



**United Nations Development Programme
Project Document template for projects
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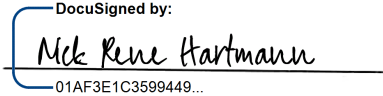
Project title: <i>Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti ('Biodiversity South')</i>	
Country(ies): Haiti	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Heifer International
Execution Modality: <i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>	
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): <i>National, regional and local institutions and civil society improve the management of rural and urban areas, agriculture and the environment, and mechanisms for preventing and reducing risks in order to improve the resilience of the population to natural disasters and to climate change.</i>	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>Moderate</i>	UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Award ID: 00128905	Atlas Project/Output ID: 00122752
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LPAC meeting date: 27th July 2022	
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Project duration in months: 72 months	
Planned start date: November 2022	Planned end date: October 2028
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: October 2025	Expected date of Terminal evaluation: July 2028
Brief project description: Haiti is located in the Greater Antilles archipelago of the Caribbean Sea and is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). The country is a well-known biodiversity hotspot, characterized by diverse climate, geographical and topographical features. Key biodiversity areas, like Massif de la Hotte, La Visite and Macaya parks, are located in the southern part of the country. These areas underpin livelihoods of small-farmer communities. However, a protracted history – of political instability and poverty; weakened and aid-dependent public system; and, limited economic opportunities and shared prosperity – has ensured the goods and services provided by these ecosystems are overexploited, leading to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. Degraded biodiversity and reduced ecosystem goods and services lead to a degradation of livelihood conditions in southern Haiti; agricultural yields decline, and people's exposure to risks like floods and landslides increases. In turn, this population increasingly rely on unsustainable practices like wood extraction and poaching as a survival strategy, which further degrade these ecosystems. Using a watershed management approach, the propose project will restore biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services, which underpin livelihood in southern Haiti. This will be done by combining land restoration and sustainable management of critical watersheds with the improvement and diversification of agriculture. Technical support will specifically target the production of commodities that can be produced within biodiversity-rich agroforestry systems, like cocoa and coffee. Further support to the processing and commercialisation if these products – through key partnerships, the use of geotracking technology, and	

improved access to financial mechanisms – will ensure increased income for local communities. They will then be incentivised to preserve and protect their local ecosystems, which underpins their economic activities and livelihoods. Hence, this project is aligned with Global Environment Facility's GEF-7 BD1-1 focal area¹ (mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors), as well as with Haiti's environmental objectives.

FINANCING PLAN

GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 5,055,479
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 100,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 5,155,479
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD 58,433,727
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 63,589,206

SIGNATURES:

Signature:   James CADET, Minister of Environment	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year: 9 novembre 2022
Signature:  01AF3E1C3599449... Nick Rene HARTMANN, Resident Representative- UNDP Haiti	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 9 novembre 2022

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¹ See GEF-7 FA/nonFA directives: <https://www.thegef.org/documents/2-gef-7-focal-areanon-focal-area-objectives-april-2019>.

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Abbreviations:

BD	Biodiversity
BPPS NCE-VF	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy, Vertical Fund team
CIAT	Inter-Ministerial Commission for Territorial Planning
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GoH	Government of Haiti
HDI	Human Development Index
IHSI	Institut haïtien de statistique et d'informatique
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Full Sized Project
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean region
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MANRRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SMEs	Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNAP	Système National d'Aires Protégées or National Protected Area System
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
WEF	World Economic Forum

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Geography and climatic features: The Republic of Haiti occupies the western, smaller portion of the island of Hispaniola, in the Greater Antilles archipelago of the Caribbean Sea (Figure 1²). It is located between 18° and 20° north of latitude and between 71° 30 and 74° 30 west of longitude. Its population of ~11.2 million people is youthful and rapidly growing at 1.2%³. Women represent little over half of the Haitian population (50.4%)⁴. The island is partly volcanic and partly comprised of uplifted old coral reefs, and is classified as a small island developing state (SIDS)⁵. It has an archetypal Antillean climate⁶ with daily temperatures typically between 19°C and 28°C in the winter and 23°C to 33°C during the summer months. Rainfall varies according to the island's varied and mountainous topography, with the central regions receiving more rainfall than the northern and western parts. Annual precipitation in the mountains averages 1,200 mm, while the annual precipitation in the lowlands is as low as 550 mm. The island experiences round-the-year tropical humid conditions and is subject to weather variability (including cyclones and storm surges) driven by the El Niño conditions.

Economic development: Haiti's overall GDP growth in the same period (1971 – 2013) averaged only 1.2% per year, significantly lower than the average of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region and the average of peer economies at the same level of development. Additionally, Haiti suffers GDP loss due to its economy and population being subjected to natural disasters – earthquake, hurricanes, floods and droughts – every year. As a result of high poverty rates, a large part of the population relies on unsustainable extraction of the natural resources, which drives environmental degradation, leading to biodiversity loss; and increased poverty.

Agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods: The multidimensional poverty in Haiti is coupled with (and is reflective of) Haiti's reliance on the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sector, which adds about ~20% to the country's GDP but employs over ~50% of the workforce. These natural resource-dependence of important economic activities display the Haitian population's dependence on the country's biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services – which constitutes the primary entry point of the project.

Biodiversity : Most of Haiti's 14 terrestrial and 11 marine protected areas are located in this region. This region includes the country's two largest national parks: La Visite and Pic Macaya. These parks are located respectively in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte, which contain the last remaining primary and montane forests of Haiti – critical to maintaining the region's biodiversity.⁷ Massif de la Hotte (1,451 ha) and Massif de la Selle (1,582 ha)⁸ also have the highest number of endemic species of the country – in particular amphibians and reptiles – which are mostly confined to the primary forests. These two massifs are classified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) of Haiti and were designated as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves

Project sites: The project is being designed for implementation in southern Haiti, where localized risks of biodiversity and ecosystem loss run highest in the country. Project sites have been selected in five biodiversity-rich watersheds of southern Haiti, namely Aquin-Saint Louis du Sud, Cavaillon, Les Cayes and Tiburon-Port Salut – all four primarily located within the South department, as well as the Corail-Anse à Veau watershed, split between the Grand'Anse and Nippes departments. A multi-criteria approach was used to select the target watersheds for project intervention in the southern communes, which included:

- comparatively higher levels of biodiversity and consequent degradation leading to localized risks;
- level of threats to the region's biodiversity and associated habitats, and,
- presence of baseline initiatives and community demand for interventions and support.

² International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank (2015). Haiti: Towards a New Narrative. Report (Systematic Country Diagnostic).

³ Census from Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2019

⁴ Census from Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2019

⁵ The List of Small Island SIDS is maintained by the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. Available at: <https://www.un.org/ohrls/content/list-sids>.

⁶ The World Bank (2011). Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profile: Haiti. Report. Available at:

⁷ Hedges S.B., Cohen W.B., Timyan J. and Yang Z. (2018). Haiti's biodiversity threatened by nearly complete loss of primary forest. PNAS 115 (46): 11850-11855. Available at:

⁸ Hedges S.B., Cohen W.B., Timyan J. and Yang Z. (2018). Ibid.

Problem statement: threats and root causes to be addressed by this project

Problem tree approach: The core problem that this project seeks to address is biodiversity degradation and loss of ecosystem goods and services in southern Haiti – with a focus on improving livelihoods (by supporting value chains) and enhancing institutional capacity for long-term ecosystem and biodiversity conservation. The problem tree above builds on the previous section – which demonstrates the need to focus on Haiti’s southern communes due to the double-pronged problem: the region’s status as a demonstrated biodiversity hotspot and concomitant degradation-related issues. Each driver has multiple impacts and features such as: loss of soil fertility, destabilization, deforestation, loss of mangrove buffer, among the notable ones. This situation is underpinned by root causes: poverty, population growth, and limited state capacity.

Environmental drivers: Haiti’s biodiversity is impacted by the environmental and climate drivers in the country. Its location – in the eponymous Atlantic Hurricane Alley – combined with the steep topography of its western region (from where all major river systems in the country flow to the coast) creates exposure to pluvial and fluvial impacts.⁹ The country is vulnerable to hydrometeorological disasters – hurricanes, floods and storm surges, landslides and drought), especially between June and December, with landslides being common in river valleys. In 2016, Haiti faced the force of Hurricane Matthew – which left destruction and displacement in its wake with 1.5 million Haitians requiring humanitarian relief. In previous hurricane seasons – Haiti was hit by four storms: Fay, Gustave, Hannah and Ike; which led to dire flooding in the country. Downscaled climate data projects increase – in both frequency and intensity – of these events and likely spillover effects on biodiversity degradation and ecosystem loss. Hurricane frequency data collected by USAID shows that the South (58%), Grand’Anse (44%), South-East (37%) were most affected departments in the country, reiterating the presence of localized risks in the area. Located in a high-risk earthquake-prone zone, the country is crisscrossed by two active tectonic plates: the Septentrional fault and the Enriquillo Plantain Garden fault¹⁰.

Climate drivers: Historical climate data since 1960 reveals that average annual temperature have increased 0.45° C, and rainfall variability has become more exaggerated. Projected changes in Haiti include¹¹: increase of between 0.78°C – 28°C in average annual temperature by 2050. A decrease in average annual precipitation is expected up to 43 millimeters by 2050, with uncertain changes in patterns of rainfall. By 2030, the sea level rise of 0.13m – 0.4m is expected in the country. The following table¹² identifies the risks associated with these climate drivers, and the spillover and localized impacts on biodiversity expected:

Anthropogenic drivers and root causes: Haiti’s – particularly southern Haitian population – is highly reliant on biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services and natural capital for livelihoods. Denudation on hill slopes, accelerated by unsustainable small-scale farming, as well as compounding impacts of tropical storms (leading to loss of soil fertility, erosion and flooding) displays how food and income insecurity are inextricably linked to biodiversity loss and ecological degradation in the country.¹³ Additionally, due to poverty and lack of viable livelihoods, wood extraction for charcoal production is a major economic activity that accelerates biodiversity loss. Biodiversity degradation gradually exhausts the survival strategies of the populations in this region of Haiti, leading back to poverty, food insecurity, and out-migration towards cities.

Consistency with national policies: GoH, GEF and UNDP : Despite the above-mentioned shortcomings, the government of Haiti (GoH) is committed to restore and protect its ecosystems and biodiversity-rich areas. This commitment is underpinned by several national policies and strategies, as well as plans and programmes under international conventions (see Table 4). The proposed project is aligned with these national policies and strategies.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5305&context=gradschool_theses

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid.

III. STRATEGY

A. Preferred solution and barriers

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

For this, it is key to develop and implement sustainable, integrated land management plans, which combine land restoration with sustainable agricultural development in the watersheds. Restored, richer ecosystems will in turn support agricultural activities and provide buffer against natural and climate-related hazards to the poor, vulnerable population. In addition, support to diversify and commercialise key commodities produced sustainably in the watersheds will contribute to reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve livelihood conditions, and decrease reliance on unsustainable practices like wood extraction. However, there are currently several barriers to implementing the preferred solution, which will be addressed by the proposed project strategy.

1. Barriers related to governance and capacity to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management
2. Barriers related to a lack of technical capacity and marketing skills among farmers and agricultural organisations (to improve commercialisation and profit)
3. Barriers related to accessing relevant environmental-related information to guide policies and strategies and raise awareness of the roles and services of ecosystems

B. Project Strategy

Given the current socio-economic and political context in Haiti, a set of guiding principles have been adopted to steer the project's intervention strategy. The proposed strategy also builds on lessons learned and best practices to improve biodiversity conservation in Haiti. The approach of restoring ecosystem services to enhance biodiversity and agricultural productivity forms the backbone of the project strategy and its anchoring in GEF TF's BD focal area.

Principle 1: Strengthening the existing legislative framework (rather than creating new frameworks)

To avoid ineffectiveness of activities governance and coordination, Component 1 of the proposed project will update and improve existing legislations and build the capacities of existing national and decentralised institutions to implement biodiversity restoration and protection; moreover, it will strengthen locally-acknowledged organisations – the watershed committee – to ensure BD conservation, rather than setting up new organisations. This locally-rooted approach is aligned with Haiti's Constitution¹⁴.

Principle 2: Demonstrating the environmental and economic benefits of biodiversity restoration in watersheds using innovative agroforestry systems (*jardins lakou*)

This approach upscales existing successful initiatives in southern Haiti, especially the deployment of *Jardin lakou* through various projects. This productive agroforestry system includes plants of different heights in order to have the largest photosynthetic area (canopy) and optimal plant cover. *Jardin lakou* will (1) increase resilience to food insecurity by providing basic food products, (2) diversify sources of income by combined several key value chains,

¹⁴ Constitution from 1987, as analysed in V. Dorner. 1998. "La Décentralisation en Haïti" in Bulletin de l'APAD (15)

(3) protect soils against erosion and degradation (with tree cover), (4) improve soil fertility with the layers of organic matter deposited therein, (5) conserve water by enhancing underground water recharge, and (6) promote biodiversity through the large number of species tolerated within the systems. The establishment of *jardins lakou* contribute to restore vegetation cover in degraded watershed areas, which stabilise soil and restore its properties. The economic benefits drawn by the farmers ensure that they will maintain this sustainable agricultural practice in the long term.

Upscaling successful initiatives in southern Haiti, and working with locally-rooted local partners

Partnering with organisations that are well-established within target communities – like AYITIKA and ORE – is a necessary condition to build on an existing confidence base and catalyse existing experience – as opposed to operating through a top-bottom approach. Working with local organisations is also critical because of the lack of presence of extension services in the project sites¹⁵. To address the institutional gap at the local level, the project will contribute to strengthen institutions and capacity for local governance, and will organise watershed committee in the project sites; their capacity to use a watershed planning tool and to implement watershed management frameworks and local land management plans will be enhanced. This will ensure local institutions are equipped to maintain the project’s interventions beyond its lifetime. The project Theory of Change is presented in Figure 4.

Project cost-effectiveness

The project is designed to include the best solutions to tackle the problem statement at the lowest possible cost. The proposed project complements Project PITAG (IDB), which is implemented for 6 years; with a large budget (over USD50M for its remaining period), PITAG targets most communes located in Grand Anse and South Departments and promotes agroforestry technologies for sustainable coffee and coca culture. These cultures will be developed over ± 27,900 ha of land.

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

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

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

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

¹⁵ Although relaunching the agricultural sector was prioritised in the immediate years following the 2010 earthquake, agricultural extension services – according to a World Bank study in the South, South East and Centre departments – were accessed only by 13.9% of the regional population – see The World Bank (2013). Determinants of Extension Services: The Case of Haiti.

D. Link with GEF Focal Area

The proposed project adopts a watershed approach to foster biodiversity conservation, land management and the improvement of ecosystem services with a focus on improved agricultural practices and the strengthening of selected value chains. It is fully aligned with the following GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area objectives: **BD-1-1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.**

The proposed project will mainstream biodiversity conservation measures into the development of five watersheds of southern Haiti, covering 1 750 ha. Restoration and conservation measures will be implemented under Component 2, benefiting the conservation of about 2 250 ha of biodiversity-rich areas through reforestation and sustainable agroforestry. *Jardin lakou* which the project will promote, are characterised by a large diversity of useful species (up to 69, according to a reference study¹⁶), and fulfil agro-economic, environmental and socio-cultural functions, including: i) factor of food safety; ii) source of fodder and cattle-keeping ground; iii) income source; iv) habitat protection against weather events; and v) leisure area. These gardens range between 100 and 1000 m², and are typically structured into three layers, a lower layer with herbaceous plants, a shrub layer and a tree layer. *Jardin lakou* have a capacity to value existing biological, organic and mineral resources and to protect soils despite difficult climatic and topographic conditions: heavy rainfalls, cyclones, dry spells and steep slopes. The project will also implement land restoration in degraded ravine and stream-side environments of the target watersheds.¹⁷. This can in turn compound damages in case of flood, affect agricultural productivity and be detrimental to riverine biodiversity – with documented impacts on marine BD as well¹⁸.

