> programs include cross-cutting capacity development and sustainable development information?	X					3	M
21. To what extent are cross-cutting capacity development and sustainable development public awareness programs <b>accessible</b> to communities so it overcomes local languages, literacy, technical and geographic barriers?		X				4	H
22. To what extent to stakeholders participate in regular consultations on environmental management?	X					3	H

3. Financial and Resources Capacity							
Capacity Indicator	Baseline: Level of Existing Capacity					Target level of Capacity in the timeframe 3 years	Priority of Capacity (h/m/l)
	1	2	3	4	5		

23. To what extent are <b>innovative financing</b> options being developed to finance cross-cutting capacity development?	X					4	H
24. To what extent is there sufficient financial resource <b>mobilization</b> for cross-cutting capacity development priorities?	X					3	H
25. To what extent is there an integrated financial management information system/databases for <b>measuring expenditures</b> on cross-cutting capacity development management?		X				3	H

## Appendix 14- Environmental and Social Safeguards

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address 'Environmental and Social Safeguards'. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

### UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

<b><i>Project Title:</i></b>	Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti		
<b><i>GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number</i></b>	<b><i>5557</i></b>	<b><i>Version of checklist</i></b>	<b><i>2nd</i></b>
<b><i>Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)</i></b>	<b><i>CEO Approval request</i></b>	<b><i>Date of this version:</i></b>	<b><i>28/07/2014</i></b>
<b><i>Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)</i></b>	<b><i>Erum Hasan, Consultant, Okapi Environmental Consulting</i></b>		

*In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.*

#### ***Section A: Project location***

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<b><i>Yes/No/N.A.</i></b>	<b><i>Comment/explanation</i></b>
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	No	The project is targeting the cross-cutting capacity development of Haiti. As a result some of the policy interventions, public awareness activities, and other engagement and trainings will happen near vulnerable ecosystems. As the aim is to enhance

		the collaboration and coordination on cross-cutting environmental issues, it is anticipated that data and information will be collected from densely protected areas.
- cultural heritage site	No	
- protected area	No	The project is targeting the cross-cutting capacity development of Haiti. Two of the thematic areas are protection of water sources and riverbanks, and coastal zones. As a result some of the policy interventions, public awareness activities, and other engagement and trainings may happen or may concern protected areas.
- wetland	No	Same as above
- mangrove	No	Same as above
- estuarine	No	Same as above
- buffer zone of protected area	No	Same as above
- special area for protection of biodiversity	No	Same as above
- Will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	yes	The project will support the establishment of the Conservatoire du Littoral which is prescribed in the Loi Organique. This will involve purchasing office equipment and assisting the Ministries of Environment and Culture to determine where the Secretariat will be. Based on consultations and the implementation phase, it will be determined where the offices should be. In the interest of cost-efficiency it is recommended that the office be permanent so as to avoid recurrent moving costs.
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

### ***Section B: Environmental impacts***

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/ No/ N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	Yes	Fragile ecosystems such as coastal & marine, inland water ecosystems, watersheds, will benefit from this project through enhanced information on cross-cutting capacity development to reduce environmental damage.
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	Yes	The only Greenhouse gas emissions produced may be linked to travel by trainers for public awareness campaigns, trainings, and by national and international consultants
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

### ***Section C: Social impacts***

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes	Consultations with local governments and communities will be ongoing to avoid any infringements of people's rights or beliefs.
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	Yes	Yes land rights exist, but are outdated, and are particularly challenging in the context of the earthquake which resulted in a number of internally displaced persons (IDP). In Haiti land tenure has often benefitted those with access to title, which is granted through surveyors, lawyers, and notaries, which much of the population doesn't have access to. The legal system's inability to efficiently resolve land disputes and the outdated cadastral map all collude to further inhibit land rights.
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	No	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes	
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	The project will enhance institutional coordination through improved collaboration and communication between



		government stakeholders. This project will also support the development of Table Sectoriale, COTIME and the Conservatoire du Littoral.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No	
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	NA	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	Yes	Satisfactory offices with proper workstations and equipment, fair salaries, and adequate staff to ensure management of project without overburdening staff are part of the project design
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	Active participation of vulnerable groups (women and youth) are planned for project implementation.
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	As per UNEP norms and standards
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

***Section D: Other considerations***

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes /No /N. A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	Yes	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	No	But the baseline project is intending to support capacities for EIAs
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	Yes	The project through cross-cutting capacity development, seeks the protection of vulnerable environmental resources and greater collaboration among institutions, and with civil society and local communities
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	Yes	The project indicators (SMART) are designed to measure the impacts of the project.

## Appendix 15- Tracking Tools

TRACKING TOOLS						
Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Midpoint target	End of project target	Source of Information	Assumptions
Objective	Capacity scorecard	50	60	70	Capacity scorecard	Capacity scorecard is a representative measure of the status of cross-cutting capacity development
1.1. A set of methodologies and practical tools developed for at least two priority cross-cutting environmental issues for the country	Number of tools (toolkits) on priority cross-cutting environmental issues developed.	There are no methodologies or tools for ICZM or on the protection of water sources and riverbanks.	Consultations for the development of tools and methodologies with relevant stakeholders underway	The development of methodologies and practical tools on ICZM and water source protection	Interviews, surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tools and methodologies are needed to advance in improved ICZM and water source protection</li> <li>- coastal zones and water sources are not so degraded that they cannot recuperate from progressive planning and management</li> </ul>

1.2. Ministry of Environment has the legal, planning, strategic and human resources available at central and department levels to implement and enforce environmental laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A functional "Table Sectorielle Environnement" which gathers multi-sectoral stakeholders</li> <li>- An operational strategy of the Conservatoire du Littoral</li> <li>- Number of enforcement trainings and tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The table sectorielle environnement currently only convenes with multilateral donors around issues related to financing and investment. It does not fully explore its multi-sectoral mandate for liaising with other ministries on environmental issues.</li> <li>- The Conservatoire du Littoral although identified in the Decret Cadre has not yet been put in operation</li> <li>- There is an enforcement unit within the Ministry of Environment, but with very low levels of education and no environmental training. 96 staff; 17 with basic school education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement on the structure and mandate of the Table Sectorielle Environnement</li> <li>- Stakeholders are convened to discuss the Conservatoire du Littoral</li> <li>- Analysis of enforcement options/alternatives have been identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mandate and structure of Table Sectorielle Environnement is agreed to and established; strategy for environmental governance is agreed to</li> <li>- The operational strategy of the Conservatoire du Littoral is agreed to</li> <li>- evaluation of enforcement options, training on enforcement and purchase of enforcement and surveillance tools</li> </ul>	Interviews, surveys, strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and support for these institutions exists</li> <li>- Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by the project</li> </ul>
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1.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms developed by strengthening capacities at central government level	- sustainable financing plan	- most of the financing is dependent upon donor projects; innovative financing options have yet to be explored	- Evaluation of financing options	- feasibility study and financing strategy developed	Feasibility study; financing strategy, interviews	Alternative financing options exist and are conducive for generating sustainable financing in the Haitian context
2.1. An operational environmental system is established and managed through institutional arrangements agreed between key stakeholders (including government agencies and research institutes and universities prioritizing South-South cooperation)	- Environmental information system,  - protocols of the Environmental Technology Sector Units (UTES) established and deployed	- there is no consolidated environmental information system; information is collected disparately  - The UTES exist as per the Decret Cadre but have not been mobilized and their terms have not yet been agreed upon	- agreement on the type of information system that is needed  - protocols of the UTES are agreed upon	- environmental information system operational  - The guidelines of the UTES have been agreed upon and have been deployed within 9 ministries	Interviews, consultations	- Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in institutional networks  - Financial, human and logistical resources exist to support and maintain the investments by the project

2.2. Haiti's environmental information is available to users on an open platform, in French and Creole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publication of Environmental Atlas 2016;</li> <li>- trainings of environmental agents to collect information;</li> <li>-inventory of trainings received by governmental staff on environmental management and information generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The last national publication was the GEO 2010 and there is no Haiti Environmental Atlas</li> <li>- there is no current inventory of all the trainings that government staff are receiving disparately from various projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trainings of ministry of environment staff to collect information conducted</li> <li>- inventory made of trainings received by various government agents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trainings have been conducted</li> <li>- the Haiti Atlas 2016 has been developed</li> <li>- inventory completed of trainings received</li> </ul>	Atlas, interviews,	<p>Institutional partners are willing and able to participate in these activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environmental information will be integrated into decision-making</li> </ul>
2.3 Public awareness and environmental information program is deployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of people trained on significance of MEAs</li> <li>-Number of public awareness activities;</li> <li>-Number of attendees in public awareness activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- public awareness on the MEAs is very low;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training and education programs developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training programs and public awareness activities have been carried out</li> </ul>	Education programs, community consultation and interviews	Communities and targeted stakeholders will be receptive to trainings and public awareness activities.