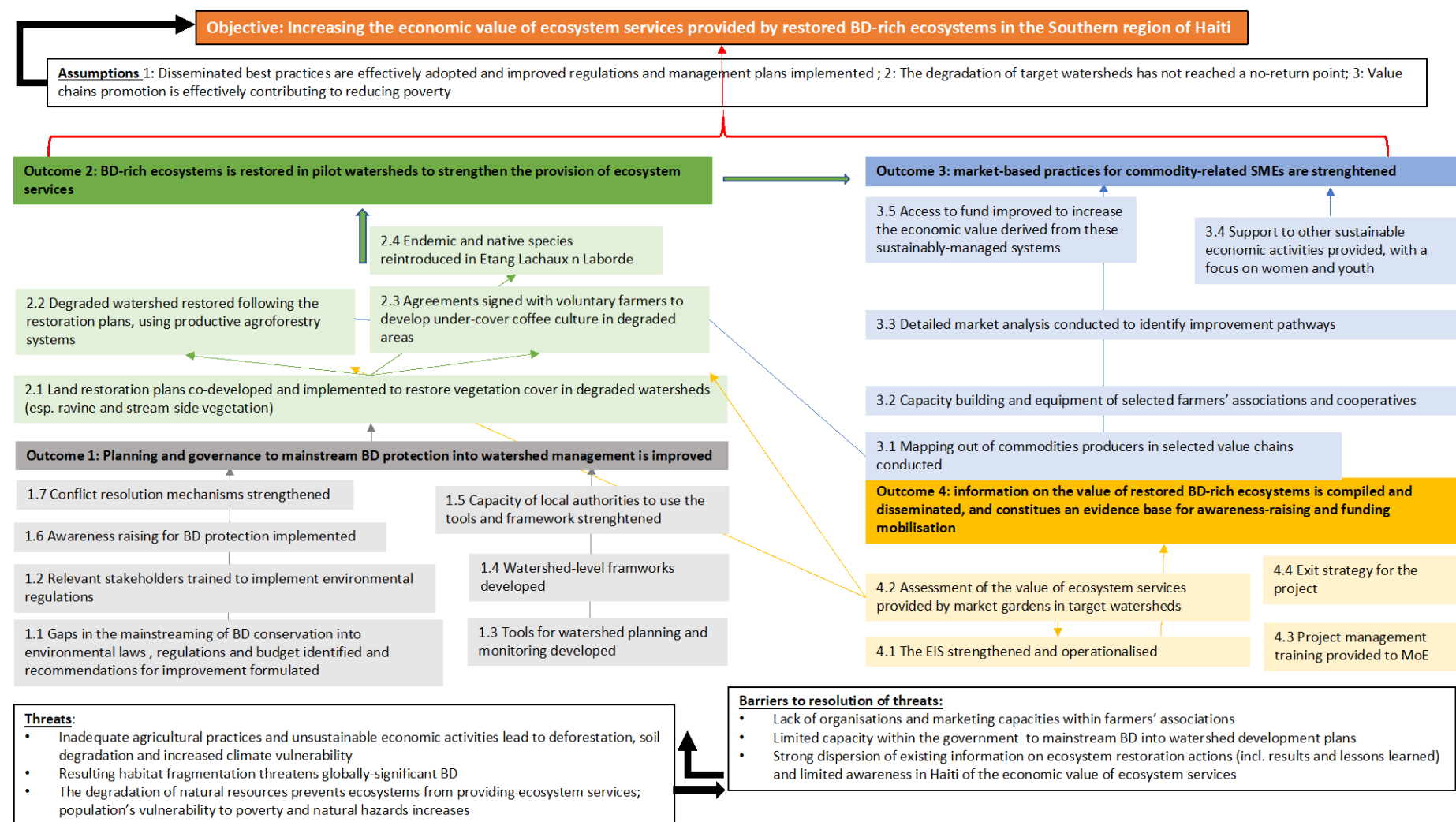
Finally, the project interventions build on, and complement existing successful initiatives that combine land restoration with enhanced agricultural productivity (using the *Jardin lakou* approach). The project will partner with relevant local and regional organisations with demonstrated experience,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

¹⁶ J.D. Sardou, D. Jean-Pierre, M. Mutel, H. Duchaufour, C. Langlais, P. Fernandes, M.E. Alphonse and E. Malézieux. 2014. “Évolution de la structure d’un système agroforestier en relation avec le cycle de vie familial : cas du jardin de case en Haïti” in *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* (321-3)

¹⁷ C. Lilin and M. Koohafgan. 2012. *Ravines et versants. Atelier de formation de Gros Morne*. CIAT.

¹⁸ P. Saffache. December 2006. “Le milieu marin haïtien : chronique d’une catastrophe écologique” in *Etudes caribéennes* (5)

Figure 1: Theory of Change



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results: The objective of this project is to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti.

Component 1: Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream BD protection into watershed management (*Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved*) : Component 1 will contribute to strengthen, in the long-term, Haiti's legal and institutional environment for biodiversity protection; this not only underpins the sustainability of the project activities (especially those implemented under Components 2 & 3) but also favours a continuous mainstreaming of BD concerns into future projects and initiatives in Haiti. Through this Component 1, integrated watershed-level frameworks will be produced to guide land restoration and agroforestry activities.

1.1. Gaps in the mainstreaming of BD conservation into relevant laws, regulations and budget identified and recommendations to better mainstream BD formulated through a participatory process : The adoption of new environmental legislation is a complex legal exercise that is beyond the scope of the project. The proposed project will identify gaps in the current environmental legislation in terms of how they mainstream various BD-related aspects.. Moreover, a Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) will be conducted to examine government resource allocations within and among sectors, and/or at national and subnational levels of government, and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of those allocations in the context of the environmental management framework and priorities. The review will provide recommendations on how to better invest public and private resources into environmental protection in a manner that also reflects the needs of local communities. In addition, it will support Haiti's interest to join the BIOFIN initiative for the Caribbean islands. One key step to join BIOFIN is to assess budget gap for BD protection and restoration and identify potential strategies to fill this gap.

1.2. Relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs involved in BD conservation trained on the interpretation and implication of environmental laws and regulations for their respective activities : Training will be provided to stakeholders to better understand how environmental rules and legislations should guide their activities. This will ensure that future projects, programmes and initiatives are aligned with, support and respect environmental laws. With regards to stakeholders' training, the project refers to the above-mentioned regulations (National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du Décret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees), as well as Integrated watershed-level management framework that the project will develop under activity 1.4.

1.3. Tools for spatial planning in watersheds, environmental monitoring, and information management systems developed at the watershed level to facilitate planning and monitoring of watershed & landscape management : This output will build on and continue UNDP's project on nature mapping for Haiti – projet ELSA¹⁹ in order to adapt this spatial planning tool to watershed landscape, to produce 'maps of hope' for the 5 project watersheds. Software will be provided at CNIGS to do this. In addition, and to ensure an integrated approach to spatial planning, relevant social data will be identified and integrated in the spatial planning process. The resulting maps will guide the development of watershed-level frameworks (see 1.4) and land restoration activities (see Component 2).

1.4. Integrated watershed-level management framework produced to coordinate watershed restoration, agroforestry, and alternative economic activities promotion actions across southern Haiti : The purpose of the frameworks is to guide land management within the selected watersheds with a view to sustainably combine land restoration and protection with agroforestry (under Outcome 2) and other economic activities to be supported by the project (under Component 3). This will ensure an integrated approach that promotes sustainable livelihoods of local communities while ensuring environmental protection. The frameworks will provide the basis to develop site-specific land restoration plans (see 2.1) in a most efficient way so that critical ecosystems are restored and protected, while their key goods and services contribute to productive agroforestry systems.**1.5. Capacity of national and local authorities enhanced to use and implement the tools and framework developed under 1.3 and 1.4 (Training will**

¹⁹ <https://www.ht.undp.org/content/haiti/fr/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/cartographier-la-nature-pour-les-personnes-et-la-planete-en-hait.html>

target at least 30% of women.) : The project will provide training on the use of the spatial planning tool, on interpreting 'Maps of Hopes' (defined under Output 3.3) to identify BD-rich, degraded, areas, and on how to implement the watershed management framework as a tool to plan sustainable development to restore degraded watersheds.

1.6. Information and awareness-raising programmes implemented for local communities regarding the relations between BD and the sustainable management of target watersheds : To further create an enabling environment for watershed-level planning that incorporates BD conservation priorities, awareness-raising programmes will be implemented. These programmes will be informed by BD-related information collected and shared through the Environmental Information System.

1.7. Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts : With less than 5% of total land formally registered in public records, land acquisition in Haiti, particularly in rural areas, is often dominated by undocumented or partially documented informal practices. The Watershed Committee, in its function as a local governance structure, can play a fundamental role in conflict resolution and proactively addressing concerns and grievances to prevent conflict; the participation of women to the watershed committee will also ensure their interests are represented during conflict resolution processes. Under this Output, conflict-resolution and grievance mechanisms will be developed at the community level in each project site and implemented through the watershed committee.

Component 2: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services (Outcome 2: *BD-rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds*) : This will improve the flow of ecosystem services, enhance the conditions for BD conservation, and serve as a basis for the documentation of the value of ecosystem services, under Component 4. High-value agriproducts – like coffee, cocoa and mangoes – will be produced using agroforestry system (*jardin lakou*) that also contribute to the restoration of biodiversity.

2.1. Community-based land restoration plans codeveloped in conjunction with the watershed committee, local authorities, extension services and local communities, to restore vegetation cover in degraded watersheds: Six land restoration plans (one per selected commune) will be co-developed based on the relevant watershed framework to combine agroforestry systems and alternative economic activities with 'pure' land restoration in fragile landscape. The participatory process for preparing the plans will ensure they do not lead to people's displacement or restricted access to natural resources (unless the community decides to restrict its own access to these resources based on an appropriate community-decision making process that reflects voluntary, informed consensus). Each plan will be screened for social and environmental risks and impacts, consistent with the relevant watershed management framework. No ecosystem restoration activities will be undertaken without taking into account the socio-economic implications of such activities.

NB: No eviction or physical displacement of populations will be undertaken under the project.

2.2. Degraded watershed restored following the land restoration plans developed under 2.1 [cofinance: *MoE, Botanical Garden of Les Cayes*] : Land restoration of over 1 300 ha of degraded watershed will take place following the restoration plans produced under 2.1. The plans will identify specific areas that need to be restored and protected as BD-hotspot (based on the 'maps of hope' from Output 1.4). Partnerships will be developed with local institutions and organisations. These organisations will use their own tree nurseries to grow tree seedlings. The nursery that include endangered species will be run by Levy Germplasm Center to promote awareness raising of the value of BD in southern Haiti.

2.3. Agreements signed with targeted farmers to receive technical support for 'jardin lakou' with trees and under-cover culture in degraded areas [cofinance *PITAG; AYITIKA*] : Agroforestry system will be designed as traditional creole market gardens, known in Haiti as *Jardin lakou* following successful experience of other organisations in the region like ORE and AYITIKA. This Output will set up new agroforestry plots over 500 ha (including 150 ha of cocoa and coffee-based plots and 350 ha of mango and nut-based plots). This will benefit 1 800 households. Based on experienced from the project's technical partners (including AYITIKA and ORE), the project will develop agreements with the beneficiary farmers to develop their agroforestry systems, consistent with the community-based land restoration plans.

2.4. Endemic and native species that have disappeared from the sites of Etang lachaux and Etang Laborde reintroduced and vulnerable and endangered species protected: These ecosystems are negatively affected by land use activity, and their now bare soils are exposed to droughts, which contribute to reduce water availability in their

ponds. A study conducted in 2015²⁰ has delineated priority zones for protection or restoration, as well as made recommendations for protection and restoration activities. The Botanical Cayes Garden will support the revegetation activities (providing seedlings and supporting replantation) along with the Departmental Directorate of Environment. Local communities will also be involved in the replantation activities, in exchange for receiving the technical support to establish *jardins lakou*, along with implementation of the existing Law of 17/08/1955²¹, will ensure restored land remains protected. This Output will lead to land restoration of 450 ha of degraded watershed

Component 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (*Outcome 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems*): This aims to address the socio-economic drivers of land degradation in southern Haiti, namely poverty, food insecurity and a lack of economic opportunities – which lead farmers towards unsustainable practices like extraction of wood to produce and sell charcoal or poaching.

3.1. Mapping out the key value chains produced in the 6 project sites, using the Tracking software (geo-referencing – cofinance GEONOVA): Using of an innovative geo-referencing online platform²² to register commodity-based associations. The objective of the platform is to help producers meet traceability requirements to boost consumer confidence in the safety and quality of products, and to help producers increase their competitive edge in the marketplace. Under this Output, GEONOVA will register (through georeferencing) at least 500 farmers per target communes (including the 1 800 beneficiaries of Output 2.3) – that is a total of 30 000 farmers who will be connected to the Agrotracking platform; this platform will be expanded to include at least 3 new commodities (on top of mangoes and vetiver).

3.2. Capacity building and equipment of selected farmers' associations with a focus on increasing post-harvest value, sustainability, marketing and agribusiness skills [cofinance AYITIKA; PITAG]: A field mission has identified limited and/or weak farmers' organisations on the project sites. Farmers' associations will be strengthened in each project site. Training on marketing techniques and finance will be provided in collaboration with IADB/ PITAG project. In addition, 5 associations and cooperatives per project site (including at least 3 women-headed ones) will be equipped with small-scale processing facilities like solar dryer that can be used for multiple commodities, and packaging equipment; they will be trained to use them to extract additional value from agroforestry products. This will be implemented with technical support from AYITIKA (for cocoa chain) and ORE (for other chains).

3.3. Supports to improve marketing of key sustainable products provided [cofinance AYITIKA]: There is a growing demand for products with known origin, certified production processes complying with sustainability criteria and fostering the provision of ecosystem services. However, at the moment, coffee and cocoa production in southern Haiti is still low; it does not meet international demand in terms of quantity. Requirements to meet international demands will be reviewed; and recommendations to strengthen the marketing links of these value chains through the adoption of a sale label will be made. For example, AYITIKA is working to identify pathways to support the development of a 'Biosphere'²³ label for the cocoa produced by Haiti.

3.4. Support to other sustainable economic alternatives related to the protection of the environment for a post COVID-19 recovery developed: Taking into account the impact of COVID -19 and given the interrelation between the socio-economic conditions of the populations and the conservation of biodiversity, other sustainable economic alternatives (like beekeeping, poultry, rabbit and goat rearing) will be developed through this project. These activities and their location will be identified within the community-based land management plans (Output 2.1) to ensure their compliance with environmental and social safeguards. This Output will especially target women, which will constitute at least 60% of the beneficiaries.

3.5. Access to fund improved to increase the quality and economic value of products derived from these sustainably-managed systems [complementarity AFD]: With extra financial resources, farmers can invest in necessary equipment, processing, packaging and storage utilities, or transport means. This help increasing the added-value of agriproducts on the markets. Moreover, at the local level (in the project sites), access to fund for

²⁰ Huggins D.g. & Baker D. 2015. Diagnostic study of three lakes in southern Haiti: diagnostic study of lakes Laborde, Lachaux and Douat to identify zones protection. *Environmental Research and education in Haiti – Report 181*. DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.31251.58407](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.31251.58407)

²¹ Article 1 of law of August 17, 1955, published in the Monitor # 87 of September 27 of the same year, "formally prohibits the undertaking of any annual cultivation, any cutting of wood, any burning on the perimeter of lakes, ponds and reservoirs natural water, over a distance of 50 meters".

²² <http://agrotracking.ht/login.aspx>

²³ <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere>

women will be improved for women. These solidarity funds or mutuals are adapted to the realities of farmers in Haiti, and have contributed to strengthening social fabric and developing leadership. Fund management committees will be created for each fund and trained to ensure clear financial management.