## Appendix 16- Summary of Reporting Requirements & Responsibilities

SUMMARY OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
Item	Due date	Responsibility
Inception Report	1 month after project inception meeting	PM
Expenditure report accompanied by explanatory notes		PM Finance and Admin officer
Cash Advance request and details of anticipated disbursements		PM
Progress report	Half-yearly	PM
Audited report for expenditures for year ending 31 December	Yearly on or before 30 June	Executing partner/MDE
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Yearly on or before 31 January	PM
Co-financing report	Yearly on or before 31 July	PM
Project implementation review (PIR) report	Yearly	PC, UNEP/DGEF
Minutes of project committee meetings	Twice a year (or as relevant)	PM
Final report	6 months of project completion date	PM
Final inventory of non-expendable equipment		PM
Equipment transfer letter		PM
Final expenditure statement	3 months of project completion date	PM, UNEP
Final audited report for expenditures of project	6 months of project completion date	Executing partner/ MDE

## **Appendix 17- Reports from Meetings & Consultations**

**Renforcement des capacités de base pour la mise en œuvre du MEA en Haïti**

**Phase Préparatoire du Projet**

**Rapport de Démarrage**

**Joana Talafré**



**Pour le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement**

**Mars 2014**



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## **SECTION 8: Introduction**

Le concept projet de renforcement des capacités de base pour la mise en oeuvre des AME en Haïti a été approuvé par le FEM en octobre 2013, pour financement à travers le guichet réservé au financement des projets de suivi des Auto-Évaluations Nationales des Capacités.

L'objectif du projet est de « renforcer la capacité du gouvernement à prendre des décisions selon les priorités et plans nationaux avec un accent sur la régénération des forêts et les écosystèmes marins et côtiers », dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement. Le projet a été développé suite à la finalisation de l'ANCR, complétée en 2010 avec l'aide du PNUE.

Avec un total de \$1,298,000, le projet vise à atteindre les résultats suivants :

- Résultat 1. Les capacités institutionnelles à établir une structure gouvernementale cohérente, élaborer des plans, des politiques et des cadres légaux pour la mise en œuvre efficace des conventions internationales mondiales est améliorée
- Résultat 2: Les institutions et les parties prenantes ont les compétences et la connaissance pour effectuer des recherches, collecter et appliquer des informations
- Résultat 3. La capacité accrue des parties prenantes pour diagnostiquer, comprendre et transformer la nature dynamique complexe des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux et développer des solutions locales
- Résultat 4: La conscience publique est augmentée, et les programmes de gestion de l'information et d'éducation environnementale améliorés

La phase préparatoire a été lancée en Février 2014, lors d'un atelier de lancement qui a rassemblé les principales parties prenantes du gouvernement Haïtien, ainsi que quelques partenaires de développement, des ONGs et du secteur privé. La phase préparatoire est exécutée par le PNUE, à travers le Ministère de l'Environnement (MDE), qui a nommé le directeur de l'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et de la Vulnérabilité, Mr. Samuel Génée, comme point focal du gouvernement pour la phase préparatoire.

Le projet doit être développé et soumis au FEM pour approbation par le PDG d'ici juillet 2014.

## **SECTION 9: Démarrage de la phase préparatoire**

L'équipe de développement du projet est composée d'une consultante internationale, d'un consultant national, ainsi que de l'Équipe nationale du PNUE, soutenus par le bureau régional du PNUE situé à Panama.

Une première mission a eu lieu du 10 au 14 février à Port au Prince, qui a été l'occasion de rencontrer les principales parties prenantes, débiter un état des lieux en ce qui concerne la gestion de l'environnement, la gouvernance environnementale ainsi que des initiatives en cours pertinentes. Une série de rencontres bilatérales a eu lieu, et l'atelier de lancement s'est tenu les 12 et 13 février. Une première rencontre s'est tenue dans les bureaux du PNUE afin de faire le point sur la planification de la mission et de la phase préparatoire, ainsi qu'une rencontre dans les bureaux de l'ONEV, afin de faire connaissance avec le point focal du projet et préparer l'atelier.

Un résumé des questions principales soulevées pendant les rencontres bilatérales et l'atelier se trouve ci-dessous. Le sommaire détaillé des discussions de l'atelier de démarrage figure en annexe.

## **RENCONTRES**

### **1. 11 février 2014. Rencontre avec les points focaux et/ou responsables des dossiers liés MM. Astrel Joseph (UNCCD) et Moise Jean-Pierre (UNFCCC).**

La rencontre a permis de noter que les structures établies pour la mise en œuvre des Conventions de Rio est jugée insuffisante, à la fois en matière de ressources humaines, techniques et financières, mais également en termes de coordination et de partage d'information. Les participants ont soulevé la question du changement fréquent au sein des institutions du gouvernement, qui rend difficile la mise en place de politiques continues et cohérentes en matière d'environnement, et qui provoque des retards dans la mise en œuvre des engagements vis-à-vis des Conventions.

Les participants ont noté quelques initiatives pertinentes, soit la mise en place d'un bureau des changements climatiques, ainsi qu'un effort d'intégration des questions du CC dans le développement à travers financement de 5 M Euros, de l'UE. Il a aussi été noté le besoin de revitaliser les comités intersectoriels existants, ainsi que de les lier à la Table Sectorielle de Concertation sur l'Environnement qui est en voie d'être mise en place.

Il est apparu un besoin de refondre, et de formaliser les mandats, les attributions ainsi que les fonctions des différentes divisions, unités et bureaux qui participent à la mise en œuvre des Conventions, et d'institutionnaliser les rapports entre ministères, afin de surmonter le problème des changements de personnel et de transitions politiques. Il a été noté qu'il n'y a pas encore de structure désignée de suivi de la CBD.

## **2. 11 février 2014. Edna CIVIL, représentante du projet PNUD/PARC**

Le projet PNUD PARC fait suite à un projet PAGE, qui avait pour but le renforcement des capacités en matière de gestion environnementale. Le PARC soutient notamment la mise en place d'une capacité institutionnelle en matière d'évaluation environnementale, ainsi que la désignation d'unités environnementales au sein des ministères sectoriels, et a été instrumental dans la mise en place de la Table Sectorielle sur l'Environnement.

Pendant la discussion, il a été noté que certaines des structures de mise en œuvre des Conventions n'ont pas eu le succès souhaité, et qu'il conviendrait peut-être de se pencher sur les raisons fondamentales de ces échecs. Une raison potentielle serait que les Conventions n'ont pas été réellement traduites en matière de loi nationale, et que tant que ces instruments seront perçus comme extérieurs, leur mise en œuvre ne sera pas une réelle priorité.

Une des priorités en matière de cadre législatif serait également de fournir des outils de mise en œuvre des lois, en particulier du Décret-Cadre sur l'Environnement, sans lesquels la loi resterait lettre morte. Il a été noté qu'il n'est pas forcément besoin de développer des nouveaux textes de loi tant que les lois existantes n'ont pas été traduites en action et tant que le gouvernement n'a pas les moyens de faire respecter les lois existantes en matière d'environnement.

## **3. 11 février 2014. Wilken Destravil, Comité Interministériel d'Aménagement du Territoire.**

La rencontre a porté sur l'importance de la gestion des bassins versants comme thème transversal qui permet une mise en œuvre synergique des Conventions de Rio. Le CIAT a délimité 13 aires protégées, et développé 3 grands Plans d'Aménagement, dont la mise en œuvre devrait débiter sous peu.

La rencontre a permis de faire un bref survol des capacités du CIAT ainsi que des besoins en matière d'information environnementale. Il a été noté que malgré la présence d'une unité de SIG et de données sur l'état physique des bassins versants, par exemple, il n'existe pas encore de système d'information suffisamment complet. Il manque notamment des données sur les cours d'eau, ainsi que sur certains paramètres agro-hydrologiques. Il semble également y avoir un besoin d'harmoniser les approches prises par les différents ministères en matière de gestion des bassins versants.

#### **4. 11 février 2014. Marie Bonnard, Banque Inter-américaine de Développement**

La rencontre a permis de faire un inventaire des projets en cours ou en préparation qui contiennent une dimension de renforcement des capacités. Par exemple, l'OMM prépare un projet de renforcement des services météorologiques, qui pourrait être relié au projet proposé. Un projet de renforcement des systèmes d'alerte précoce est en cours avec le Ministère de l'agriculture, à travers l'établissement d'un service de données hydrométriques, mais il semble y avoir un problème de prise en charge des données. La Banque mondiale semble intéressée à soutenir la centralisation des données hydrométriques.

La BID a également noté que le projet PRIGE, qui visait le renforcement des capacités du Ministère de l'Environnement, n'avait pas été réalisé avec succès, et qu'il conviendrait de relever les leçons de cette intervention. L'évaluation du PRIGE a été partagée avec l'équipe.

En matière de systèmes d'information, le projet sur le système national des Aires Protégées (SNAP) veut mettre en ligne un site internet sur les Aires protégées, qui proposerait toutes les informations pertinentes, géré par l'Agence Nationale des Aires Protégées (ANAP).

#### **5. 12 février 2014. Steven Rault - Union Européenne**

La rencontre a permis de faire un état des lieux des interventions en cours soutenues par l'UE, notamment le projet Alliance Mondiale pour le Climat (GCCA), qui investira 6 millions d'euros à Haïti dans le cadre d'un programme d'appui à la prise en compte du changement climatique dans le développement. Ce projet inclut une composante de renforcement institutionnel, ainsi que des interventions sur le terrain. En matière de renforcement institutionnel, le projet soutient avec le PNUD la mise en place de capacités d'évaluation environnementale ainsi que le suivi post-

évaluation. Le projet soutient la mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel et budgétaire propre à l'évaluation environnementale au sein du MDE.

## RÉSUMÉ DE L'ATELIER DE LANCEMENT

L'atelier de lancement a eu lieu les 12 et 13 février et a été ouvert par la Directrice Générale de l'Environnement, Madame Nicole Yollette Altidort et Mr. Antonio Perera du PNUE. Par la suite, l'atelier a été modéré par le PNUE et l'ONEV. L'atelier a commencé par permettre aux participants de se présenter, et de faire état de leurs activités pertinentes en matière de mise en œuvre des Conventions et de gestion de l'Environnement.

Mr. Génée de l'ONEV, a fait une présentation rappelant aux participants le cadre du projet, les résultats attendus, ainsi que les principales activités qui avaient été suggérées dans le PIF approuvé par le FEM. La consultante a proposé un plan de travail pour la phase préparatoire.

Le représentant du PNUE, Paul Judex Edouarzin, a fait une présentation faisant survol des principales conventions, des lois sur l'environnement, ainsi que des besoins en matière de capacités. Une discussion en plénière a permis aux participants de faire état de leur perception des besoins, défis et initiatives en cours en matière d'environnement. Il en est ressorti que le projet devrait mettre l'accent sur toutes les conventions et non seulement sur les 3 conventions de Rio, et devrait tenter de trouver des solutions transversales aux problèmes environnementaux auxquels fait face Haïti. Il a également été noté que le projet devrait tenter d'atteindre toutes les parties prenantes et non pas seulement les décideurs politiques. De même, les participants ont noté que, bien que le MDE soit un partenaire et bénéficiaire clé dans ce projet, il fallait également inclure les autres partenaires sectoriels qui ont des responsabilités en matière de gestion des ressources et des milieux naturels.

Les participants ont par la suite été divisés en 3 groupes, chacun chargé de discuter d'un thème différent, soit :

- les systèmes d'information et de partage des connaissances
- Les besoins en matière de politique, cadres institutionnels
- La sensibilisation du public et des décideurs

Chaque groupe était chargé de faire un bref état des lieux des acquis et initiatives en cours, de lister des besoins spécifiques et concrets, et de dégager des pistes d'action pour le projet. Chaque groupe a ensuite présenté ses conclusions, qui ont été discutées en plénière. Une importante liste de besoins a été soumise, pour éventuelle intégration dans le projet. L'atelier n'a pas réussi à identifier de manière décisive un thème transversal porteur en matière de mise en œuvre des

Conventions, malgré le fait que plusieurs participants aient soulevé la gestion des bassins versants ou la gestion des zones côtières comme des thématiques intéressantes.

Les discussions se sont achevées avec les conclusions suivantes :

1. Le projet est ambitieux et doit se recentrer autour de quelques éléments prioritaires.
2. Le projet devrait tenter de renforcer les capacités de acteurs sectoriels à gérer l'environnement, et la mise en œuvre des Conventions devrait être considérée comme un outil pour la mise en œuvre de politiques nationales en matière d'environnement.
3. Le projet devrait se concentrer sur les capacités transversales, et non pas sur la mise en œuvre de conventions individuelles.
4. Le projet devrait permettre la mise en œuvre et l'exécution des cadres juridiques existants et ne pas créer de structures institutionnelles nouvelles.

Il a été décidé par la suite que l'équipe de projet continuerait les consultations au niveau bilatéral, puis proposerait une liste d'interventions aux partenaires, pour discussion. Cette liste d'activités serait présentée lors d'un 2<sup>e</sup> atelier, qui devrait se tenir en Avril 2014.

Les notes détaillées et présentations de l'atelier de lancement sont disponibles en annexe.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

La première mission a permis de constater que les faiblesses notées dans l'ANCR sont encore présentes, et que les interventions du projet telles qu'inclues dans le PIF sont pertinentes. Par contre, au vu de certaines interventions en cours soutenues par d'autres partenaires, un raffinement des activités du projet serait à faire. L'équipe de projet a également noté certaines faiblesses institutionnelles au niveau du MDE, qui pourraient faire obstacle à la réalisation du projet, malgré la disponibilité et la bonne volonté du personnel de l'ONEV. La question du leadership au niveau du MDE reste en suspens, et il a semblé que des obstacles administratifs pourraient se poser à la bonne marche du projet.

Par conséquent, il est apparu nécessaire de travailler non seulement avec le MDE, mais aussi avec les autres partenaires qui pourraient avoir des forces complémentaires, soit par exemple le CIAT ou le CNIGS, surtout en matière de mise en place de systèmes d'information. À cet égard, un



inventaire plus précis des besoins en matière d'information environnementale serait nécessaire avant de pouvoir suggérer des activités précises dans le projet. Un retour sur le projet du Système National d'Informations Environnementales (SNIE), qui devait être piloté par l'ONEV, serait également nécessaire.

## PROCHAINES ÉTAPES

Il a été décidé que l'équipe procéderait au recrutement d'un Consultant national qui pourrait fournir des informations supplémentaires et piloter les consultations bilatérales avec les différents partenaires nationaux. Un cadre logique sera proposé par l'équipe de consultants d'ici Avril, sur la base des rencontres tenues avec les partenaires, pour discussion, qui inclura les activités proposées. Un 2<sup>e</sup> atelier aura lieu à la mi avril afin de valider la liste des activités avant de procéder à la compilation de la documentation du projet.