Component 4: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination (Outcome 4: information on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector) : Existing information, lessons learned and best practices on ecosystem restoration in southern Haiti – which has been generated by multiple national and foreign organisations – will be collected, compiled and shared using a central online platform: the Environmental Information System (EIS), set up with support of UN Environment and currently managed by the MoE and ONQEV. **4.1. Environmental Information System²⁴ strengthened, expanded and operationalised (cofinance MoE, UNDP) :** The purpose of the EIS is to ensure that environmental information is generated, centralised, and made accessible on a single platform, so that it can guide policy and project development. Capacity building is planned to develop a financial strategy within ONQEV and build capacity to use and update the EIS²⁵. Under this Output, a mapping of public and private institutions and organisations that produce environmental-related knowledge will be conducted; To expand the information currently available on the platform, a module to centralise information on ecosystem service valuations, and socio-economic and environmental benefits of ecosystem restorations, will be developed within the platform, along with a robust communication strategy including newsletter and other relevant communication supports.

4.2. Assessments of the value of ecosystem services provided by target ecosystems (including Jardins lakou) conducted before and after restoration, and the results shared : A detailed assessment of current biodiversity and ecosystems in the project site will be conducted to highlight the current degradation status, key drivers, and existing ecosystem goods and services, as well as their economic valuations; and a rigorous assessment of the value of the goods and services provided by ecosystems restored will also be conducted at project end. This “before and after” studies will support future advocacy on the need to mainstream ecosystem protection – including for BD conservation – into development planning.

4.3. MoE strengthened to implement, monitor, and capitalise on biodiversity-related projects (cofinance MoE, UNDP) : This Output is critical to support the project’s exit strategy. These trainings will cover matters like project management tools, resources monitoring, and project indicators/results monitoring. At least 40% of trained staff members will be women.

4.4. Exit strategy for the project developed : An exit strategy for the project aims to ensure that the project’s achievements are maintained and valorised at the end of the project cycles; and that activities initiated by the project will continue. The strategy should include a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of each party in monitoring and supporting project activities, which will take into account the attributions, legal provisions, and an adequate budget for this maintenance, and tools for implementing the strategy.

Partnerships:

The project will complement, upscale and develop synergies with the following initiatives addressing the development challenge.

Table 1: Baseline projects and partners

Projects/ programmes/ partners	Complementarities & partnerships
Agriculture and Agroforestry Technological Innovation Programme– PITAG (2017-2023) <i>Inter-American Development Bank</i> US\$ 76,859,305	PITAG takes place in most communes of Grand Anse and South Departments, which are targeted by the proposed project. Hence, beneficiary farmers will receive technical assistance and technologies under project PITAG to develop agroforestry systems that promote coffee and cocoa.
Geonova and Solutions S.A. <i>Private sector</i>	Geonova will facilitate tracking and provide training and to verify compliance with quality standards in the production. Agrotracking, an on-line platform that allows actors in a value chain to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product’s history from source to consumer or from consumer to source by means of recorded reliable cloud-based data collection.
AYITIKA	AYITIKA will provide cocoa seeds and technical support to project’s beneficiaries to set up agroforestry systems that produce cocoa; and to process/ ferment the cocoa beans following

²⁴ <https://www.sie-haiti.org/#/>

²⁵ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) UNDP Programme and the GCF National Adaptation Plan Readiness Programme

	the requirements for international markets. AYITIKA uses FARMFORCE which is a traceability tool that allows to set up a good internal control system that guarantees the obtaining of these advantages by the small producers. https://farmforce.com/
Jardin Botanique de Cayes	The Botanical Garden of Cayes is a private institution involving in research and development in Haiti. The Botanical Garden will provide technical guidance and training in the implementation of tree nurseries in the south, in support of land restoration and reforestation activities.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	The MOE will play an executive role in the implementation of the project. It will be part of the project steering committee. In coordination with the other entity managers, the MOE will contribute to compliance with environmental standards and national laws and procedures.
Other complementary projects	
Project Jaden Kreyol (2019-2024) <i>Affaires Mondiales Canadiennes</i> <i>US\$ 7,800,000</i>	This project support the establishment of agroforestry systems for the production of cocoa and coffee in southern Haiti, in the buffer zone of Macaya park. Also, the project provides training for local actors and is implemented in Camp Perrin and Cayes with technical support from AYITIKA, AVSF and RECOCAS.
Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE)	ORE is a local nonprofit organization located at Camp Perrin that promotes grafting of high-value fruit trees and provides technical support to produce washed coffee and implement technical coffee moth management.
Ferme Levy	Declared a state farm by presidential decree in 1989, the current 5 ha Levi farm has the capacity to produce seedlings to supply the project.
Irrigated agriculture project for the South Department of Haiti (2020 to 2025) <i>AFD - USD 14,500,000</i>	The project, which targets in particular Aquin and Cayes in the South Department of Haiti, will improve access to water in Aquin and Cayes, two of the target communes of the proposed project. Hence, it will further support agricultural interventions as planned under this project.
Support project for the development of an agricultural investment financing activity and capacity building of the FECAPH and the Levier network (2021-2024) <i>AFD - US\$ 3 000 000</i>	Through this project, AFD will work with FECAPH Levier to develop a credit line that specifically provide agricultural loans to buy production and processing equipment, storage facility or support commercialisation. The proposed project will complement this AFD initiatives by developing, within the agricultural credit line, a 'sub-line' specifically dedicated to women and women's associations.
Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation (2021-2028) <i>UNDP - US\$ 6,100,000</i>	This project will be executed by FAO with financial support from GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6), with the objective to generate multiple environmental and social benefits through the integrated and sustainable management of wooded production landscapes in the Massif du Nord and Grande Rivière du Nord with globally significant biodiversity. Lessons learned will be shared across projects and common partnerships may be established with CSOs and NGOs.
Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti <i>IDB - US\$ 1,800,000</i>	The objective of this project, funded by the GEF Trust Fund, is to contribute to improve the conservation and management effectiveness of the Grosse Caye/Zone humide d'Aquin and Olivier/Zanglais Marine Protected Areas.
Building Resilience in the Wake of Climate Disasters in Southern Haiti <i>UN Environment</i> <i>US\$ 12,650,000</i>	The project is currently under development; it will be submitted to GEF-7 LDCF in December 2021 by UNEP; the executing entity will be MoE. It focuses on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) and Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) approaches in addressing the climate change challenges in Parc Macaya, Barradere and Cayemite. Complementarities between the two projects are ensured as UNEP's interventions in Baradere will focus on mangrove restauration and the promotion of aquaculture; while UNDP activities will focus on agroforestry.

The project will have several sources of co-financing :

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
UNDP TRAC	Grant	USD 100,000	Yes	<i>UNDP co-financing will be focused on strengthening the internal capacity of the Ministry of Environment and on component 4: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination.</i>
Heifer International	Grant	1,576,961	Yes	<i>Heifer International co-financing will be used to support operational management costs, and monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>
	In Kind	1,306,766	No	<i>As unrecovered indirect costs - to support salary and benefits for staff.</i>

Inter-American Development Bank <i>PITAG (2017-2023)</i>	In-kind	USD 55,000,000	No	
Geonova and Solutions S.A.	In Kind	USD 50,000	No	
AYITIKA	In Kind	USD 100,000	No	
Jardin Botanique des Cayes	In Kind	USD 50,000	No	
Ministry of Environment	In Kind	USD 350,000	No	

Risks:

The project was categorized as Moderate Risk following UNDP SESP screening. The project aim is to contribute to environmental and biodiversity protection; thus, its net impact is designed to be positive. Key risks include those related to human rights, gender and social inclusion, biodiversity and natural resources, climate change, accountability, displacement and resettlement, safety and working conditions (including occupational health and safety), cultural heritage, and pollution. Further assessment and management of these risks will be conducted as an integral part of the elaboration of the watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans supported by the project. The project screening will also be updated if there are any significant changes in the project design or context that may materially change its social and environmental risk profile. Please refer to Annex 6/SESP, and Annex 7/Risk Register, for a complete description of the risks.

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism is detailed in Annex 9, including how to make a complaint and/or grievance. All complaints and/or grievances regarding social and environmental issues can be received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP and partners both in country or outside (UNDP HQ or Regional Office).

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

Stakeholder engagement supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are critical for sound project design and implementation. The mission agenda is presented in Appendix 9, while the mission report (in French) is embedded in Annex D. During the implementation phase, a participatory approach will be used across activities, to ensure the engagement of actors and communities, and potentially affected people. A detailed stakeholder engagement plan is available in Annex 9.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

Men and women have different roles and interests in relation to the management of natural resources. The promotion of tree-based production systems may therefore have a number of potential gender-related implications, e.g. in relation to the control of economic resources within the family and community, balances in workload and levels of representation in decisions on natural resource governance. Gender Analysis and gender action plan include key recommendations as follow: i) Develop gender-sensitive awareness raising campaigns that highlight the significance of biodiversity-rich ecosystems for women and their activities; ii) Ensure fair participation of women to training workshops and in local-level governance mechanism like watershed committee; iii) Provide target support to women and women's associations to develop agroforestry systems with plants, fruits and crops that suit them. The project's result frameworks include gender-sensitive indicators.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

The project approach is new as it will combine GIS technologies for identifying biodiversity hotspots and degraded areas with geotracking of commodities. This will lead to the development of maps that combine biodiversity hotspots with areas of production. Moreover, the project will ensure the continued development of the Tracking platform. This original geo-referencing tool for farmers and cooperatives was successfully experimented on commodity-based VCs such as vetiver and mango, and will be further expanded to include other strategic VCs like cocoa and coffee

along with strengthened knowledge management. Finally, the project will build on innovating pilot initiatives, like the development of agreements with private farmers, who will commit to maintain forested areas in exchange for agricultural advice and inputs; the improvement of access to credit and financial tools, especially for women. Sustainability and replicability are underpinned by the adoption of an ecosystem services approach to foster BD conservation through the support to rural livelihoods and the access to BIOFIN initiative.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *National, regional and local institutions and civil society improve the management of rural and urban areas, agriculture and the environment, and mechanisms for preventing and reducing risks in order to improve the resilience of the population to natural disasters and to climate change*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	100,000 beneficiaries of restored ecosystems, agricultural training, strengthening of cooperatives, and/or georeferencing for Agrotracking Platform – out of which 50 000 are women	321,832 beneficiaries of restored ecosystems and improved services, agricultural training, strengthening of cooperatives, and/or georeferencing for Agrotracking Platform: details ²⁶ : - St Louis du Sud: 64,924 people incl. 31 895 women - Maniche: 23,924 incl. 11,147 women - Camperin: 40,043 incl. 21,348 women - Cayes: 151,696 incl. 77,220 women - Coteaux: 21,302 incl. 10,180 women - Baradere: 41,245 incl. 18,843 women
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (Hectares) Sub-indicators: - Area of degraded agricultural lands restored - Area of forest and forest land restored	0	150 ha of agricultural land restored 500 ha of forest land restored	500 ha of agricultural land restored 1,750 ha of forest land restored
	GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares) Sub-indicators:	0	500 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks	1,750 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks

²⁶ Direct beneficiaries are calculated as the full population of the target communes.

	- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified) - Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems		150 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems	500 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems
Project component 1	<u>Governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream BD protection into watershed management</u>			
Project Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved	<i>Indicator : Number of watershed management frameworks implemented</i>	0	2	5
	<i>Indicator 5: Increased capacity of national and local environmental technicians for sustainable watershed management</i>	0	10 members of departmental and national MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee including 30% women	50 members of departmental and national MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee including 30% women
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1 Gaps in the mainstreaming of BD conservation into relevant laws, regulations and budget identified and recommendations to better mainstream BD formulated through a participatory process. 1.2 Relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs involved in BD conservation trained on the interpretation and implication of environmental laws and regulations for their respective activities 1.3 Tools for spatial planning in watersheds, environmental monitoring, and information management systems developed at the watershed level to facilitate planning and monitoring of watershed & landscape management 1.4 Watershed-level framework produced to coordinate watershed restoration and agroforestry promotion actions across southern Haiti 1.5 Capacity of national and local authorities enhanced to use and implement the tools and framework developed under 1.3 and 1.4 1.6 Information and awareness-raising programmes implemented for local communities regarding the relations between BD and the sustainable management of target watersheds 1.7 Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts			
Project component 2	<u>Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services</u>			
Outcome 2 BD-rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds	<i>GEF Core Indicator 6: CO2 eq quantity sequestered by the project's restoration activities</i>	0	n/a	167,610 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration activities by project end.
	<i>Indicator 7: Area (ha) covered by endemic and native species re-introduced</i>	0	500 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced	1,750 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Land restoration plans codeveloped in conjunction with the watershed committee, local authorities, extension services and local communities, to restore vegetation cover in degraded watersheds 2.2 Degraded watershed restored following the land restoration plans developed under 2.1 2.3 Agreements signed with targeted farmers to receive technical training and necessary inputs in exchange of developing 'jardin lakou' with trees and under-cover culture in degraded areas 2.4 Endemic and native species that have disappeared from the sites of Etang lachaux and Etang Laborde reintroduced and vulnerable and endangered species protected.			

Project component 3	<u>Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)</u>			
Outcome 3 <i>Market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems</i>	Indicator 8: Number of farmers registered/ georeferenced on the Agrotracking platform	0	At least 150 per commune registered out of which 50 are women	At least 500 per commune registered out of which 230 are women
	Indicator 9: Number of new value chains structured and referenced on Agrotracking	2 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform (mangoes and vetiver)	At least 3 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform	At least 5 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1 Mapping out the key value chains produced in the 6 project sites, using the Tracking software 3.2 Capacity building and equipment of selected farmers' associations with a focus on increasing post-harvest value, marketing and agribusiness skills 3.3. Support to improve marketing of key products provided 3.4 Support to other sustainable economic alternatives related to the protection of the environment for a post COVID-19 recovery developed 3.5 Access to fund improved to increase the quality and economic value of products derived from these sustainably-managed systems			
Project component 4	<u>Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination</u>			
Outcome 4 <i>Information on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector</i>	Indicator 10: Number of people accessing the EIS to gather BD-related information	so far 9 people have accessed/ used the EIS	at least 50 people have used the EIS	at least 150 people have used the EIS
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1 Environmental Information System strengthened, expanded and operationalised 4.2 Assessments of the value of ecosystem services provided by target ecosystems (including Jardins lakou) conducted before and after restoration, and the results shared 4.3 MoE strengthened to implement, monitor, and capitalise on biodiversity-related projects 4.4 Exit strategy for the project developed			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP \(including guidance on GEF project revisions\)](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)²⁷. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

²⁷ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by *October 2025*. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report’s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *July 2028*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

Final Report:

The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²⁸ and the GEF policy on public involvement²⁹.