## SECTION 10: Plan de préparation du projet

Activité	Échéance	Objectif	État d'avancement
Atelier de lancement	Février	Confirmer le cadre du projet  Lancer les discussions sur les besoins et activités potentielles	Complété
Recrutement du Consultant national	Mars	Engager une personne connaissant le contexte Haïtien pour faciliter les consultations avec les partenaires clé	TDR complétés
Développement d'un plan de consultation	Mars	Un plan de consultations et rencontres, ainsi qu'une liste de questions-clé sera développé entre le Consultant National et le Consultant International pour guider les discussions	

Consultations	En continu	Consultations en personne et à distance avec les parties prenantes	
Cadre de résultats	Début Avril	Discussions autour d'un cadre de résultats avec la liste des activités	
Première version du document de projet	Début Mai	Circulation d'une première version du document de projet	
Atelier de validation	Juin	Confirmer les activités, les arrangements de mise en oeuvre et les partenariats	
Version finale des documents du projet	Fin Juin	Révisions, soumission et approbation par le PNUE et le FEM	

## **SECTION 11:Annexe 1 – Plan de mission**

### **Design of the Project “Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti”**

#### **Inception Mission Plan**

**Port au Prince, February 10-14 2014**

#### **Objective of the mission**

The objectives of the mission are to launch the design phase of the project and to begin consultations with key stakeholders. Specifically, the consultant will seek to establish the following:

- An understanding of the existing institutional and legal framework for MEAs and environmental issues;
- Initial consultation with key ministerial stakeholders on their needs and potential roles in the project;
- An analysis of ongoing related interventions

#### **Proposed Plan and Schedule**

February 10	09.00 – 12.00	Briefing with UNEP Country Office
February 10	14.30 – 16.00	Initial meeting with Ministry of Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Analysis of institutional, organizational and legislative capacities, assets and challenges</li><li>- Preparation for Inception Workshop</li></ul>
February 11	08.30 – 10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Discussion with Convention focal points: Astel Joseph (CCD), Moise Jean-Pierre (CC), Paul Judex Edouarzin (CBD)</li></ul>
	10.30 – 12.00	Edna Civil- PNUD/PARC projet
	14.30 – 15.30	BID
Feb 12	08.30 –	Launch Workshop

	16.00	
February 13	09.00 – 13.00	Launch Workshop
	13.00 – 16	Discussions with ENGOs (TBC)
February 14	09.00 – 11.00	Debriefing with UNEP

## **SECTION 12: Annexe 2 – Agenda de l'Atelier de lancement**

### **Développement des capacités de base pour la mise en œuvre des accords environnementaux multilatéraux (MEA) en Haïti**

#### **Atelier sur les progrès dans la formulation de projet**

**12-13 Février 2014, Hotel.....**

#### **Objectifs de l'atelier:**

- Présenter les objectifs et la stratégie du projet aux parties prenantes
- Informer les parties prenantes sur le processus de préparation du projet
- Faire un état des lieux sur les informations et interventions pertinentes
- Faire le point sur les opportunités et besoins en matière de renforcement de capacités environnementales

#### **Agenda de l'atelier**

	<b>Activités</b>
<b>Jour 1 – Mercredi 12 février</b>	
8.30 – 9.00	Enregistrement des participants
9.00 – 9 15	Propos de bienvenue et allocutions de circonstances des représentants du Ministère
9.15 – 9.30	Objectifs de la réunion et Agenda Paul Judex Edouarzin
9.30- 10.00	Tour de table/Présentations (3 minutes de présentation par organisation participante)
10.00 – 11.00	Rappel de l'objectif, de la stratégie et des principales composantes du projet identifiés dans le PIF Samuel Genea, Coordonnateur national, Ministère de l'Environnement Joana Talafre, Consultante
11.00 - 11.15	Pause
11.15 – 12.30	Aperçu et discussion sur les politiques liées à l'environnement, du cadre législatif et le contexte institutionnel national

	Paul Judex Edouarzin
12.30 – 13.00	Orientations sur les groupes de travail Joana Talafre
13.00 – 14.00	Dejeuner
14.00 – 17.00	<b>Groupes de travail thématiques</b>  Questions-clé: 1)état des lieux et initiatives en cours; 2)besoins; 3)contributions possibles du projet.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Besoins et systèmes d’information environnementale</li> <li>- Sensibilisation du public et des décideurs</li> <li>- Approches pour le développement de politiques et lois pro-environnementales</li> </ul>
15.15 – 15.45	Pause-Café

<b>Jour 2 – Jeudi 13 février</b>	
9.00 – 9:30	Résumé du jour I Samuel Génée, MDE
9.30 - 12.00	Présentations et discussion des résultats des groupes de travail
12.00 – 13.00	Sommaire des résultats et prochaines étapes. Clôture de la réunion Représentant du Ministère

## **SECTION 13: Annexe 3 – Notes de l'Atelier de Démarrage**

### **Atelier de Lancement de la phase préparatoire**

#### **Notes**

##### **1. Remarques de bienvenue**

Antonio Perera – Gestionnaire de programme, PNUE.

Mme Nicole Yolette Altidort, Directrice Générale de l'Environnement.

##### **2. Présentation de l'agenda, Paul Judex Edouarzin**

La présentation a rappelé que le concept de projet a été introduit auprès du FEM, puis approuvé, et qu'aujourd'hui est lancée la consultation des acteurs pour monter le document de projet. L'objectif de la rencontre est entre autre d'avoir une idée plus claire des besoins. Les objectifs sont :

- Présenter les objectifs et la stratégie du projet aux parties prenantes
- Informer les parties prenantes sur le processus de préparation du projet
- Faire un état des lieux sur les informations et interventions pertinentes
- Faire le point sur les opportunités et besoins en matière de renforcement de capacités environnementales

Le présentateur note que les produits et activités sont modifiables selon les besoins et l'évolution des priorités, mais que le projet doit se maintenir à l'intérieur du cadre général fourni par le PIF. On note également le besoin d'orienter le projet en fonction des activités en cours, initiatives et informations disponibles, pour éviter les doublons et bâtir sur les leçons retenues jusqu'à présent. L'atelier se concentrera sur les travaux en groupe, pour que tout le monde puisse s'exprimer.

Le présentateur note également que Mr. Genea, Directeur de l'ONEV est le coordonateur national du projet, et qu'il est appuyé par une consultante, Mme Joana Talafré.

### **3. Table Ronde**

Chaque participant s'est présenté, et a présenté son organisation ou son projet. Pendant cette discussion, quelques participants ont soulevé des points d'intérêt :

- Un participant a soulevé le besoin d'identifier des mesures nationalement appropriées de mitigation des gaz à effet de serre (NAMA).
- Un participant a mis l'accent sur la participation du public et la sensibilisation en passant par les écoles.
- Un participant a soulevé le besoin de penser à la réhabilitation des périmètres, des mines et carrières désaffectées, pas seulement de se concentrer sur les forêts et les écosystèmes marins et côtiers.
- Un participant a exprimé le souhait d'aboutir à un plan d'utilisation et de gestion des milieux marins, et la nécessité de se lier avec les questions de santé publique.
- Un participant a souligné le besoin d'accorder une attention appropriée aux questions de la gestion durable des sols et de la CCD.

### **4. Rappel sur le cadre du projet**

Mr. Samuel Génée a fait une présentation sur le cadre du projet, et Mme Talafré a suivi avec un aperçu du processus de préparation du projet. La présentation a posé 3 questions clé :

- ▶ Sur quelle(s) thématique(s) devrait s'attarder le projet en matière de développement des cadres institutionnels et législatifs? E.g (GIZC, Forêts, Eau, Déchets, Tourisme, Aires Protégées, etc...)
- ▶ Quels sont les acteurs institutionnels existants qui pourraient bénéficier d'un renforcement des capacités? (e.g. ONEV, ANAP, CIAT, Meteo?)



- Quels seraient les outils ou éléments d'information les plus pertinents pour renforcer les capacités transversales?

Une discussion a eu lieu :

- Un participant voudrait que le processus de développement de projet incluse une réunion intérimaire avec un comité restreint sur la présentation des résultats de cette mission.
- Un participant voudrait un meilleur diagnostic, qui pourrait nous guider sur la thématique à prioriser, et donc les institutions, et donc les outils d'information.
- Un participant a soulevé la question des capacités transversales. Les participants ont soulevé la question de l'accent mis sur les conventions de Rio vs. les autres Conventions et ont convenu d'élargir le champ du projet à toutes les Conventions si possible.
- Un participant a noté que le projet est très ambitieux, et qu'il faut se positionner quant au niveau des capacités sur lesquelles on veut se concentrer.
- Un participant a soulevé la question de l'absence de points focaux de cette réunion, et pointe vers un possible manque de leadership pour prioriser les actions. Il note que le gouvernement doit formuler ses priorités, et soulève la question du rôle et de la place du MDE dans ce projet.

### **Discussions sur les questions clé**

Une discussion a eu lieu sur les 3 questions-clé, dont voici les points principaux soulevés par les participants :

#### **a) Sur la question des thématiques**

- Le travail serait trop focalisé sur les conventions de Rio. On s'attend à un cadre de gouvernance globale sur les questions de l'environnement. Les questions de pollution marine et terrestre sont importantes aussi.

- Il faut garder en mémoire le principe des synergies lorsqu'on formule le projet.
- Les participants ont soulevé le besoin d'élargir le cadre du projet et de parler de Ramsar, Marpol, ainsi que d'autres Conventions.
- Un participant a parlé du besoin de structures solides et durables, et particulièrement de mettre en place les structures de fonctionnement des conventions.
- Un participant voudrait s'assurer que le projet incluse également les mesures d'atténuation du CC, et du renforcement des capacités à mettre en œuvre dans ce but, y compris dans les secteurs du transport et des énergies alternatives
- Un participant propose que le projet touche aux questions d'économie rurale, et d'économie verte.

#### **b) Partenaires**

- Un participant note que l'inventaire des partenaires potentiels n'est pas exhaustif et rappelle de ne pas oublier le SEMANA car il est crucial à la gestion des bassins versants, la Météo Marine, la Gestion des Aires Protégées, et la gestion des déchets.
- Un participant a également noté la présence au Ministère de l'agriculture, du bureau du ministre chargé de la sécurité énergétique, du bureau des mines et de l'énergie, et rappelé la potentielle participation du ministère de l'intérieur et des collectivités territoriales, de la faculté d'agronomie et de médecine vétérinaire, et de la faculté des sciences à l'université.
- Un participant a proposé que le projet pourrait appuyer la constitution de mécanismes de soutien aux points focaux.
- Un participant a noté que le CIAT intervient dans le domaine environnemental, il y a une cellule de résilience au CC, et une cellule de gestion des bassins versants (travaillant avec l'ANAP), et qu'ainsi le CIAT contribue à mettre en œuvre les 3 conventions.
- Un participant a également noté que le bureau national de l'ozone a une structure bien déterminée, soit : un conseil consultatif national avec le secteur privé, bureau national/point focal, et un comité interministériel. Par contre, le participant a noté que les dispositions ne sont pas transposables d'une convention à une autre.

#### **5. Présentation sur les politiques liées à l'environnement, le cadre législatif et le contexte institutionnel national**

Paul Judex Edouarzin a fait une présentation sur les politiques liées à l'environnement, mettant en valeur le cadre législatif et institutionnel national. La présentation a inclus un rappel des objectifs des Conventions, ainsi qu'un aperçu des institutions en place au niveau de la gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles. La présentation est incluse en annexe.

Par la suite, une discussion a eu lieu, au cours de laquelle les participants ont soulevé les points suivants :

- Quelques participants ont noté qu'il faut reconnaître les efforts réalisés et valoriser les succès, avant même de dénoter les défis et les manques.
- Un participant a soulevé la question de comment lutter contre les problèmes environnementaux, alors que les lois ne sont pas applicables ou appliquées?
- Il faudrait une politique de gouvernance pour la mise en œuvre des conventions internationales.
- On a noté le besoin de réconcilier le principe de précaution et l'approche actuelle qui ne réagit qu'après les dommages.
- Il semble y avoir un problème de communication qui ne nous permet pas de mesurer les efforts faits par les institutions, et de même qui empêche la coordination entre les ministères. Il faut des approches intégrées. La transversalité et la synergie devraient être promues.
- Un autre participant a noté qu'il semble y avoir un manque de continuité dans les actions, et un manque de volonté politique et propose de réfléchir à des propositions dans ce sens.
- Un participant propose d'inclure des actions au niveau du renforcement du suivi et des directions de Suivi et Évaluation au sein des ministères.
- Un participant propose de définir une politique de gestion des bassins versants, définir les bassins, et définir le type de bassins, y intégrer les collectivités territoriales.
- Un participant note que l'environnement transcende la dimension de n'importe quelle entité et institution. Dans certains cas le MDE vient en appui à d'autres ministères, eg. MDA, pour mettre en œuvre leurs programmes.

## **6. Travaux de groupe**

Les participants ont été divisés en 3 groupes, chacun chargé de discuter de 3 thèmes différents, soit :

- les systèmes d'information et de partage des connaissances
- Les besoins en matière de politique, cadres institutionnels
- La sensibilisation du public et des décideurs

Chaque groupe était chargé de faire un bref état des lieux des acquis et initiatives en cours, de lister des besoins spécifiques et concrets, et de dégager des pistes d'action pour le projet. Les rapports des groupes sont rapportés ici sans édition.

## **Groupe 1 – Information/Systèmes d'information**

- Convention sur le CC : inventaire des GHG dans le pays par rapport aux différents secteurs émetteurs. Haïti n'a pas fait des émissions significatives.
- Pour la CBD : il faut une évaluation périodique de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes et des espèces. Il y a une étude de la société Audubon qui a identifié un potentiel biodiversité du pays, il faut capitaliser sur cette initiative. Il y a aussi des efforts d'augmentation de la couverture des Aires Protégées, 13 AP également créées et délimitées. Aujourd'hui il faut des plans de gestion. IL y a des efforts de reforestation, mais on ne sait pas si ce sont des activités porteuses car ça ne donne pas de grands résultats.
- Pour la CCD : on devrait pouvoir dire dans quelle zone du pays il y a une désertification
- Il faut soit au sein du MDE, ou une autre entité ou un nouvel organe, un organe qui fasse le suivi environnemental du pays. Pour que cet organe fonctionne, il lui faut des moyens financiers, matériels et humains pour collecter les données, inventorier (e.g. biologistes, écologistes). Puis pour partager les infos, il faut une page web, des brochures, des films, des bases de données, des interventions dans les médias.
- Le projet pourra appuyer les efforts déjà entrepris au niveau des aires protégées, et aider au montage de l'organe de suivi de l'environnement (au sein du MDE).

**Suite à la présentation du groupe, il y a eu quelques interventions :**

Les 3 conventions sont maintenant parties de la loi haïtienne, et il faut s'assurer que l'on se place dans ce cadre.

Au niveau de la biodiversité, il y a des instruments pour faire les rapports sur la biodiversité qui sont subventionnés par les conventions internationales. Mais Haïti perd chaque année ce financement, ne l'utilise pas. A cause du roulement de personnel, une perte institutionnelle. Il y a des ressources financières pour actualiser l'info sur la biodiversité. Haïti est aussi le seul pays de la région qui n'ait pas fait de NBSAP, alors que le financement serait disponible. Pourquoi si on a le financement, on n'arrive pas à livrer le minimum des obligations aux conventions?

Il y a des structures qui travaillent sur des projets environnementaux qui ne sont pas coordonnées. Eg Conseil consultatif présidentiel pour l'investissement,

(PASÉGI), des initiatives du secteur privé, qui n'impliquent même pas le MDE. Il faut un inventaire de qui fait quoi, et pourquoi?

Pour la collecte des informations, il est suggéré de mettre sur pied une structure encore. Mais dans le décret de l'environnement, on dit qu'il faut mettre dans chaque institution une unité environnementale sectorielle. Il faut un endroit pour faire la coordination des infos, mais s'assurer que chaque ministère soit responsabilisé en matière d'environnement. L'outil pour collecter l'information ce sera l'évaluation environnementale, qui permettra d'aller chercher les informations pour remplir les rapport aux Conventions.

On devrait parler avec le Bureau National des Normes, est-ce que l'expérience du Bureau National des Normes a été présentée? Car ils ont des acquis, ils sont basés au ministère du commerce. Il faut au moins faire quelque chose en parallèle avec eux.

Besoin de créer des instances ou encourager la collaboration inter-sectorielle pour décloisonner le fonctionnement de l'administration publique. Il faut investir dans l'éducation, la sensibilisation, au niveau des écoles et des parlementaires.

Besoin de renforcer les structures existantes et les renforcer pour atteindre les objectifs

Au niveau du premier ministre, les bailleurs de fonds demandent une mise à jour sur les tables sectorielles, et sur les IEP (?).

Pourquoi est-on en retard par rapport à la mise en œuvre du décret cadre?

Il y a une différence entre le suivi environnemental et l'évaluation environnementale. Il faut une direction de suivi environnemental au sein du MDE qui pourrait faire le suivi des indicateurs dont on a éventuellement besoin pour rapporter aux conventions.

Il faut noter les interventions pour qu'elles soient véhiculées au Ministre de l'Environnement et même au Premier Ministre.

## **Groupe 2- Sensibilisation**

### **GROUPE II**

Faites un état des lieux, des connaissances, des démarches et initiatives en cours relatives à ce thème.