²⁸ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

²⁹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: To increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti	Mandatory Indicator 1 # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) ³¹	<i>mi-term:</i> 100,000 beneficiaries of which 50% are women <i>End of project:</i> 321,832 people out of which 17, 633 women	Direct beneficiaries are the total population of the six target communes. They will benefit from one or more of the following project interventions: - technical support for agroforestry - improved flows of ecosystem services - georeferencing on the	<i>Baseline is 0 as the project has not started yet. Monitoring will be conducted through field visits in the project sites and surveys amongst beneficiaries</i>	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	<i>Project consultants (M&E Officer with support from regional project coordinator)</i>	<i>Mid-term and final project evaluation reports</i> <i>PIR</i>	<i>The assumption is that project implementation is not stopped by civil unrest; political support remains high for BD protection, and that access to all project sites is possible/ not impaired by civil unrest</i>

³⁰ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

³¹ Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			<i>Agrotracking Platform</i> - sensitisation on goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems - support to strengthen their associations - processing equipment - increased access to financial services					
	<u>Mandatory GEF Core Indicators:</u> GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (Hectares) Sub-indicators: - Area of degraded agricultural lands restored - Area of forest and forest land restored	Mid-term: 150 ha of agricultural land restored 500 ha of forest land restored End of project : 500 ha of agricultural land restored 1,750 ha of forest land restored	The project will conduct reforestation activities in 1,750 ha across the 5 target watersheds; and sustainable agroforestry systems over 500 ha; hotpot to reforest will be identified using the	Field survey GIS map to produce before and after the project for Output 4.2	Before and after project	Project M&E Officer Consultant on ecosystem valuation	Project progress reports Reports from ecosystem valuation consultants PIRs	Project implementation is not delayed and the project scope is not reduced by civil and political unrest There is no major natural hazards in the project sites

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			<i>Maps of Hope developed by Output 1.2</i>					
	GEF Core Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	Mid-term: 500 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks 150 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems End of project: 1,750 ha of watershed under sustainable watershed management frameworks 500 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems	The project will develop sustainable watershed management frameworks in 5 target watersheds which will contribute to guide sustainable development over 2,250 ha The project will set up sustainable agroforestry systems over 500 ha	Field survey Review of the watershed management frameworks	Mid-term and final	Project M&E Officer with agronomist and ecosystem expert Mid-term and final evaluation consultants	Project mid-term and final evaluation reports Reports from the agronomist and ecosystem assistants PIRs	The MoE and local authorities will use the watershed management plans to guide future investments in the 5 target watersheds Agroforestry is productive and provide food crops as well as cash crops to the beneficiaries after 5 years
Project Outcome 1: Governance	Indicator : Number of watershed management frameworks implemented	Mid-term: 2 watersheds under	The project will develop sustainable	Review of the watershed	Mid-term and final	Mid-term and final evaluation consultants	Project mid-term and final	The MoE and local authorities will use the watershed

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<u>strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream BD protection into watershed management</u>		<i>sustainable management frameworks</i> <i>End of project: 5 watersheds under sustainable management frameworks</i>	<i>management frameworks for the 5 target watersheds, to guide future investments</i>	<i>management frameworks</i>		Project team	<i>evaluation reports</i> <i>PIRs</i>	<i>management plans to guide future investments in the 5 target watersheds</i>
	Indicator 5: <i>Indicator 5: Increased capacity of national and local environmental technicians for sustainable watershed management</i>	<i>Mid-term: 10 national and local staff members of MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee (including 30% women) trained to implement sustainable management in watershed</i> <i>End of project : 50 national and local staff members</i>	<i>National and local environmental technicians from MoE, MANRRD and watershed committee will be trained to use to watershed management frameworks developed by the project</i>	<i>Training material and attendance list</i> <i>Score cards to assess changes in capacity among the training beneficiaries</i>	Every year	Project M&E Officer	<i>Review of training material; development and implementation of survey to assess changes in capacity</i> <i>PIRs</i>	<i>Staff turnover is minimal</i>
Project Outcome 2: <u>Biodiversity conservation</u>	<i>GEF Core Indicator 6: CO2 eq quantity sequestered by the project's restoration activities</i>	<i>167,610 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration</i>	<i>The project will conduct reforestation activities in 1,750 ha</i>	<i>To measure before and after the project using FAO EX-ACT tool</i>	<i>At onset and end of project (to compare)</i>	Land restoration expert UNDP?	<i>PIRs</i>	<i>There is no major natural hazards or political unrest during project implementation that</i>

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<u>and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services</u>		<i>activities by project end.</i>	<i>across the 5 target watersheds; and sustainable agroforestry systems over 500 ha; this will contribute to CO2 sequestration</i>					delay the implementation of reforestation activities
	<i>Indicator 7: Area (ha) covered by endemic and native species re-introduced</i>	<i>Mid-term: 500 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced</i> <i>End of project : 1,750 ha with endemic and native species re-introduced</i>	<i>The project will restore 1,300 ha of degraded land using endogenous tree species in the five target watersheds, and 450 ha of degraded land specifically restored using local endemic plants in the BD hotpots of Etangs Lachaux and Laborde</i>	<i>Field survey GIS map to produce before and after the project</i>	<i>Before and after the project</i>	<i>Project M&E Officer</i> <i>Consultant on ecosystem valuation</i>	<i>Project progress reports</i> <i>Reports from ecosystem valuation consultants</i> <i>PIRs</i>	<i>Project implementation is not delayed and the project scope is not reduced by civil and political unrest</i> <i>There is no major natural hazards in the project sites</i>
Project Outcome 3: <u>Market-</u>	<i>Indicator 8: Number of farmers registered/georeferenced on the Agrotracking platform</i>	<i>Mid-term: At least 150 per commune registered out</i>	The project will use the Agrotracking platform to	Registration list of the Agrotracking platform	Every 6 month from	Project M&E Officer	Review of the registration on the platform	Producers are located in accessible areas and can be

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<u>based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)</u>		<i>of which 50 are women</i> <i>End of project : At least 500 per commune registered out of which 230 are women</i>	georeference 500 producers per site, which are active key value chains. This will facilitate the sale of agriproducts as well as compliance with safety standards		project year 3			registered on the platform
	<i>Indicator 9: Number of new value chains structured and referenced on Agrotracking</i>	<i>Mid-term: At least 3 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform</i> <i>End of project: At least 5 value chains are structured through the Agrotracking platform</i>	<i>Producers in at least 3 value chains additional will be registered in the Agrotracking platform</i>	<i>Review of the Agrotracking platform</i>	Every 6 month from project year 3	Project M&E Officer	<i>Review of the platform</i>	<i>There is sufficient new value chains that can be added on the platform</i>
Project Outcome 4: <u>Monitoring & Evaluation</u>	Indicator 10: <i>Number of people accessing the EIS to gather BD-related information</i>	<i>Mid-term: at least 50 people have used the EIS</i>	At the moment the EIS is new; information are not dense	Review of the EIS access	Every year from project year 4	Project M&E Officer	Review of access	The EIS is fully functional and autonomous at project end

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁰	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<u>(M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination</u>		<i>End of project: at least 150 people have used the EIS</i>	and few people are aware of the system: so far, only 9 people have used this EIS to access environmental data on Haiti					
<i>Add indicators included in gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan or other monitoring plans as needed.</i>								

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	2,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of <i>project safeguards management frameworks and/or plans and gender action plans</i>	None	On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Learning missions	None	As needed
M&E expert	72,000	On-going
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	45,000	October 2025

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	45,000	July 2028
TOTAL indicative COST	164,000	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is Heifer International by delegation of the Ministry of Environment in Haiti

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

No fee to Heifer International is included in the project budget because GEF resources cannot cover an implementing partner's administrative/overhead costs. The NGO's administrative/overhead costs will instead be covered by PMC co-financing.

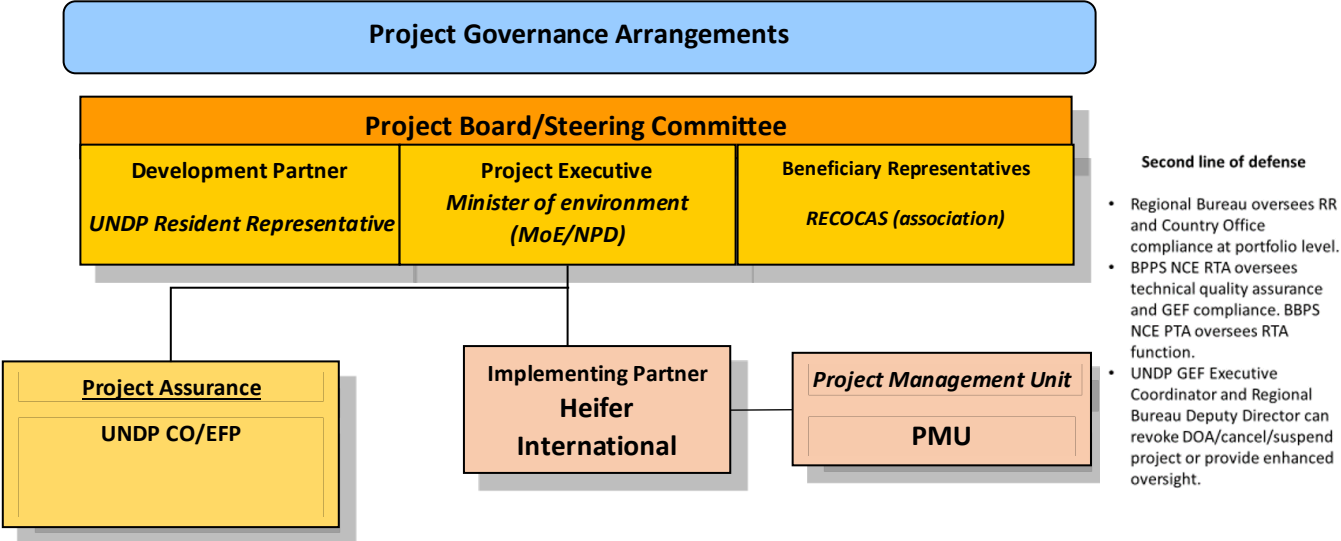
Responsible Parties: N/A

Project stakeholders and target groups: The target group are small-scale farmers located in six communes of southern Haiti. These stakeholders will be engaged in several project activities that will improve their agricultural productivity and increase their income sources. They will be engaged in the development of watershed management plans and community-based land restoration plans, that include areas for biodiversity restoration, and agricultural areas. They will be engaged in land management decisions that may affect their lands, access to resources and livelihoods, and sensitised about the need to conserve biodiversity. The project team will also assess interest of local farmers to take part in the project agricultural activities and set up *jardins lakou* that contribute to land restoration and agriculture. The project will not force farmers to change their farming practices or land use, but will provide incentives and awareness raising on the value-added of sustainable practices. Farmers owning a plot of at least 0.25 ha will be offered input and technical package to produce cash and food crop of their choice, in exchange for conserving the tree and vegetation coverage of their plot for at least 5 years. Farmers will also be engaged and supported to organise themselves into farmers' associations (based on their commodities) in order to improve the production and sale of agriproducts. They will be offered training to strengthen their associations for marketing and financial management. This will all be organised on a voluntary basis. Moreover, the project is partnering with technical partners like AYITYIKA, which have a long-term experience working with farmers in the target areas.,.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus**

and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure



The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Strucutre:

- a) **Project Board:** All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery

of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
 - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
 - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
 - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
 - In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
 - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
 - Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.
 - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
 - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
 - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
 - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.

- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ **Risk Management:**
 - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
 - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
 - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ **Coordination:**
 - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: James Cadet, Minister of Environment.
 2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: *RECOCAS*.
 3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: Nick Rene Hartmann, UNDP-Haiti Resident Representative.
- b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: *Dorine In Paul, Programme Officer (EFP)*.

- c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is to be designated by Heifer International.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 63,589,206*. This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD 5,055,479* administered by UNDP, *USD 100,000* in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and additional support of *USD 58,433,727*. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
GEF Agency: UNDP TRAC	Grant	<i>100,000</i>
Heifer International	Grant	1,576,961
	In-kind	1,306,766
Donor Agency: Inter-American Development Bank	In-kind	<i>55,000,000</i>
Ministry of Environment	In-kind	<i>350,000</i>
AYITIKA	In-kind	<i>100,000</i>
Cayes Botanical Garden	In-kind	<i>50,000</i>
GEONOVA	In-kind	<i>50,000</i>
TOTAL COFINANCING		<i>58,533,727</i>

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

- a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an

exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.

- b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the [GEF and UNDP policies](#).
- c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file³². The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

³² See

https://poppp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128905	Atlas Output Project ID:	00122752
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Biodiversite Sud		
Atlas Business Unit	HTI10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Biodiversité Sud		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6314		
Implementing Partner	Heifer International		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party/[1], IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See budget note:
Component 1 : governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management	Heifer International	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	48,000	48,000	0	0	0	0	96,000	1
		62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	80,000	82,500	0	0	0	0	162,500	2
		62000	GEFTF	71600	Travel	24,640	13,860	0	0	0	0	38,500	3
		62000	GEFTF	72200	Equipment and Furniture	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	4
		62000	GEFTF	72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	5
		62000	GEFTF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	13,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	21,000	6
		62000	GEFTF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,800	10,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	31,800	7
		62000	GEFTF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	11,000	20,000	15,700	14,500	0	0	61,200	8
	Total Component 1					187,440	183,360	20,200	20,000	4,500	4,500	420,000	

Component 2 : Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services	Heifer International	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	0	16,000	16,000	0	0	0	32,000	9
		62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	5,000	15,000	20,000	10,000	0	0	50,000	10
		62000	GEFTF	71600	Travel	0	17,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	2,000	44,000	11
		62000	GEFTF	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	10,000	601,600	864,600	497,600	319,600	14,600	2,308,000	12
		62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services - Impl Partn	76,000	76,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	428,000	13
		62000	GEFTF	72300	Materials and goods	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	14
		62000	GEFTF	72200	Equipment and Furniture	0	140,000	99,000	4,000	4,000	0	247,000	15
		62000	GEFTF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	16
		62000	GEFTF	72500	Supplies	0	2,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000	9,000	17
		62000	GEFTF	73400	Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	38,000	18
		62000	GEFTF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	19
		62000	GEFTF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	15,000	7,179	0	0	0	22,179	20
		Total Component 2				106,000	905,600	1,095,279	605,100	408,600	97,600	3,218,179	
Component 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)	Heifer International	62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	47,500	27,500	20,000	0	10,000	0	105,000	21
		62000	GEFTF	71600	Travel	1,500	1,500	7,000	13,000	5,000	2,000	30,000	22
		62000	GEFTF	72100	Contractual services - companies	50,000	50,000	215,000	99,000	59,000	32,000	505,000	23
		62000	GEFTF	72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	24

		62000	GEFTF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,000	25
		62000	GEFTF	73400	Rental and Maintenance – other equipment	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	26
		62000	GEFTF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	27
		62000	GEFTF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	3,000	53,000	28
		Total Component 3				112,000	96,000	255,000	127,000	90,000	40,000	720,000	
Component 4 : Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination	Heifer International	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	8,000	0	6,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	40,000	29
		62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	30,000	30
		62000	GEFTF	71600	Travel	9,000	7,000	8,500	8,500	7,500	14,000	54,500	31
		62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services - Impl Partn	15,000	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	91,000	32
		62000	GEFTF	72300	Materials and goods	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000	33
		62000	GEFTF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	10,000	3,764	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	43,764	34
		62000	GEFTF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	0	0	0	8,000	5,500	13,500	35
		62000	GEFTF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	0	0	0	10,000	3,000	13,000	36
		Sub-total GEF				55,000	28,964	37,700	46,700	60,700	74,700	303,764	
		4000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	0	6,000	6,000	8,000	0	0	20,000	37
		4000	UNDP	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	38
		4000	UNDP	71600	Travel	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	39

		4000	UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	40,000	40
		Sub-total UNDP				5,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	15,000	13,000	100,000	
Component M&E	Heifer International	62000	GEFTF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	60,000	41
		62000	GEFTF	71300	Local Consultants	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	20,000	42
		62000	GEFTF	71600	Travel	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	10,000	43
		62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services - Impl Partn	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	72,000	44
		62000	GEFTF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	45
		Subtotal M&E under Component 4					14,000	12,000	57,000	12,000	12,000	57,000	164,000
	Total Component 4 (GEF)					69,000	40,964	94,700	58,700	72,700	131,700	467,764	
	Total Component 1+2+3+4					479,440	1,247,924	1,487,179	833,800	590,800	286,800	4,925,943	
		62000	GEFTF	71800	Contractual Services - Impl Partn	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,800	118,800	46
		62000	GEFTF	74100	Profesionnal services	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	15,000	47
		62000	GEFTF	72400	Communic & Audio-Visual Equipment	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	24,000	48
		62000	GEFTF	72200	Equipment and Furniture	22,000	3,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	36,000	49
		62000	GEFTF	73100	Rental and Maintenance -Premises	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	50
		62200	GEFTF	72500	Supplies	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,436	14,736	51
		62000	GEFTF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	13,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	15,000	52
	Total PMC					62,100	36,900	29,900	34,900	30,900	34,836	229,536	
Total GEF					536,540	1,262,824	1,495,079	845,700	606,700	308,636	5,055,479		
Total UNDP					5,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	15,000	13,000	100,000		
Total Project					541,540	1,284,824	1,517,079	868,700	621,700	321,636	5,155,479		

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Total
GEF grant administered by UNDP	\$536,540	\$1,262,824	\$1,495,079	\$845,700	\$606,700	\$308,636	\$5,055,479
TRAC UNDP administered by UNDP	\$5,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$23,000	\$15,000	\$13,000	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$541,540	\$1,284,824	\$1,517,079	\$868,700	\$621,700	\$321,636	\$5,155,479