- ❖ Absence d'un programme sur le long terme pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre des Conservations de Rio (Désertification, Biodiversité et Changements Climatiques) et autres accords multilatéraux sur l'environnementaux,
- ❖ Existence des initiatives (projets) non vulgarisés dans les domaines de la biodiversité, du changement climatique et désertification et autres...
- ❖ Manque et non implication des décideurs.
- ❖ Absence des Comité Interinstitutionnel de Pilotage des conventions de RIO (Biodiversité et Changements Climatiques). Pour le cas de la Convention sur la Désertification, il s'agit d'un dysfonctionnement du CIP.
- ❖ Existence d'un PANLCD non mise jour
- ❖ Existence d'une manifestation d'intérêt du Ministère de l'Environnement d'Haïti pour qu'Haïti fasse partie d'un projet parapluie de 52 pays de l'Amérique Latine et de la Caraïbe, pour l'alignement du PANLCD et la préparation du Rapport National sur la désertification.
- ❖ Existence d'un mécanisme de coordination qui est la table sectorielle de l'Environnement.
- ❖ Manque de communication sur les conventions les lois et les décrets ratifiés
- ❖ Manque de structures adéquates pour la vulgarisation des informations relatives à l'environnement.
- ❖ Manque d'outils de sensibilisation et de mobilisation.
- ❖ Faiblesse (manque de leadership) du MDE dans le suivi des Conventions.
- ❖ Manque de financement pour la mise en œuvre des conventions.

- ❖ Manque d'intérêt national pour la mise en œuvre des conventions
- ❖ Existence de communications nationales sur les Changements climatiques.
- ❖ Manque de renforcement de capacité pour la mise en œuvre des conventions (personnes ressources adéquates)
- ❖ Manque de volonté politique.
- ❖ Faiblesse des institutions
- ❖ Instabilité politique (changement de point focal, changement de personnes ressources)
- ❖ Non application des lois
- ❖ Absence de canal de communication entre le MDE et le parlement
- ❖ Absence de base de données (observatoire sur l'ENV)
- ❖ La gestion d'information demeure au niveau central
- ❖ Manque de partage d'information entre les différentes couches de la société civil incluant les élus locaux.
- ❖ Lacunes par rapport à la mise en œuvre aux exigences des conventions.

## II- Dresser un inventaire des besoins urgents et/ou important.

- ❖ Mise en place d'une structure permanente pour assurer la mise en œuvre des conventions.
- ❖ Lobbying auprès du parlement
- ❖ Mise en place d'un mécanisme de communication et de sensibilisation à tous les niveaux (politique sociale etc.).
- ❖ Préparation d'outils à tout les niveaux incluant les écoliers.
- ❖ Campagne d'information, de formation et de sensibilisation des journalistes sur les accords environnementaux.
- ❖ Création d'une base de données, observatoire d'ENV, et site web.
- ❖ Renforcement des capacités des ressources humaines.
- ❖ Renforcer la capacité de l'ONEV par la mise en œuvre pour la gestion relative aux conventions et accords environnementaux
- ❖ Création d'un espace de sensibilisation environnemental dans les médias.

## III- Dégagez les contributions possibles du projet à ces besoins.

- ❖ Mise en place d'une structure pérenne pour la mise en place de stratégies et mécanismes de communication (vulgarisation)
- ❖ Appropriation à tous les niveaux des initiatives de mise en œuvre des conventions.

Les participants :

NOM	PRENOM	INSTITUTION
JOUISSANCE	Pierre Richard	BME
MARC	Reynold	BME
PHANORD	Claude	DDC/Coopération suisse
CIVIL	Edna Blanc	PARC
MICHEL	Jean Chariot	Consultant
JOSEPH	Astrel	MDE
GARCONVIL	Josnel	FS

### **Suite à la présentation, une discussion a eu lieu**

Question : institution pérenne de mise en œuvre des conventions ou bien de stratégie de communication. Une structure pérenne de mise en œuvre des conventions serait difficile; mais ça ne marche pas, car c'est une structure trop centralisée.

Pour l'instant, il n'y a que des points focaux, avec une charge de travail trop élevée. Il faut un secrétariat au niveau duquel agiraient les 3 points focaux. Ca permettrait des synergies. Un appui aux points focaux un personnel à temps plein.

Besoin de bâtir et de reconnaître les initiatives passées et en cours, car on ne part pas de zéro.



Besoin de se concentrer sur la sensibilisation du public et des décideurs sectoriels; aussi ne pas toujours se concentrer sur les conventions de rio.

En juillet 2013, une proposition a été faite au DGE pour la mise en place d'une unité des affaires internationales qui réunirait les points focaux selon les affinités des conventions (e.g. vert, marron, etc). Une unité de mise en œuvre des AME et un mécanisme de coordination avec l'ensemble des points focaux, avec ses propres outils de gestion. Nécessité d'avoir une 'cellule', une entité administrative.

Le manque de volonté n'est pas que politique, il est aussi administratif. Il semble y avoir un blocage, et rajouter du personnel ou des unités administratives, ne résoudra pas. Il y a trop de bureaucratie dans le MDE. Est-ce que le MDE a réellement la capacité d'absorber 1.3 millions? Comment aller au delà de ce manque de volonté?

Quels seraient les moyens concrets de changer et modification de la volonté politique?

Il faut changer le fonctionnement du comité de direction du MDE car l'information ne circule pas à l'intérieur du Ministère, et créer un mécanisme à l'intérieur. Les conventions ne sont pas le principe structurant du pays, ce sont les normes nationales. Il faut se structurer pour le MDE puisse s'imposer vis-à-vis des autres ministères. En parlant de mise en œuvre de la structure pérenne il faut considérer que c'est le MDE en entier.

Il faut que les porteurs de dossier qui sont du MDE soient bien qualifiés pour pouvoir présenter des arguments aux ministres.

Il y a un problème structurel au niveau du MDE. Mais il y a aussi une question de responsabilité. Les responsabilités ne sont pas claires, les tâches ne sont pas identifiées, il n'y a pas d'approche standardisée à la mise en œuvre des conventions.

Concernant la volonté politique : faut que le ministère puisse avoir du poids au ministère, les conventions ne sont pas une grande priorité, pas un grand intérêt pour les Conventions.

Délégation du pouvoir ne se fait pas, et la déconcentration du budget ne se fait pas, ce qui fait que nous ne pouvons pas responsabiliser les différentes parties prenantes.

### **Groupe III – Cadres politiques et institutionnels**

Bon de savoir qu'il y a encore des opportunités d'influencer sur le projet. Les suggestions que nous allons faire vont mener à une augmentation du budget.

État des lieux : Code rural 1964, Constitution, Lois organiques des ministères sectoriels, MDE 96, SEMANA, DINEPAM, Decret sur aires protégées et les conventions... Loi sur la protection des mangroves, textes sur l'action locale par le ministère d'intérieur et des collectivités territoriales.

Initiatives en cours : délimitation des aires protégées, projet ANAP, projet CCCD (besoin de chercher financement complémentaire auprès de norvege, GIZ, PNUE, PNUD, BID); interventions du PNUE dans le Sud, lancement des travaux sur les NAMA (coordonné par l'office latino américain de l'énergie), Energy for SD (UNEP-Risoe); initiation à la mise en œuvre de mesures, rapports, notifications, etc... (MRV);

Prise en compte de la dimension environnementale dans le cadre de la santé et l'assainissement et les déchets solides.

Besoin : renforcement des capacités humaines et financières, révision des lois-cadre, de la décentralisation et la mise en place d'arrêtés communaux environnementaux, réhabilitation de forêts, corps communaux et locaux, élaboration et publication de la loi organique du MDE. Structuration des directions territoriales décentralisées.

Renforcement institutionnels sur le plan de ressources qualifiées et hiérarchisées pour le Ministère de l'Environnement.

Planification, mise en oeuvre et gestion de projets locaux.

Contributions possibles du projet :

Recherche de financement additionnel immédiat pour ce projet pour appui technique et financier et logistique pour le renforcement des capacités et mise à jour de la publication du code national de l'environnement et les arrêtés communaux. Appui à la réhabilitation ou création de forêts et parcs naturels. Formation du personnel de base et des parlementaires. Stratégie d'accompagnement du parlement. Il faudrait commencer par 3 collectivités territoriales (Artibonite, Bassin Versant, Commune de Grande Saline).

Montagnes et zones côtières et marines interventions prioritaires dans la 1<sup>er</sup> année, 2<sup>e</sup> année autre chose, 3<sup>e</sup> année, intervenir dans le grand nord.

Accompagner les collectivités territoriales, et le système judiciaire pour la mise en œuvre des conventions.

Budget de communication et d'éducation, alphabétisation

Financement de la faculté des sciences pour le développement de logiciels de traduction automatique des textes des AME, textes légaux

Promotion d'une campagne de sensibilisation concernant la ratification des conventions non encore ratifiées (e.g. Bale).