Budget Notes

Budget note No.	Project Outputs (Description)
1	- International consultant economist to conduct PEER and recommendations to redirect funds towards BD protection. 30 days @ USD800. - International consultant environmental law and legislation to identify gaps in existing BD-policies in Haiti and formulate recommendations for improvement. 30 days @ USD800. - International expert in GIS and spatial planning tools to work with CNIGS to adapt ELSA tool for spatial planning in watersheds and to produce maps of hopes in the 5 target watersheds 60 days @ 800 (with at least 40 days in Haiti)
2	- local consultant to elaborate the reference document for the implementation and operationalization of the watershed committee and work with MoE and MARNDR to produce watershed frameworks in 5 watersheds: 100 days @ USD 500 =50,000 USD - Local social inclusion and gender expert to ensure inclusive process to prepare the frameworks @USD500/day for 20 days = 10,000 USD - Local consultant to work with international GIS expert and CNIGS for 40 days @ 500 = 20,000 USD - local consultant (same as 1.4) to develop training modules on the use of watershed management frameworks and to organize training sessions for departmental branches of MoE, MARNDR and watershed committee. 5 training sessions (1 per watershed area) 40 days @ USD 500 = 20,000 USD - local consultant expert in community work to design conflict resolution guidelines for local communities in each watershed (based on specificities of each watershed) 25 days @ USD500 = 12,500 USD - Local consultant specializes in awareness raising to develop awareness raising material (like flyers, small brochures, posters, radio messages) packaged for different target groups (communities/ farmers; schools, youth, women, etc : 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD - National consultant economics to support the international economist. 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD - National consultant to support the international environmental law expert. 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD - National environmental consultant to develop training modules on how to interpret and implement Haiti's environmental law in project interventions and activities; and identify workshop participants among NGOs, CSOs and other organisations; and organize 5 x 5-days workshop (one in southern Haiti, one at national level) 40 days @ USD500 = 20,000 USD
3	- Travel of national consultant for the 2 workshops and per diem - Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the international expert in GIS - Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international environmental law specialist 1 week

	- Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international economist law specialist 1 week - local consultants to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem
4	Cost for office furniture and equipment for the international expert and national consultant to be based at CGNIS
5	- Costs of communication equipment to use during the workshop on how to interpret and implement Haiti's environmental law in project interventions and activities - Communication and audiovisual materials to support the awareness raising events in the 5 watersheds
6	- 6 laptops and others materials for the project team (Regional field coordinator, M&E, Biodiversity and ecosystem restoration expert, 3 Facilitators) and 1 projector - other consultants to have own laptop - cost of software upgrade for CNIGS
7	- Final report of the international expert for communication - printing of communication material and high-resolution GIS maps of BD hotspots - Awareness activities (printing brochures, flyers, posters) for schools and local cooperatives and communities - booklet on conflict resolution mechanism to produce for the watershed committee - final watershed management frameworks printed - printed documents for the 5 workshops
8	- 2 training workshops of 5 days each for about 20 participants - workshop to present the results of the mapping tools to high-level national stakeholders (20 participants) - workshop equipment like mic, flipping charts, pens, stickers, etc. - 5 workshops in each target watershed to discuss and validate the watershed management frameworks with local branches of MoE, MARNDN and watershed committee. The watershed management frameworks will ensure sustainable management in the 5 target watersheds --> that is 3 200 ha of well-managed land - 5 training sessions of 3 days each, for about 20 participants each - 2 day workshop in each watershed to present the conflict resolution tools to watershed committee - 3 days workshop @3 000 per workshop to discuss gaps and weaknesses in Haiti BD-related laws and frameworks
9	- International expert in land management/ restoration to provide expertise on the community-based land restoration plans 20 days @USD800 - International expert in BD/ ecosystem restoration to provide advises on restoration activities (same expert as 2.1) 20 days @ USD 800
10	- local expert in reforestation/ indigenous species to conduct detailed analysis of BD and degradation in the sites, and develop BD restoration plans and guide plantation in Etangs for 40 days @ USD 500 - national consultant expert in community engagement to co-develop the local land restoration plans 30 days @ USD 500 + 10 days social inclusion and gender expert - Social inclusion and gender expert to ensure women's needs are integrated 20 days @ USD 500
11	- local consultant to travel to project sites and supervise agriculture - local consultant to travel to Etangs Lachaux and Laborde - local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem - local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem
12	- Costs for biodiversity conservation activities (including introduction of endemic and native species) on 450 ha --> restoration of 450 ha for 283,000 USD

	- contract with AYITIKA, ORE, or other relevant compaignies to set up and provide technical support for agroforestry systems (with coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products) over approx. 450 ha (spread across the 5 watersheds) beneficiating 1 800 households (plot size = 0.25 ha) - 150 ha of cocoa/ coffee (1 ha cocoa/ coffee agroforestry system = USD 4 000 --> 600 000); 350 ha of mangoes/ nuts (1 ha = USD 1500 --> 525 000) --> 500 ha of agroforestry for USD 1 125 000 - companies hired to implement restoration activities (clearing sites, preparing for plantation, planting trees, leveling ground, etc. (USD 806 000 for 1 300 ha - USD 620 per ha) + cost to set mini laboratory space at the Levy Plant Propagation Centre (USD94 000) --> 1 300 ha of restoration = 900,000 USD
13	- Expert in ecosystem restoration/ BD (part of project team) to guide and monitor bd-related interventions @USD 1 200/ month for 60 months - Part of the salary of the Project Manager to coordinate and supervise all the project activities and the the technical partners (AYITIKA, ORE, etc) USD 2,200/ month for 60 months -- > 132,000 - 3 facilitators (part of PMU) to follow up in each project sites usd 1 000/ month for 50 months each --> 150,000 - Part of the salary of the field coordinator (based in Cayes) USD 1 868/ month --> 60,000 - Cost of 2 staff in Levy Farm mini-laboratory → USD 14,000
14	- 1 Nursery per commune of a capacity of 10 000 seedlings per year @USD 5,000 per nursery USD 30,000
15	Basic agricultural equipment for project beneficiaries @USD 80 per kit for 1 800 farmers - equipment to produce locally tree seedlings, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), cost of store room for the equipment (USD 30 000), fuel for office generator (USD 5 000) - Equipment to produce tree seedlings in Levy Farm and Cayes Botanical Garden, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), material for mini laboratory (USD 40 000), fuel for office generator (USD 8 000)
16	Promotion signs, commercial add and brochures to raise awareness around Etangs Lachaux and Laborde as BD hotspot
17	- Costs of stationery and other supplies for the mini laboratory office aspart of the capacity building of the Levy germoplasm centre
18	- Maintenance of agricultural equipment and agroforestry plots as part of the implementation of activity 2.3 in collaboration with AYITIKA and ORE - Cost of maintenance of mini laboratory equipment/materials (over 4 years) which the project intends to set in Levy Plant Propagation Centre (activity 2.2).
19	land management plans to print out
20	workshop to discuss land restoration plans with communities and local authorities (7 workshops)
21	- local consultant on agricultural finance to strengthen farmers' associations, develop training modules on marketing and financial management and provide training for at least 15 associations across the 5 watersheds 50 days @ USD 500 + gender expert 20 days - National expert in agricultural finance to work on developing an agricultural credit line responding to women's needs 20 days @ USD 500 - Local expert to help set up or strengthen <i>solidarity mutuels</i> for women on project sites 40 days @ USD 500 - national value chain expert to conduct detailed market analysis of 3 key commodities, produce a report and present results to MoE and MARNDR 40 days @ USD 500 - local IGA/gender expert to identify best alternative activities to support for women in each project site and provide training to beneficiaries 40 days @ USD 500
22	- Cost to travel into project sites to do georeferencing of commodities and training on geotracking (USD 7,000) - local consultant to travel to project sites to identify and train solidarity mutuels

	- local consultant to travel to project sites - local consultant to travel to project sites - local consultant to travel to project sites
23	- Costs for structuring at least 3 new value chains and mapping of commodity producers in selected value chains conducted using the Agrottracking software - small processing and packaging equipment provided to beneficiaries associations to add value to their commodities (USD300 per solar dryer - used for cocoa, mangoes, etc.) - compagnies to provide relevant equipment. For example 50 bee hives @ USD 600; plus poultry coops and support to rabbit raising with USD20,000
24	equipment to explain role and use of geotracking during training; maps of georeferenced commodities
25	smartphone and geotracking app provided to farmers' associations for georeferencing and update of the platform
26	maintenance of the processing equipment as part of the support that the project will provide to accompany the value chains
27	- cost of printing the training manual and O&M plans of the processing equipment - printing of consultant report to distribute among relevant public and private institutions
28	- training for cooperatives - workshop to strengthen solidarity mutuals. 5 workshops of 4 days - training on alternative economic activities - one session to present results to relevant public and private stakeholders and discuss ways forward - training of focal points in each farmers' associations to use geotracking tool and verify members' compliance with quality standard for production - 1x 4-days training per watershed
29	- international expert in environment to help strengthen the EIS and expand it to include a module on ecosystem services accounting and to guide national consultant on ecosystem valuation for the 5 project watersheds - analyzing before and after project interventions situation 50 days @ USD 800 (same consultant to calculate ecosystem services from project under 4.2)
30	- National expert to design the project exit strategy 20 days @ 500 - Local consultant to collect on-the -ground data for ecosystem services valuation 40 days @ USD 500
31	- Travel for national and international consultants to conduct MTR and TE (USD 10,000) - Travel costs related to awareness campaign and capacity building for regional MOE staff - travel and DSA for international consultant - Travel costs and DSA for project staff
32	Part of salary of the field coordinator (based in Cayes) USD 1 868/ month -->33 400 Salary of the driver (Cayes) @ USD 800/ month for 72 months each --> 57 600
33	Petrol cost for project-related travel
34	Costs to update and expand the EIS to include new data including new module on ecosystem services accounting and update the EIS every quarter (USD 30,000) Printer, scan, phone and communication (USD 13,764)
35	- design and printing of the report on ecosystems valuations in the 5 target watersheds - material and booklet for training on how to use and update the EIS - material and booklet for training
36	- Validation workshop (1/2 day)

	- training for MoE staff member in charge of managing and updating the EIS - 5 staff members to train
37	- National expert to prepare training modules to build MoE capacity in project management, based on the HACT capacity assessment and to conduct training 40 days @ USD 500
38	material and booklet for training
39	Travel cost and DSA for MoE representant to visit project sites + project manager (USD 20,000)
40	- 10 training sessions for MoE staff members on M&E tools, Face Form, Project Management and other tools @ USD 2,500 - 6 trainings workshops related to CDB COP preparation @ USD 2,500
41	- International consultants to conduct mid-term and final evaluations (50 daysx2 @ USD 600)
42	- Budget for national consultants to conduct midterm and final evaluation (20 days x2 @ USD 500)
43	- Travel for international consultant + national consultants (USD 10,000)
44	M&E expert part time 1 000/ month for 72 months --> USD 72 000
45	- Inception workshop (USD 2,000)
46	Part of the salary of the Project Manager USD 46,800 Salary of the <i>Project Administrative and financial officer</i> USD1000/ month for 72 months --> USD 72,000
47	Costs for Audit services
48	Costs of communication and audiovisual equipment including internet connection, phone card
49	Costs of Office furniture and equipment (desk, chairs, etc.) Over 6 years) plus gasoil for office generator for 2 office (Cayes and Port-au-Prince offices)
50	Costs for maintenance for 2 offices (internet connection system, electricity system and other materials)
51	Costs for Stationery and other supplies for the offices
52	Costs for laptops and other materials for the project management team (PM and Financial and administrative assistant)

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Haiti and UNDP, signed on *June 28, 1973*. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by Heifer International (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner³³.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation,

when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and such sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing

Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
12. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE-VF)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans, if required,
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
12. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments etc.
13. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
14. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
15. [Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment](#)
16. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	Basic agricultural equipment for project beneficiaries @USD 80 per kit for 1 800 farmers Equipment to produce locally tree seedlings, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), cost of store room for the equipment (USD 30 000), fuel for office generator (USD 5 000) Equipment to produce tree seedlings in Levy Farm and Cayes Botanical Garden, inverter, batteries, solar panel and electrical installations (USD 10 000), material for mini laboratory (USD 40 000), fuel for office generator (USD 8 000)		247 000			247 000			247 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Cost for office furniture and equipment for the international expert and national consultant to be based at CGNIS	3 000				3 000			3 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Costs of Office furniture and equipment (desk, chairs, etc.) Over 6 years) plus gasoil for office generator for 2 office (Cayes and Port-au-Prince offices)					-		36 000	36 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Costs of communication and audiovisual equipment including internet connection, phone card					-		24 000	24 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Costs of communication equipment to use during the workshop on how to interpret and implement Haiti's environmental law in project interventions and activities Communication and audiovisual materials to support the awareness raising events in the 5 watersheds	6 000				6 000			6 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Equipment to explain role and use of geotracking during training; maps of georeferenced commodities			10 000		10 000			10 000	Heifer International

Equipment	6 laptops and others materials for the project team (Regional field coordinator, M&E, Biodiversity and ecosystem restoration expert, , 3 Facilitators) and 1 projector - other consultants to have own laptop cost of software upgrade for CNIGS	21 000				21 000			21 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Costs for laptops and other materials for the project management team (PMand Financial and administrative assistant)					-		15 000	15 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Costs to update and expand the EIS to include new data including new module on ecosystem services accounting and update the EIS every quarter (USD 30,000) Printer, scan, phone and communication (USD 13,764)				43 764	43 764			43 764	Heifer International
Equipment	Smartphone and geotracking app provided to farmers' associations for georeferencing and update of the platform			9 000		9 000			9 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Maintenance of agricultural equipment and agroforestry plots as part of the implementation of activity 2.3 in collaboration with AYITIKA and ORE Cost of maintenance of mini laboratory equipment/materials (over 4 years) which the project intends to set in Levy Plant Propagation Centre (activity 2.2).		38 000			38 000			38 000	Heifer International
Equipment	Maintenance of the processing equipment as part of the support that the project will provide to accompany the value chains			4 000		4 000			4 000	Heifer International
Materials and goods	1 Nursery per commune of a capacity of 10 000 seedlings per year @USD 5000 per nursery à USD 30 000		30,000			30,000			30,000	Heifer International
Contractual services- Company	Costs for biodiversity conservation activities (including introduction of endemic and native species) over 450 ha --> restoration of 450 ha Contract with AYITIKA, ORE, or other relevant companies to set up and provide technical support for agroforestry systems (with coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products) over approx. 450 ha (spread across the 5 watersheds) benefiting 1 800 households (plot size = 0.25 ha) - 150 ha of cocoa/		2,308,000			2,308,000			2,308,000	Heifer International

	coffee (1 ha cocoa/ coffee agroforestry system = USD 4 000 --> 600 000); 350 ha of mangoes/ nuts (1 ha = USD 1500 --> 525 000) --> 500 ha of agroforestry for USD1 125 000 Companies hired to implement restoration activities (clearing sites, preparing for plantation, planting trees, leveling ground, etc. (USD 806 000 for 1 300 ha - USD 620 per ha) + cost to set mini laboratory space at the Levy Plant Propagation Centre (USD94 000) --> 1 300 ha of restoration									
Contractual services-Individual	Expert in ecosystem restoration/ BD (part of project team) to guide and monitor bd-related interventions @USD 1 200/ month for 60 months Part of the salary of the Project Manager to coordinate and supervise all the project activities and the the technical partners (AYITIKA, ORE, etc) usd 2 200/ month for 60 months -- > 132 000 3 facilitators (part of PMU) to follow up in each project sites usd 1 000/ month for 50 months each --> 150 000 Part of the salary of the Field coordinator (based in Cayes) USD1 868/ month for 60 months --> 60 000 Cost of 2 staff in Levy Farm mini-laboratory à USD 14 000		428,000			428,000			428,000	Heifer International
Contractual services-Individual	M&E expert part time 1 000/ months for 72 months --> USD 72 000					-	72 000		72 000	Heifer International
Contractual services-Individual	Part of the salary for the Project Manager--> USD 46,800 Salary of the Project Administrative and financial officer USD1000/ month for 72 months --> USD 72,000					-		118 800	118 800	Heifer International
Contractual services-Individual	Part of salary of the field coordinator (based in Cayes) USD1 868/ month -->33 400 Salary of the driver (Cayes and Port-au-Prince) @800/ month for 72 months each				91,000	91,000			91,000	Heifer International

Contractual services-Company	Costs for structuring at least 3 new value chains and mapping of commodity producers in selected value chains conducted using the Agrotracking software Small processing and packaging equipment provided to beneficiaries associations to add value to their commodities (USD300 per solar dryer - used for cocoa, mangoes, etc.) Companies to provide relevant equipment. For example 50 bee hives @ USD 600; plus poultry coops and support to rabbit raising with USD20,000			505 000		505 000			505 000	Heifer International
International Consultants	International consultant economist to conduct PEER and recommendations to redirect funds towards BD protection. 30 days @ USD800. International consultant environmental law and legislation to identify gaps in existing BD-policies in Haiti and formulate recommendations for improvement. 30 days @ USD800. International expert in GIS and spatial planning tools to work with CNIGS to adapt ELSA tool for spatial planning in watersheds and to produce maps of hopes in the 5 target watersheds 60 days @ 800 (with at least 40 days in Haiti)	96 000				96 000			96 000	Heifer International
International Consultants	International consultants to conduct mid-term and final evaluations (50 daysx2 @ USD 600)					-	60 000		60 000	Heifer International
International Consultants	International expert in environment to help strengthen the EIS and expand it to include a module on ecosystem services accounting and to guide national consultant on ecosystem valuation for the 5 project watersheds - analyzing before and after project interventions situation 50 days @ USD 800 (same consultant to calculate ecosystem services from project under 4.2)				40 000	40 000			40 000	Heifer International
International Consultants	International expert in land management/ restoration to provide expertise on the community-based land restoration plans 20 days @USD800 International expert in BD/ ecosystem restoration to provide advises on restoration		32 000			32 000			32 000	Heifer International

	activities (same expert as 2.1) 20 days @ USD 800									
Local Consultants	Budget for national consultants to conduct midterm and final evaluation (20 days x2 @ USD 500)					-	20 000		20 000	Heifer International
Local Consultants	Local consultant on agricultural finance to strengthen farmers' associations, develop training modules on marketing and financial management and provide training for at least 15 associations across the 5 watersheds 50 days @ USD 500 + gender expert 20 days National expert in agricultural finance to work on developing an agricultural credit line responding to women's needs 20 days @ USD 500 Local expert to help set up or strengthen solidarity mutuals for women on project sites 40 days @ USD 500 National value chain expert to conduct detailed market analysis of 3 key commodities, produce a report and present results to MoE and MARNDR 40 days @ USD 500 Local IGA/gender expert to identify best alternative activities to support for women in each project site and provide training to beneficiaries 40 days @ USD 500			105 000		105 000			105 000	Heifer International
Local Consultants	Local consultant to elaborate the reference document for the implementation and operationalization of the watershed committee and work with MoE and MARNDR to produce watershed frameworks in 5 watersheds: 100 days @ USD 500 =50,000 USD Local social inclusion and gender expert to ensure inclusive process to prepare the frameworks @USD500/day for 20 days = 5,000 USD Local consultant to work with international GIS expert and CNIGS for 40 days @ 500 = 20,000 USD Local consultant (same as 1.4) to develop training modules on the use of watershed management frameworks and to organize training sessions for departmental branches of MoE, MARNDR and watershed	162 500				162 500			162 500	Heifer International

	committee. 5 training sessions (1 per watershed area) 40 days @ USD 500 = 20,000 USD Local consultant expert in community work to design conflict resolution guidelines for local communities in each watershed (based on specificities of each watershed) 20 days @ USD500 =10,000 USD Local consultant specializes in awareness raising to develop awareness raising material (like flyers, small brochures, posters, radio messages) packaged for different target groups (communities/ farmers; schools, youth, women, etc : 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD National consultant economics to support the international economist. 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD National consultant to support the international environmental law expert. 20 days @ USD500 = 10,000 USD National environmental consultant to develop training modules on how to interpret and implement Haiti's environmental law in project interventions and activities; and identify workshop participants among NGOs, CSOs and other organisations; and organize 5 x 5-days workshop (one in southern Haiti, one at national level) 40 days @ USD500 = 20,000 USD									
Local Consultants	Local expert in reforestation/ indigenous species to conduct detailed analysis of BD and degradation in the sites, and develop BD restoration plans and guide plantation in Etangs for 40 days @ USD 500 National consultant expert in community engagement to co-develop the local land restoration plans 30 days @ USD 500 + 10 days social inclusion and gender expert Social inclusion and gender expert to ensure women's needs are integrated 20 days @ USD 500		50 000			50 000			50 000	Heifer International
Local Consultants	National expert to design the project exit strategy 20 days @ 500 Local consultant to collect on-the -ground data for ecosystem services valuation 40 days @ USD 500				30 000	30 000			30 000	Heifer International

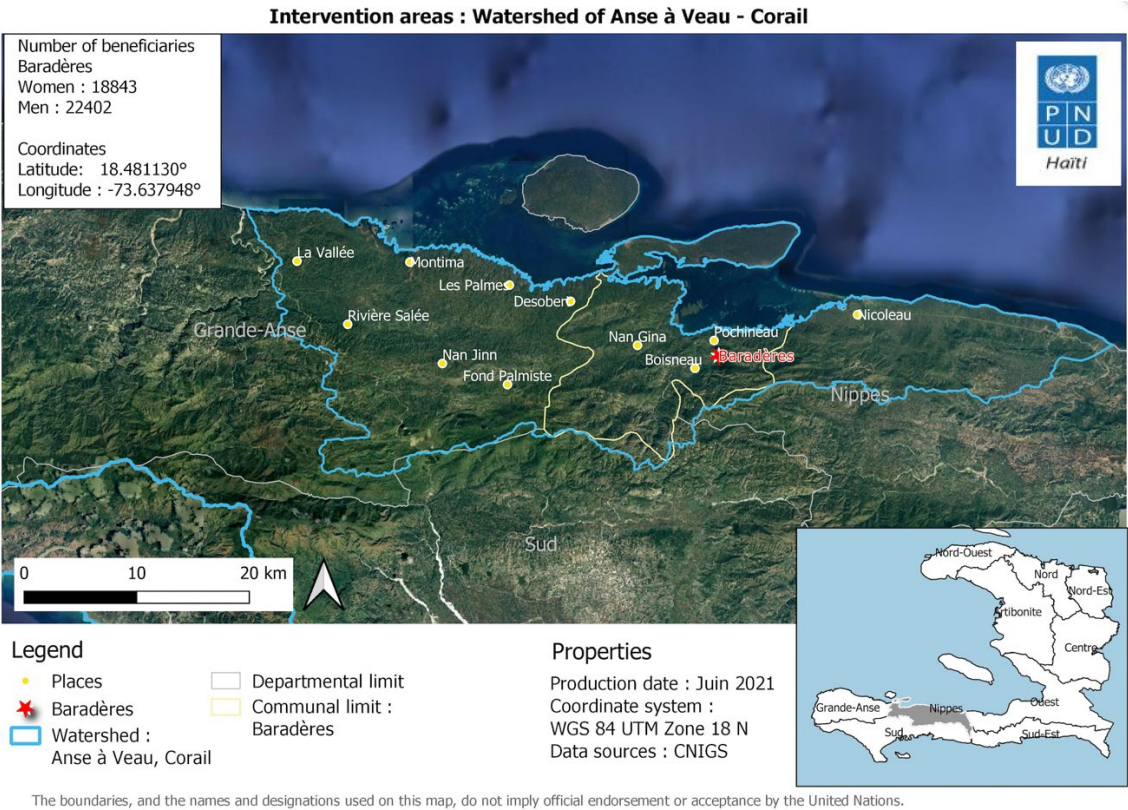
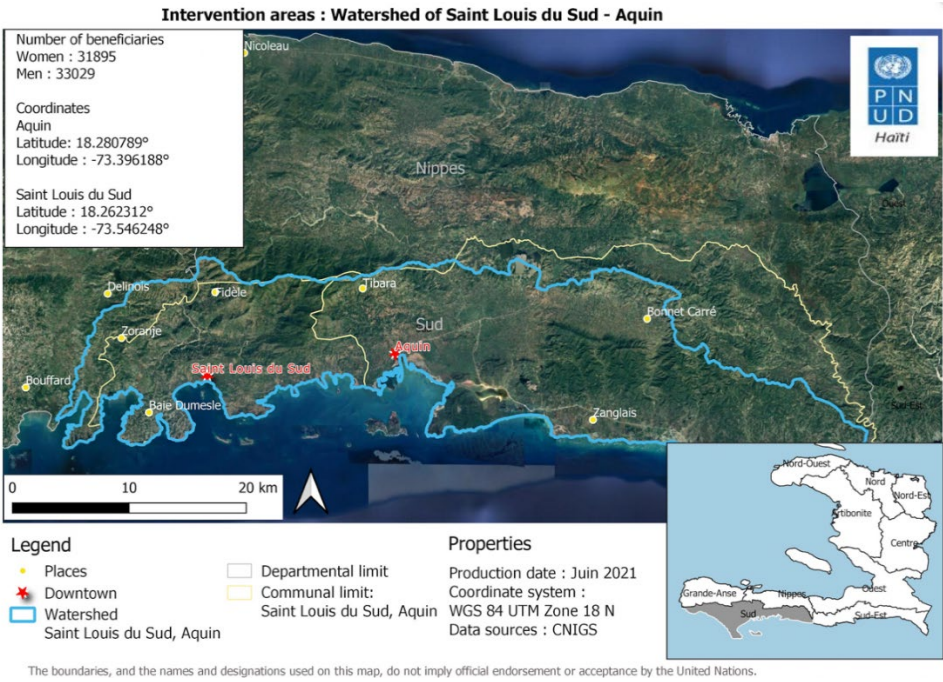
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 training workshops of 5 days each for about 20 participants Workshop to present the results of the mapping tools to high-level national stakeholders (20 participants) Workshop equipment like mic, flipping charts, pens, stickers, etc. 5 workshops in each target watershed to discuss and validate the watershed management frameworks with local branches of MoE, MARNDN and watershed committee. The watershed management frameworks will ensure sustainable management in the 5 target watersheds --> that is 3 200 ha of well-managed land 5 training sessions of 3 days each, for about 20 participants each 2 day workshop in each watershed to present the conflict resolution tools to watershed committee 3 days workshop @3 000 per workshop to discuss gaps and weaknesses in Haiti BD-related laws and frameworks	61 200				61 200			61 200	Heifer International
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop (USD 2,000)					-	2 000		2 000	Heifer International
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training for cooperatives Workshop to strengthen solidarity mutuals. 5 workshops of 4 days Training on alternative economic activities One session to present results to relevant public and private stakeholders and discuss ways forward Training of focal points in each farmers' associations to use geotracking tool and verify members' compliance with quality standard for production - 1x 4-days training per watershed			53 000		53 000			53 000	Heifer International
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Validation workshop (1/2 day) Training for MoE staff member in charge of managing and updating the EIS - 5 staff members to train				13 000	13 000			13 000	Heifer International
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to discuss land restoration plans with communities and local authorities (7 workshops)		22 179			22 179			22 179	Heifer International

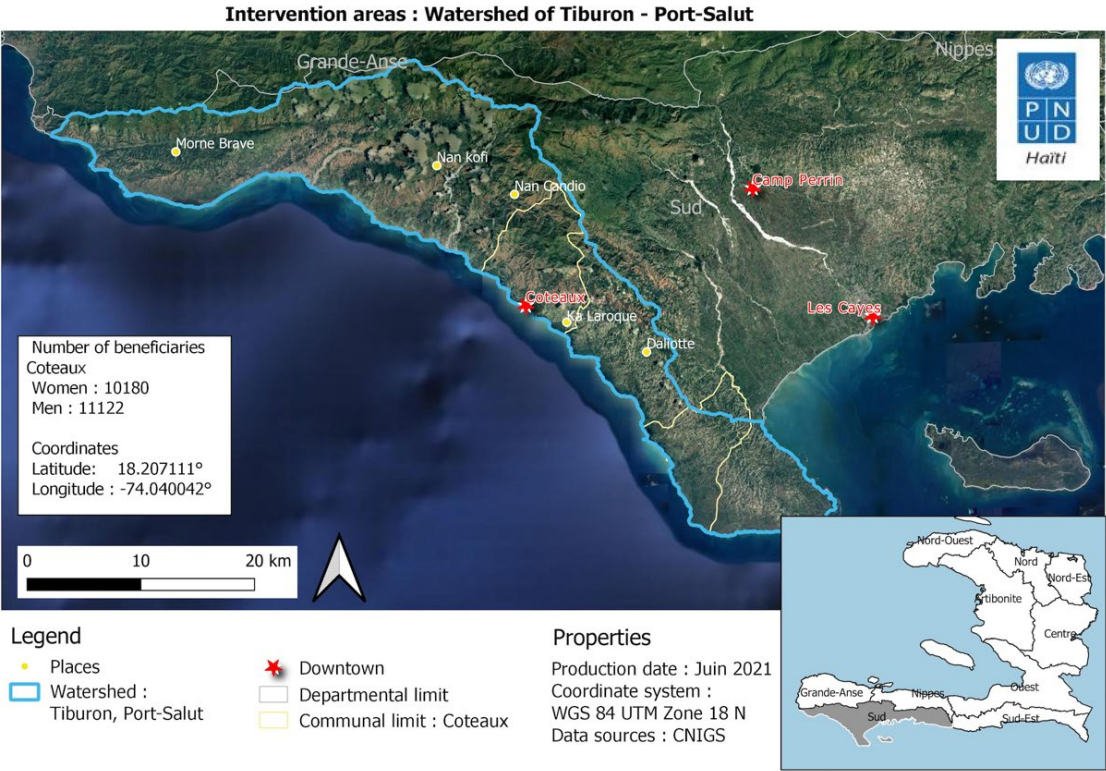
Travel	Cost to travel into project sites to do georeferencing of commodities and training on geotracking (USD 7,000) Local consultant to travel to project sites to identify and train solidarity mutuals Local consultant to travel to project sites Local consultant to travel to project sites Local consultant to travel to project sites			30 000		30 000			30 000	Heifer International
Travel	Local consultant to travel to project sites and supervise agriculture Local consultant to travel to Etangs Lachaux and Laborde Local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem Local consultant to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem		44 000			44 000			44 000	Heifer International
Travel	Travel for international consultant + national consultants (USD 10,000)					-	10 000		10 000	Heifer International
Travel	Travel for national and international consultants to conduct MTR and TE (USD 10,000) Travel costs related to awareness campaign and capacity building for regional MOE staff Travel and DSA for international consultant Travel costs and DSA for project staff				54 500	54 500			54 500	Heifer International
Travel	Travel of national consultant for the 2 workshops and per diem Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for the international expert in GIS Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international environmental law specialist 1 week Travel costs (tickets and DSA) for international economist law specialist 1 week Local consultants to travel to the 5 target watersheds incl. per diem	38 500				38 500			38 500	Heifer International
Office Supplies	Costs for Stationery and other supplies for the offices					-		14 736	14 736	Heifer International
Office Supplies	Costs of stationery and other supplies for the mini laboratory office aspart of the capacity building of the Levy germoplasm centre		9 000			9 000			9 000	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Costs for maintenance for 2 offices (internet connection					-		6 000	6 000	Heifer International

	system, electricity system and other materials)									
Other Operating Costs	Costs for Audit services					-		15000	15 000	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Cost of printing the training manual and O&M plans of the processing equipment Printing of consultant report to distribute among relevant public and private institutions			4000		4 000			4 000	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Design and printing of the report on ecosystems valuations in the 5 target watersheds Material and booklet for training on how to use and update the EIS Material and booklet for training				13500	13 500			13 500	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Final report of the international expert for communication Printing of communication material and high-resolution GIS maps of BD hotspots Awareness activities (printing brochures, flyers, posters) for schools and local cooperatives and communities Booklet on conflict resolution mechanism to produce for the watershed committee Final watershed management frameworks printed Printed documents for the 5 workshops	31800				31 800			31 800	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Land management plans to print out		5000			5 000			5 000	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Promotion signs, commercial add and brochures to raise awareness around Etangs Lachaux and Laborde as BD hotspot		5000			5 000			5 000	Heifer International
Other Operating Costs	Petrol cost for project-related travel				18000	18 000			18 000	Heifer International
Grand Total		420 000	3 218 179	720 000	303 764	4 661 943	164 000	229 536	5 055 479	