Appui à la recherche expérimentale sur le développement d'innovations en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté extrême à travers l'économie verte.

Appui à la coopération régionale et binationale

Appui et recherche de \$ local privé ou public, national, régional, bilatéral etc... pour la faculté d'agronomie, le bureau des mines et énergies, le bureau du ministres, l'ONEV, le SNAP, la direction des ressources en eau (car besoin d'installer des instruments de mesures), ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources naturelles, etc...

### **Suite à la présentation, une discussion a eu lieu :**

Rappel que l'Union Européenne s'apprête à financer un projet sur la prise en compte du CC dans les politiques nationales.

IL y a des cadres dans l'administration des cadres qui ont des responsabilités qui n'ont pas les compétences nécessaires.

Pour faire un état des lieux en matière de capacité il faut faire référence au Plan d'Action pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti et le PSDH, y faire une évaluation stratégique. Identifier les institutions qui ont besoin de renforcement et identifier le curriculum de formation, un plan de formation.

Une éducation pour le grand public à travers radio, TV, quand aux enjeux de la gestion de l'environnement est importante, il faudrait faire une compilation de documents comparant les approches sur les différentes thématiques environnementales dans les autres pays. Apprendre des autres pays, montrer un éventail de la manière dont les autres pays ont attaqué le problème.

Le ministère de l'environnement doit être un ministère normatif – il doit éviter de rentrer dans de multiples activités qui le mettent en compétition avec d'autres organismes ou des ONG. Le ministère doit être représenté dans les différentes tables sectorielles, et ils doivent être coordonnées, collecter les bonnes pratiques et les disséminer. Compétition pour les questions de budget.

Une analyse stratégique de la situation de la gouvernance environnementale en Haïti? En 95 il y eu un projet de loi organique pour le MDE qui a été soumis, et rejeté par le parlement, car il affectait les mandats des ministères d'agriculture et de la santé publique. Commission nationale de réforme administrative a produit 9 rapports incluant 1 rapport sur la gouvernance environnementale (1998, CNRA), des propositions de lois organiques pour tous les ministères. Mais seulement le OMRH a été mis en place. En 2007-2008, il y a eu consultation sur l'évaluation des besoins en renforcement des capacités en environnement au sein du MDE.

Le CNIGS a une application qui s'appelle observatoire global du territoire, ils reçoivent les informations tous les 15 jours sur la température, pression, pluviométrie, avec des analyses. Thématique qui reste après le programme.

## **Conclusions et Prochaines Étapes**

Suite à la fin des discussions concernant les travaux de groupe, la Consultante a fait une brève synthèse des points principaux soulevés, ainsi que des prochaines étapes dans le développement du projet. Les prochaines étapes sont comme suit :

- Le sommaire des discussions sera distribué aux participants en mars.
- Des consultations bilatérales avec les principaux partenaires intéressés seront entreprises pendant mars et avril.
- Une proposition d'Activités sera ensuite faite, et soumise pour discussions avec les partenaires nationaux. Un second atelier de formulation se tiendra en Avril, afin de finaliser la liste des activités.
- Les participants seront appelés à formuler leurs commentaires sur les différents aspects du projet pendant mars, avril et mai.
- La documentation sera ensuite préparée et soumise au PNUE et au FEM pour révision et commentaires en mai-juin, en vue d'une soumission finale en Juin.
- Le projet devrait débiter d'ici l'automne 2014.

## SECTION 14: Présentations

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

2014-02-28





## Objectifs spécifiques

Améliorer la capacité d'Haiti à respecter ses obligations par rapport aux conventions de Rio en créant des synergies en arrivant à:

- Permettre aux parties prenantes de participer tout au long du processus de consultation
- Générer, accéder et utiliser l'information et la connaissance
- Elaborer des cadres politiques et législatifs
- Mettre en œuvre et gérer des lignes directrices des conventions internationales
- Suivre et évaluer les impacts et les tendances environnementaux

2014-02-28

3

## Cadre du projet

- Résultat 1. Les capacités institutionnelles à établir une structure gouvernementale cohérente, élaborer des plans, des politiques et des cadres légaux pour la mise en œuvre efficace des conventions internationales mondiales est améliorée

- Produits:

- 1.1 Au moins trois plans nationaux, politiques ou cadres institutionnels sont développés, couvrant les questions environnementales transversales prioritaires (par exemple, la décentralisation, l'augmentation de la couverture végétale, le tourisme durable, la gestion des déchets, **GIZC**)
- 1.2 Une augmentation mesurable de la capacité institutionnelle du ministère de l'Environnement d'Haiti à mettre en œuvre et faire respecter les lois et les politiques environnementales au niveau central et départemental, (par exemple, soutenir la restructuration du ministère central et les Directions départementales).

1.3. Des mécanismes de financement durables développés à travers un renforcement des capacités au niveau du gouvernement central en association avec deux institutions de micro-finance



## Cadre

- Résultat 2: Les institutions et les parties prenantes ont les compétences et la connaissance pour effectuer des recherches, collecter et appliquer des informations
- Produits:
  - Dispositions institutionnelles acceptées entre parties prenantes clés (incluant les agences gouvernementales, les instituts de recherche et universités donnant la priorité à la coopération sud-sud) pour la gestion d'informations environnementales en Haïti

## Cadre

- Résultat 3. La capacité accrue des parties prenantes pour diagnostiquer, comprendre et transformer la nature dynamique complexe des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux et développer des solutions locales
- Produits:
  - Les informations environnementales d'Haïti sont disponibles pour des utilisateurs sur une base ouverte, en français et en Créole
  - Au moins 200 parties prenantes clés formées sur des questions de renforcement de leur capacité à contribuer, à gérer et à utiliser le système d'information environnemental national
  - Des informations environnementales coordonnées contribuent à rendre compte à au moins 3 Conventions
  - Des informations environnementales nationales sont utilisées pour produire un Atlas de Haïti visant à promouvoir les valeurs des ressources naturelles d'Haïti pour faciliter des processus de prise de décisions et d'investissements



## Cadre

- ← Résultat 4: La conscience publique est augmentée, et les programmes de gestion de l'information et d'éducation environnementale améliorés
- ← Produits:
  - Campagne de sensibilisation publique en Créole y compris la formation d'au moins 100 agents environnementaux responsables de mener ce travail au niveau municipal.

## Axes Stratégiques

- ← Le Projet porte sur les capacités suivantes:
  - Coordination
  - Conformité
  - Consultation
- ← Pour ceci, le projet doit aussi renforcer les systèmes d'information
  - Accès
  - Dissémination
  - Gestion des connaissances

## Parties prenantes

- Le Ministère de l' Environnement et ses différentes instances
- Les Ministères ayant responsabilités touchant à la gestion des ressources naturelles
- Les ONG, pour la sensibilisation et la mise en application des lois/programmes
- Autorités locales, y compris en tant que parties prenantes d'un éventuel système d'information

## Principes

- Capacités transversales: qui permettent d'atteindre plusieurs objectifs, plusieurs obligations des Conventions de Rio, et/ou plusieurs objectifs nationaux concernant l'environnement
- Durabilité: créer des mécanismes et institutions qui survivent aux changements politiques; besoin d'institutionnaliser les pratiques de collaboration
- Décentralisation: respecter les principes de la décentralisation, de la co-gestion avec les communautés, tout en conservant un pouvoir de contrôle pour le gouvernement



## Financement

- US\$ 1,298,000 sur 3 ans (FEM)
- Co-financement de \$2,750,000 provenant des projets en cours

## Phase Préparatoire

- Durée 7 mois (août 2014)
- Objectifs:
  - Confirmer la validité des objectifs et résultats
  - Établir les données de référence (état des lieux)
  - Finaliser la liste des activités
  - Développer les plans de mise en oeuvre et les budgets
  - Confirmer les arrangements de co-financement
  - Développer le document de projet
  - Consultations avec les parties prenantes

## Plan de préparation

Activité	Échéance	
Atelier de lancement	Février	Confirmer le cadre du projet Lancer les discussions sur les besoins et activités potentielles
Consultations	En continu	Consultations en personne et à distance avec les parties prenantes
Cadre de résultats	Début Avril	Discussions autour d'un cadre de résultat avec la liste des activités
Première version du document de projet	Début Mai	Circulation d'une première version du document de projet
Atelier de validation	Juin	Confirmer les activités, les arrangements de mise en oeuvre et les partenariats
Version finale des documents du projet	Fin Juin	Révisions, soumission et approbation

## Questions Clé

- Sur quelle(s) thématique(s) devrait s'attarder le projet en matière de développement des cadres institutionnels et législatifs? E.g (GIZC, Forêts, Eau, Déchêts, Tourisme, Aires Protégées, etc...)
- Quels sont les acteurs institutionnels existants qui pourraient bénéficier d'un renforcement des capacités? (e.g. ONEV, ANAP, CIAT, Meteo?)
- Quels seraient les outils ou éléments d'information les plus pertinents pour renforcer les capacités transversales?