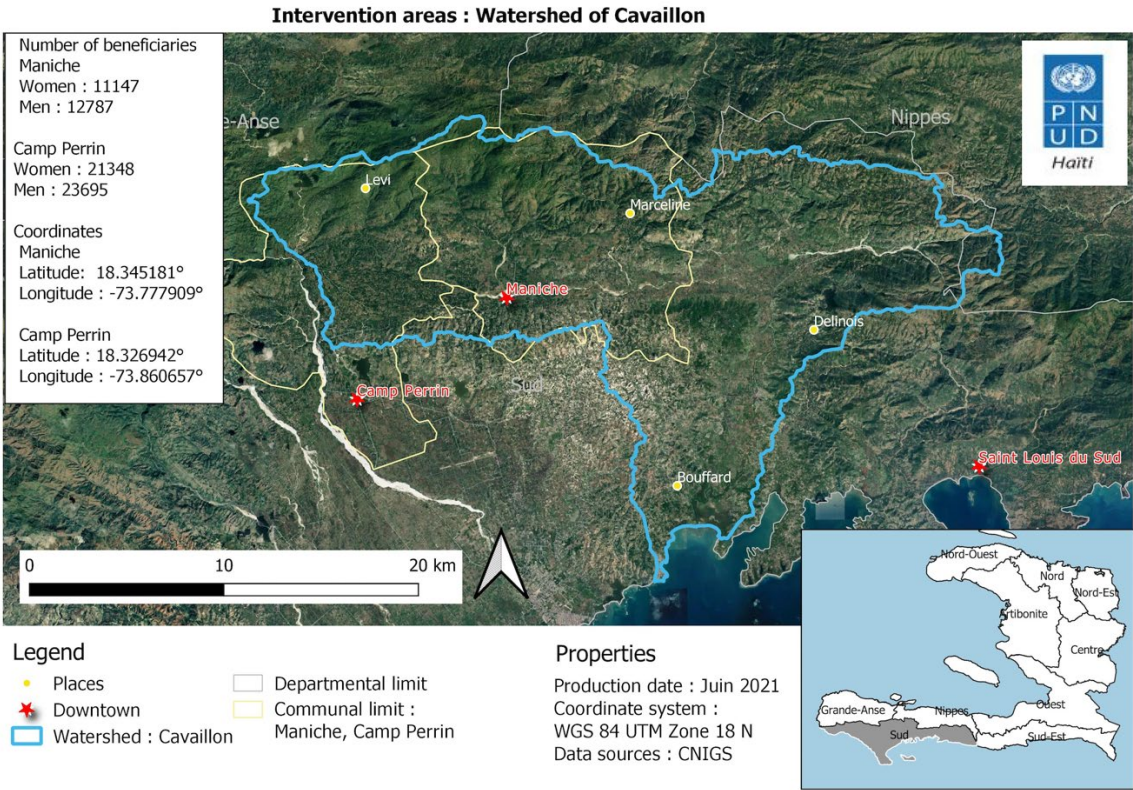
Annex 2: GEF execution support letter (not applicable)

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

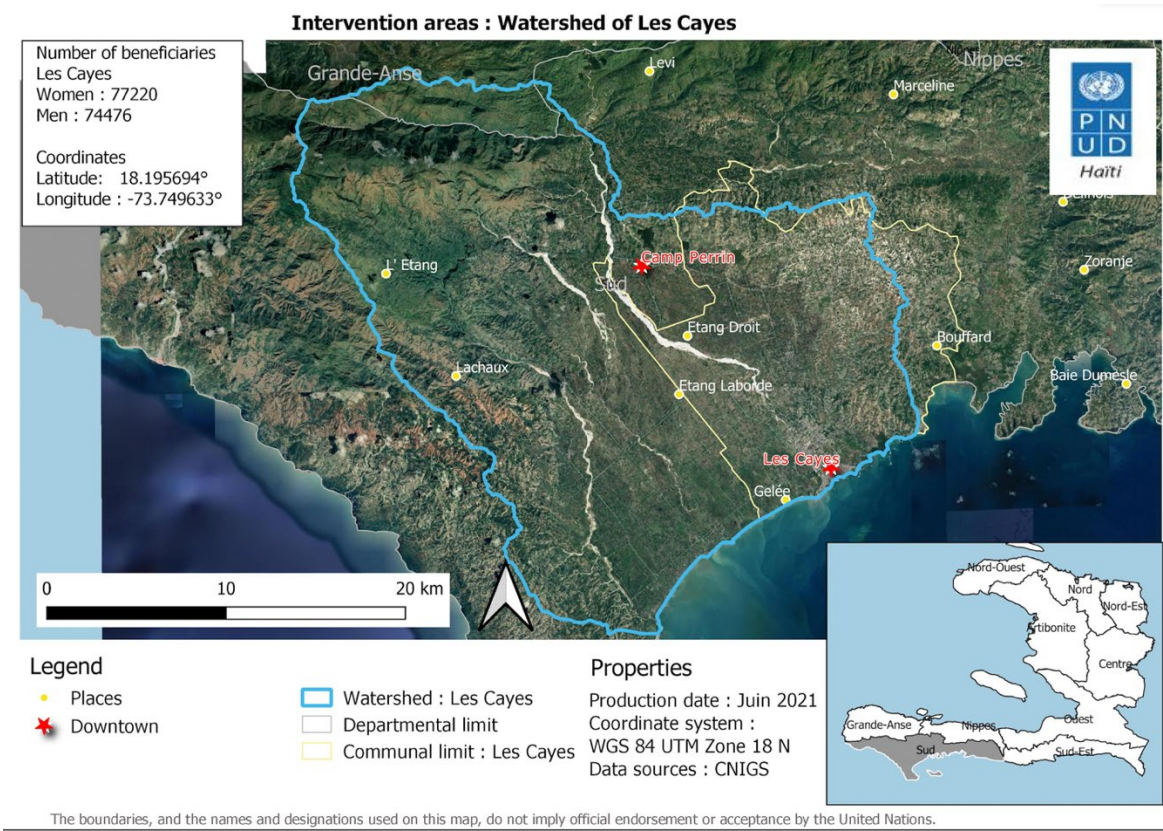




The boundaries, and the names and designations used on this map, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



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Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1 : governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream biological diversity (BD) protection into watershed management	<i>Outcome 1: Planning and governance to mainstream BD protection into watershed management is improved</i>	1.1 Gaps in the mainstreaming of BD conservation into relevant laws, regulations and budget identified and recommendations to better mainstream BD formulated through a participatory process.																								
		1.2: Relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs involved in BD conservation trained on the interpretation and implication of environmental laws and regulations for their respective activities.																								
		1.3: Tools for spatial planning in watersheds, environmental monitoring, and information																								

		management of target watersheds																							
		1.7: Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts																							
Component 2 : Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services	<i>Outcome 2: BD-rich ecosystems are restored in pilot watersheds</i>	2.1 Land restoration plans codeveloped in conjunction with the watershed committee, local authorities, extension services and local communities, to restore vegetation cover in degraded watersheds																							
		2.2 Degraded watershed restored following the land restoration plans developed under 2.1																							
		2.3 Agreements signed with targeted farmers to receive technical training and necessary inputs in																							

		exchange of developing 'jardin lakou' with trees and under-cover culture in degraded areas																							
		2.4: Endemic and native species that have disappeared from the sites of Etang lachaux and Etang Laborde reintroduced and vulnerable and endangered species protected.																							
Component 3: Market-based practices for commodity-related Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Etc... Etc... Etc... Etc...	Outcome 3: <i>Market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs are strengthened to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems</i>	3.1: Mapping of commodity producers in selected value chains conducted using the Agrottracking software (geo-referencing); this will include a revitalisation of the Agrottracking platform and establishment of local focal points in the southern region to locate producers, and verify compliance with production standards																							

(M&E), and knowledge generation and dissemination Etc... Etc... Etc...	<i>on the value of restored BD-rich ecosystems is compiled and disseminated, and constitutes an evidence base to guide future interventions, policies and strategies pertaining to biodiversity sector</i>	System strengthened, expanded and operationalised																							
		4.2 Assessments of the value of ecosystem services provided by target ecosystems (including Jardins lakou) conducted before and after restoration, and the results shared																							
		4.3 The capacity of MoE strengthened to implement, monitor, and capitalise on biodiversity-related projects																							
		4.4: Exit strategy for the project developed																							

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information	
Project Title	Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti
Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6314
Location (Global/Region/Country)	Haiti
Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
Date	Submission Date October 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?*****Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach***

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems are key providers of ecosystem services supporting a range of human rights including those for food, health, life and safety. The targeted rural Haitian communities directly depend on biodiversity and ecosystems for their survival as they are exceptionally vulnerable to limitations in access to those services and biodiversity loss and are currently affected by food insecurity and climate-related hazards like floods and landslides. The project is expected to generate global environmental benefits by restoring tree cover, limiting land degradation and protecting biological diversity. It has been widely recognized that the severity of flooding in Haiti is a direct result of the lack of tree cover, and hence an important co-benefit of the project will also be to improve infiltration and slow run-off, resulting in reduced losses in the case of future flood events. This will especially benefit the local communities located in the buffer zones of protected or significant BD-rich areas, such as Parc Macaya and Lake Lachaux, in Southern Haiti. The project will support the inclusion of the communities in the targeted watersheds, so that local people are able and committed to conserving forest biodiversity. Pre-identified project sites are Aquin, Saint-Louis-du-Sud, Cavaillon, Les Cayes, Tiburon – Port-Salut, Corail – Anse-à-Veau.

Moreover, it will strengthen commodity-based watershed management, livelihoods and ecosystem services for approx. 321 832 smallholder farmers of which 170 633 women (49%) . The project promotes multiple environmental and social benefits at the landscape scale, ensuring the sustainability watershed areas and production systems by explicitly valuing not only the biodiversity value of these areas, but also the quantity and quality of farm-produced food, and the revenues received for livelihood support, through the creation of viable value chains as for example cocoa, coffee, fruit, medicinal plants, beekeeping, improved cultivation practice, enhanced transformation and storage of raw products. By supporting production and farming systems that require tree cover, the project will help to ensure access to income to help meet the basic rights to food security, water, education and health.

The project will directly work with the government of Haiti – in particular the Ministry of Environment (MdE) and its local representatives in the selected departments. It will enhance the government’s capacity for project management in the biodiversity area. Trainings will be provided to a range of stakeholders, in particular staff from the Planning unit of relevant institution. These trainings would cover matters like project management tools, resources monitoring, and project indicators/results monitoring.

Finally, the project will facilitate conflict resolution processes. It includes an output on ‘Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened at the community level to limit tenure- and resource-use conflicts. This output will facilitate the resolution of conflicts over the access and use of land and natural resources in the targeted areas.

The human rights-based approach implies to consider the fact that different barriers to access to resources and services because of social norms, cultural values that limit the mobility and decision-making power may affect particular groups based on gender, age, culture or other. In addition to address gender equality as described below, the project will ensure a multigenerational inclusion and will particularly look at the implications on land tenure, access to business, perception over BD and the drivers of rural exodus. In addition, it will look into disabilities and chronic illness including HIV/Aids or short & long covid may affect participation and sharing the benefits from the income generation activities under the project. The project will also be informed by relevant age and land ownership or DB perception analyses carried out for the preparation of relevant UNDP-implemented projects in Haiti (including GEF project #9777 “Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation”).

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment

The project supports a participatory and gender-equitable approach to both the design and implementation of interventions.; it will strengthen commodity-based sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem services for 321 832 smallholder farmers, including 49% of women.

However, it is acknowledged that, in the proposed project sites, men and women have different roles and interests in relation to the management of natural resources, and specifically in relation to the management of the production systems, as well as the overall livelihood support systems of the participating families. The promotion of tree-based production systems through the project may therefore have a number of potential gender-related implications, e.g. in relation to the control of economic resources within the family and community, balances in workload and levels of representation in decisions on natural resource governance (esp. with respect to conflict resolution). Given women's roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitisation among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may also indirectly limit women's opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support. Therefore, the project will coordinate with UNEP GEF project "Building Resilience in the Wake of Climate Disasters in Southern Haiti" outcome 3.2 "At least two pilots of sustainable woodlots of fast-growing tree species established, with business plans for their management, to replace destruction of mangroves and native trees for charcoal production". According to UNEP assessment, the demand from Haiti capital is the primary driver for charcoal production in comparison to local consumption needs.

During the PPG phase, a social and gender specialist carried out detailed analyses of these gender-based differentiations, beginning with a review of literature, and followed by field-visits and semi-structured gender-differentiated interviews with farm families, and meetings with women's groups and other CBOs to identify and discuss gender issues and define corresponding gender strategies. Gender expertise is also provided by the UNDP country office and UNDP regional office. The PPG phase for the proposed project will also be informed by relevant gender analyses carried out for the preparation of relevant UNDP-implemented projects in Haiti (including GEF project #9777 "Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation"). As an example, similarly to that project, in order to ensure that revenue-generation incentives are gender-responsive, community consultations will be conducted to assess which types of fruit trees and secondary products from native species as well as medicinal plants, typically managed in association with crops or in home gardens, would be of most interest to female beneficiaries. Women often take a leading role in small-scale processing and the commercialization of several tree products, besides the project foresees a range of financial services and entrepreneurship trainings through which women empowerment will be fostered.

The gender specialist will inform the preparation of the CEO Endorsement Request, in order to ensure that: i) all PPG studies and consultations are gender sensitive and allow women's concerns to be expressed effectively; and ii) project indicators are, where appropriate, gender sensitive. A full gender assessment will be conducted, and a project-specific gender mainstreaming strategy and plan will be developed during the PPG phase. Some best practices that will be highlighted in the implementation of the project:

Participation of gender equality specialists in the implementation team,

Collaboration and support of women's organizations or organizations that promote and experience promoting gender equality.

Promoting the equitable participation of women and men especially in decision-making.

Special measures to reach the participation target for women,

Development of gender skills of project staff, partners and implementers

In summary, through the report on the basic situation of men and women that will focus on the development problem that the project aims to address and the significant participation of women in consultations during the project preparation process (PPG) based on gender-sensitive participatory approaches, the gender focus of the project will encompass:

Possible changes in gender equality because, from the planning stage, gender differences in tasks, roles and responsibilities in intervention areas will be considered in order to lead to gender-sensitive ecosystem service options.

The production of evidence on gender gaps and progress towards gender equality in the project in general using: indicators that will be broken down by gender not only for gender equality outcomes, but for all expected outcomes; qualitative indicators that measure change for women and men;

Consider the qualitative aspects of women's and men's participation (consultations, decision-making and recommendation making).

Developing a strategy to achieve gender equality outcomes from the basic status report and consultation with gender stakeholders on how to achieve gender equality outcomes.

The provision of additional information to the project's gender strategy in the various sections (justification, project description, change theory, activity matrix, budget, etc.)

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The proposed project is consistent with several national and international strategies adopted by Haiti, including:

- National Bio Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Sixth National Report to the CBD (2019)
- Climate Action Plan (2015)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2006) and
- National Aligned Action Plan to Combat Desertification (2015)

The proposed project includes consultations and planning at the watersheds level, to mainstream biodiversity concerns into rural development in southern Haiti. Interventions to promote integration of biodiversity and land management issues will also be undertaken across the targeted watersheds. All this will be done with a view to strengthen the environmental management capacities of country

partners. Component 1 of the project focuses on governance strengthening and capacity-building to mainstream biodiversity protection into watershed management; through this component, the project will work to establish watershed level governance framework working with the local authorities and relevant stakeholders, building on existing capacities readily available at the national level, for example through the National Centre for Geospatial Information (CNIGS). However, the project will not address financial sustainability in the form of targeted budget allocations from the general budget with the various ministries or capacity deployment. It is expected that this necessary component will be part of the advocacy performed by donors and UNDP out of their general functioning budget in Haiti.