Atelier de formulation du projet de renforcement des capacités d'Haïti pour la mise en œuvres des MEAs

«Aperçu et discussion sur les politiques liées à l'environnement, le cadre législatif et le contexte institutionnel national»

12 janvier 2014, Hotel Palm Events

Sommaire

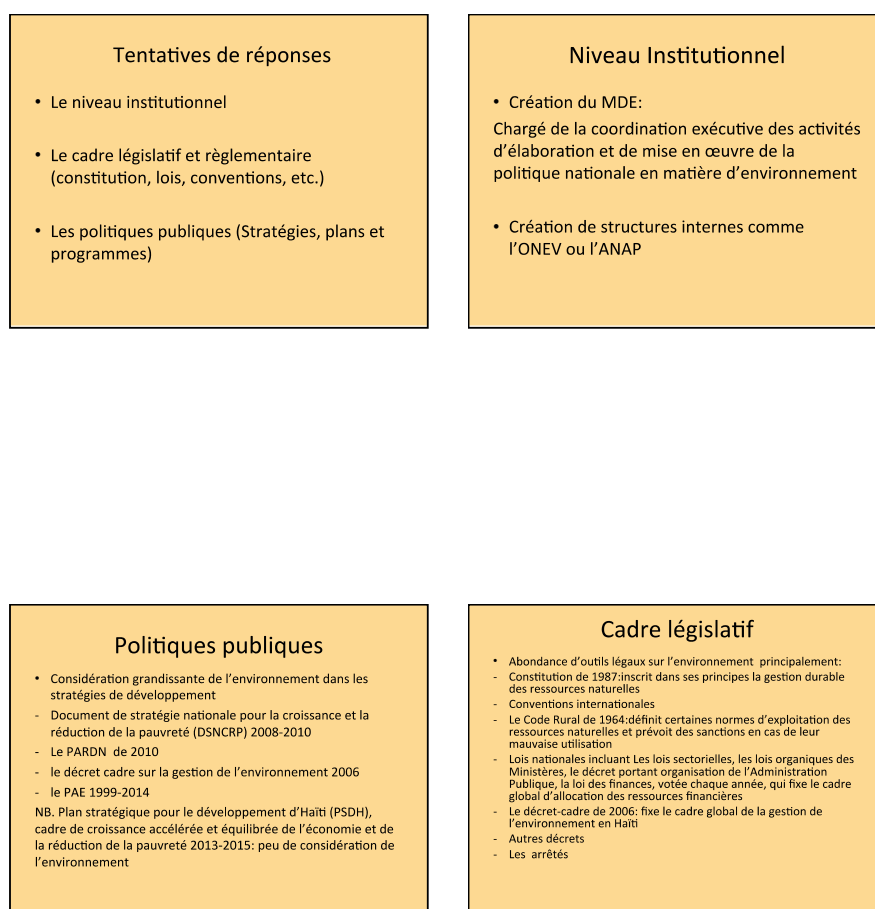
1. Les défis environnementaux nationaux vs problèmes env. globaux
2. Les tentatives de réponses apportées:
  - Le niveau institutionnel
  - Les politiques publiques (Stratégies, plans et programmes)
  - Le cadre législatif et réglementaire (constitution, lois, conventions, etc.)
3. Les conventions de Rio
4. Haïti face aux conventions (situation, forces et faiblesse)
5. Mécanismes de coordination
6. Conclusions

Traits caractéristiques

- Etat insulaire
- Relief montagneux et accidenté
- Diversité d'écosystèmes
- Vulnérabilité élevée et grande exposition de la population aux désastres naturels exacerbés par le CC
- une pauvreté extrême
- Pression démesurée sur les ressources naturelles ( forêt, sols, eau, biodiversité) et l'environnement côtier et marin
- Disparition quasi-complète de sa surface forestière et crise de l'énergie
- Crise d'approvisionnement et menaces sur les réserves d'eau
- Urbanisation sauvage et hypertrophie des villes
- Déficiences des systèmes d'assainissement et de gestion des déchets

Les défis environnementaux globaux

- Changements climatiques
- Perte de biodiversité
- Désertification et dégradation des terres
- Eaux douces
- Zones côtières et marines
- Crise de l'Energie
- Pollution et Gestion urbaine





## Les conventions

Haiti, partie a un ensemble de conventions, par exemple:

- Les trois conventions de Rio (CCNUCC, CBD, CNULCD)
- La convention de Vienne et le protocole de Montréal sur la couche d'ozone

## Les conventions de Rio

- La conférence des Nations unies sur l'environnement et le développement, plus connue sous le nom de sommet de la Terre de Rio de Janeiro ou sommet de Rio
- A réuni 110 chefs d'États et de gouvernements et 178 pays, 2 400 représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)
- A adopté un texte fondateur de 27 principes, intitulé « Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement » qui précise la notion de développement durable
- A adopté un programme d'action pour le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, appelé Action 21 (Agenda 21 en anglais)
- A adopté les 3 conventions sur la désertification, la biodiversité et les CC. Ces conventions sont connues comme les 3 conventions de Rio
- Haïti a ratifié ces 3 conventions

## Convention sur la Diversité biologique (CBD)

- La Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB) est un traité international juridiquement contraignant qui a trois principaux objectifs :
    - la conservation de la diversité biologique;
    - l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique;
    - le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques.
- Son but général est d'encourager des mesures qui conduiront à un avenir durable
- Ratification par le parlement: 20 aout 1996

## Convention sur les changements climatiques (UNFCCC)

- Objectif: La Convention pose comme "objectif ultime" de stabiliser les concentrations atmosphériques de gaz à effet de serre à des niveaux sûrs
- Ratification par le parlement: Aout 1996

2014-03-07

### Convention de Lutte Contre la Desertification (CNUCLD)

- Objectif: lutter contre la désertification et atténuer les effets de la sécheresse dans les pays gravement touchés par ce problème, en particulier en Afrique, grâce à une coopération internationale et des mesures efficaces à tous les niveaux
- Ratification par le parlement: 25 septembre 1996

### Haïti face aux conventions

- Partie aux conventions de Rio et à la convention de Vienne et au protocole de Montréal
- Non partie aux conventions comme Carthagènes, Ramsar, Cites, etc.
- Signataire des conventions de Bale et de Stockholm mais ne les a pas ratifiées
- Mise en oeuvre limitée
- Non conformité dans la majorité des cas.

### Caractéristiques:

### Haïti face aux conventions environnementales internationales

- Manque de concertation au niveau national et d'implication des parties prenantes
- Problème de suivi dans la mise en œuvre
- Non conformité avec les conventions
- Absence d'une position nationale
- Manque d'intégration régionale

### Mécanismes de coordination

- Les structures prévues par le décret-cadre: CIMATE, CONATE, COTIME
- Aucun de ces mécanismes n'est en place
- Cas du CIAT: mécanisme de coordination sur l'aménagement du territoire
- Cas du CIP-LCD



Conclusions: Enjeux  
pour Haïti

Protéger son environnement et sauvegarder son patrimoine naturel pour les générations futures par:

- Mobilisation des ressources à allouer à l'environnement
- Renforcement du cadre légal national relatif à l'environnement
- Développement de partenariats bilatéraux et multilatéraux
- Renforcement des capacités de gestion de l'environnement

Merci de votre Attention!

## **MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT**

### ***Atelier de formulation du projet de Développement des Capacité de base pour la mise en œuvre des Accords Environnementaux Multilatéraux (MEA) en Haïti***

*Jeudi 13 février 2014*

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***Atelier de validation - Projet de renforcement des capacités  
transversales du gouvernement d'Haïti -***

***Jeudi 07 Août 2014***

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## Appendix 18- PCDMB Scorecard

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See attached