The project is expected to generate global environmental benefits (GEB) by restoring tree cover, limiting land degradation and protecting biological diversity. The proposed project will prioritise interventions in communes situated in the buffer zones of protected or significant BD-rich areas, such as Parc Macaya and Lake Lachaux. In particular, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the watershed development plans will strengthen the role of target areas as buffer zones around protected areas.

Globally-significant biodiversity to be protected may include *Plagiodontia aedium* F. Cuvier, *Coccyzus rufifigularis* Hartlaub, *Loxia megaplaga* Riley, *Pterodroma hasitata* Kuhl, *Turdus swalesi* Wetmore, *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Eleutherodactylus* amphibians, *Cedrela odorata*, *Cleyera bolleana* Kobuski, *Guaiaacum officinale*, *Juniperus gracilior*, *Carpodiptera simonis* Urb., *Coffea arabica*, *Citrus* spp., etc. (all endangered or vulnerable).

In addition, the proposed project will enhance environmental services – such as clean water and soil nutrients – as a basis for continued resilience. GEBs will be generated through the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices on 3 220 ha of land, including forests and cropland. As a result, specific GEBs expected from the project interventions include:

the mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns into watershed management frameworks, contributing to limit the fragmentation of natural habitats.

the promotion of genetically diverse cultivars, including local and traditional species;

the restoration of the tree cover selected from indigenous species.

Altogether, this will strengthen commodity-based livelihoods and ecosystem services for 321 832 smallholder farmers in the targeted areas. Finally, the proposed project will implement awareness-raising in private sector on the benefits of sound environmental management for ensuring reliability of product; and among producers regarding the benefits of sound environmental management for productive and livelihood sustainability.)

The promotion of tree cover into existing farming systems, which will have multiple inherent benefits in terms of environmental sustainability through improved connectivity of landscapes for habitat integrity and biodiversity, soil protection, hydrological and nutrient cycling, carbon capture, and climate resilience. It will be complemented by support in small processing equipment/product transformation and storage for which green solutions will be sought not to offset the carbon capture and other environmental gains and to avoid creating a local trigger for fuelwood harvesting. In particular waste management (packaging) will be addressed and a product lifecycle/industrial ecology applied to identify potential for materials and resource efficiencies. Wherever feasible, options for symbiotic infrastructure (processing or other) over all the value chain or between them including with the surrounding communities will be sought.

Finally, the project also supports market-based instruments to promote sustainability in coffee and cacao, fruits and nuts systems through training on voluntary certification schemes, with improved environmental and social outcomes. As the financial resource and capacities despite the financial services provided may not enable farmers to reach international certifications, improvement of tracking systems will be the first step. It is likely that at the early-stage export demand for eco-products may not be a key driver of sustainability improvements in the value chain, especially as a balance with domestic demand needs to be struck and matched with a consumer's awareness raising on the benefits of eco-products, however the project will ensure to promote a coherency with international certifications framework to facilitate future integration. The access to financial services will also enhance households' resilience susceptible to absorb small-scale external shocks and household level/individual stresses.

Sustainability in face of disasters, climate change and crisis will be a direct outcome of the project in the long term. However, in the short to mid-term, the likeliness of a small-scale natural disaster event occurring in at least one of the communities being reasonably high, the project may face periods of inactivity or a temporary reorientation of farmers engagement into rebuilding their productive system. However, the distribution of risks amongst the sites/communities will ensure that rapid recovery can be engaged (example obtention of seedlings from another location). Equipment and storage will be designed to mitigate their risk of damage or loss in the case of adverse event. The orientation towards low maintenance conservative methods will also facilitate continuity of the productive system even in the case of health epidemics affecting the labor force, together with community management systems. Logistics, access to market and handling will all be screened in the light of possible sanitation measures.

Finally, the project foresees an exit strategy to be developed during the project document development phase. This exit strategy will be implemented by Heifer International in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment with the support of the project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

A mapping of all stakeholders and inclusive consultation process will take place. Particular attention will be made to ensure a representativity of all communities, gender, age, disabilities or chronic illness including Covid-19. For disabilities and illness, it will look at the mechanism that can ensure a participation to the livelihoods activities, and communities or family mechanisms to address time-bound activities in case of temporary incapacity.

Extensive consultations were already conducted to prepare the formulation of the PIF, which included governmental bodies, private sector representatives, donor organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSO). Further consultations will be conducted with a special focus placed on the consultation of local farmers, as well as Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and professional organisations representing the private sector.

As expected for outcome of Component 3 (strengthening of market-based practices for commodity-related SMEs to further increase the demonstrated value of BD-rich ecosystems), extensive engagement with the private sector will be performed through training susceptible to eliciting an “entrepreneurship spirit” with local populations, working with cooperatives and other private organisations to strengthen transformation units, facilitating market linkages and funding. In this sense there may be more difficulties to ensure the engagement of particular segments of the value chains, as for example larger companies, exporters or consumers.

In addition to informing affected people of UNDP’s Accountability Mechanism, a project level grievance mechanism will be established (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
The proposed project could inadvertently limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources if the different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services are not considered. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: P6, P7, P11, P13, P14</i>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	If inadequately formulated and managed, there is the potential for a focus on perennial cash crops to have differentiated, and negative gender implications due to existing gendered differences in economic and productive roles in some commodity-based value chains. Given women’s roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitisation among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may also indirectly limit women’s opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support.	To reach their full potential, women must be able to exercise some control over the natural resources they use. To ensure sustainable access to these resources, there is an urgent need for relevant strategies to remove socio-cultural and legal barriers to their integration into the development process and their participation in decision-making bodies. Therefore, analyses of gender differentiation in economic and productive roles has been carried out during

				the PPG phase and a comprehensive Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) has been prepared accordingly. This GAAP – as well as the GAAP prepared during the PPG phase of the project “Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation” – will inform the design of the proposed project activities, and, as relevant, definition of indicators and targets. Gender disaggregated data will be collected for each project activity and the project will also emphasizes integration of women’s group in local governance mechanisms and the equitable participation of women in local institutional planning structures). The project-supported watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans will ensure engagement of women in the process. The local watershed committees will also ensure engagement of women. The project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan also ensures ongoing engagement of women in the project.
The proposed project could potentially affect inter-generational relationships if the different roles and positions of youth versus elders in land tenure, biodiversity	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	If inadequately formulated and managed, there is the potential for intergenerational conflict or inequitable project benefits due	The project will develop relevant strategies to remove socio-cultural and legal barriers to the

awareness, rural exodus pressure and business literacy are not considered. Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: P6, P7, P13, P14			to existing age-related differences in economic and productive roles in some commodity-based value chains.	integration into the development process and participation in decision-making bodies of all age groups taking into account their specific needs and vulnerability. Therefore, the project agronomist will give particular attention to age differentiation in economic and productive roles. Insights provided by the project “Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation” – will inform the design of the proposed agroforestry and alternative economic activities, and, as relevant, definition of indicators and targets. The project will also emphasize integration of diverse age groups in local governance mechanisms and the equitable participation of all age’s groups in local institutional planning structures. In particular, the project-supported watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans will ensure engagement across age groups. Depending on the market-based solutions proposed, technological literacy and capacity building/training will also be designed taking into account potential inter-generational differences.
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The outcomes of the proposed project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: 2.2</i>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Haiti is one of the country’s most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on agricultural production systems, so any interventions will carry this risk. Climate change could affect the viability of coffee and cocoa production systems, but these are more resilient than most of the current annual production systems.	The project will promote production systems with high levels of structural and compositional diversity, the use of climate-resilient varieties, and the maintenance of overall diversity of livelihood support options and farm systems, in order to maximise climate resilience, and therefore decrease overall vulnerability to climate change compared to the baseline situation. The specific climate-resilient varieties of crops and trees as well as best management practices will be determined by the project agronomist and technical partners (AYITIKA, ORE, etc.) based on the agro-climatic conditions of each project site, and on available best practices. The promotion of native products to develop small volume value chains could be explored such a medicinal plant, or local mushrooms (djondjon). Actually 6% of household farmers are involved in collecting djondjon in the bushes (20% of women head of households), according to the Ag census. In addition, the project will take into account food security criteria and transformation opportunities as for example for the breadfruit. New shade loving species such as black pepper and vanilla can
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				be introduced in cacao/coffee systems to maximize farms productivity. However, for vanilla, concerns can be raised on the level of care necessitated by the crop (pollination, cutting, complex storage conditions). A realistic analysis on the level of maintenance and storage risks the communities are willing to invest in the long term will be performed through consultations and historical/previous projects evaluations. The watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans will also consider climate risks and incorporate climate resiliency into these planning frameworks/ documents.
The proposed project would be susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme natural disasters. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: 2.1</i>	I = 3 L = 4	Moderate	Haiti is one of the country’s most vulnerable to the impacts of extreme natural events. Natural disasters could damage the target production systems and affect market access routes, but the target production systems would not be more susceptible than existing systems.	The project activities will support the diverse resilient livelihood and farming systems in order to minimise the socio-economic implications in case of failure of individual productions. Ecosystem restoration – especially in ravine and stream-side areas – will also increase the protection services provided by ecosystems against some of these natural disasters (e.g. floods). However, in the short to mid-term, the likeliness of a small-scale natural disaster event occurring in at least one of the communities may be reasonably high, the project may face

				periods of inactivity or a temporary reorientation of farmers engagement into rebuilding their productive system. However, the distribution of risks amongst the sites/communities should ensure that rapid recovery can be engaged (example obtention of seedlings from another location). Equipment and storage will be designed to mitigate their risk of damage or loss in the case of adverse event. The assessment will provide an identification of the risks with frequency of occurrence in order to design mitigation activities for the short, mid and long term or communities specific.
Invasive alien species that have detrimental effects on ecosystem services and biodiversity may be introduced or promoted. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table:</i>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	2 250 ha of biodiversity-rich ecosystems will be restored in pilot watersheds to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services.	The plant species used to restore degraded ecosystems will be carefully identified by scientific experts (incl. staff from the Botanical Garden of Cayes) to ensure that only native/endemic species are used, as proposed by the « Guide méthodologique pour la revégétalisation des berges des rivières et des embouchures du littoral », MDE (2020). This will ward off the use of species, in particular invasive alien plant species, that may have negative consequences for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Indigenous tree species will be used, complemented where appropriate by useful

				exotic species that are known not to be invasive or detrimental to local ecosystems, such as topinambour can be promoted near the fences as buffer crop to increase resilience and food security. The project does not recommend aquaculture or fishing support as there are other partners in the area addressing the needs of the fishing communities. Besides, they entail a risk for fish species to be introduced in the to compete with endemic and native species, particularly potential contamination during disasters events or change in parasitic proliferation, asn (ex floods overspill). Activities involving the removal of existing IAS will also ensure best practice management measures in place to ensure proper removal and disposal so as not to further the spread.
The proposed project could inadvertently cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services – including through the generation of waste and the misuse of genetic resources. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table:</i> 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.13,3.6,8.1, 8.2	I = 2 L = 3	Moderate	The overall objective of the project is precisely to improve habitat conditions, ecosystems health and ecosystem services. However, the uncontrolled development of commodity-based value chains could potentially run counter to these conservation objectives. It is unlikely that this risk will materialise given the limited scale at which these value chains operate.	The project interventions contribute to improving ecosystems’ health and services. To ensure this, appropriate species will be selected (see previous mitigation measure); moreover, staff members of MdE and MARNDR at national and local level will be trained to increase their understanding of ecosystem management and to build capacity of the MdE and MARNDR to fulfil their mandates.

				With regards to the generation of waste during restoration activities, the protocols for these interventions will be designed by restoration experts with demonstrated experience in Haiti. Although such a risk is likely to be low, any risk to generate hazardous waste will be identified in the protocols and mitigation measures will be adopted accordingly. One potential limited environmental risk of expansion and promotion of the coffee and cacao value chains is the potential for wet coffee milling to result in the release of organic pollutants (from leachate) to watercourses, if significantly expanded and inadequately managed. Watercourses, which act as habitats for aquatic flora and fauna may thereby be negatively impacted by increased Biological oxygen demand (BOD). In the very limited locations where wet milling might occur within the areas of intervention of the project, the project will support the use of “ecological” washing and milling facilities in order to minimize the environmental impact of these existing facilities. The project will also provide technical assistance to farmers on converting waste coffee pulp into organic compost.
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				With regards to genetic resources, the project will specifically aim to mainstream the use of genetic resources into national legislation, with a view to update laws and policies. Invasive alien species that have detrimental effects on ecosystem services and biodiversity At the field level, restoration protocols will take into account genetic concerns, in particular with the promotion of indigenous species and avoidance of exotic ones. Good practice in seedlings and genetic diversity within an indigenous species will also be applied to promote biodiversity and resilience to parasites and adverse events. A differentiation has to be made between the trees and the plantations cultivars that call for different commercial objectives while at the same time should respond to pest resilience. Cocoa cultivars for example may valorize a specific genetic profile associated with a particular end product quality. Attention to microbiology (ex fermentation processes and bacterial diversity) will take into account both the reproducibility of results and the indigenous bacterial profile of the soil/location.
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				The potential environmental impacts and the mitigation hierarchy to avoid potential adverse impacts where possible, will be fully considered and an integral component of the watershed management frameworks (which will be developed based on principles of a SESA approach) and the community based land restoration plans. Necessary measures to protect habitat will be fully incorporated in these planning frameworks.
The project proposes utilizing intangible forms of cultural heritage (namely traditional <i>lakou</i> gardens) for commercial or other purposes. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: 4.4,4.5</i>	I = 1 L = 1	Low	Traditional <i>lakou</i> gardens have a strong potential in terms of biodiversity conservation and support the resilience of local communities. As such, the project will promote this form of intangible cultural heritage. The <i>lakou</i> gardens have the additional benefit to be traditionally mostly managed by women.	The practice of keeping a traditional garden for household consumption and commercial use will be promoted, as this can have several socio-economic and environmental benefits. Any communities approached by the project in this perspective will be informed of the scope and nature of the proposed development, and the potential consequences of such development. Specific activities that could involve commercial use of cultural heritage will not proceed without meaningful, effective participation of affected communities and unless good faith negotiations with affected communities result in a documented outcome that provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from such commercial use

				and appropriate mitigation and safeguarding measures per the mitigation hierarchy. The project will seek to ensure that any such commercial use does not distort the meaning and purpose of the community's cultural heritage. . In addition, scientific research to better understand and promote the principles of lakou gardens will be conducted. In particular, agro-technical support will be proposed to obtain an optimal performance of both vertical and horizontal garden exploitation.
The watershed management frameworks and land restoration plans could potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to natural resources to accommodate restoration processes, potentially resulting in changes to livelihoods and economic displacement. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: P6, 5.2, 5.4</i>	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The overall objective of the project is precisely to improve habitat conditions, ecosystems health and ecosystem services, including provision services. This may require restricting access to some natural resources, especially during the time of restoration. In addition, land-use changes may affect some livelihoods (e.g. coal producers).	Watershed management frameworks and land restoration plans may restrict availability, quality of and access to natural resources to accommodate restoration processes and sustainable land management. In addition, the project supports a transition to sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, a risk of economic displacement is identified. Participatory and community-based governance of natural resources is fully mainstreamed into the project design. Therefore, the project will ensure that any restrictions of access to natural resources will be through community-based watershed management arrangements where the relevant community

				decides to restrict its own access based on an appropriate community-decision making process that reflects voluntary, informed consensus. Farmers that choose to transition to sustainable livelihoods with the support of the project will do so voluntarily. The project is not expected to lead to loss of livelihoods. To ensure this, watershed management frameworks and land restoration plans will be co-developed with local communities, to ensure that no undue restrictions are introduced without the informed consent of concerned parties (Output 2.1). However, restriction on trees cutting (total, limited to dry wood or to invasive species), rotational exploitation systems (wild forest non-timber products exploitation, fish stocks replenishment) or the definition of no-take portion (ex fruits and flowers for the use of birds, insects and other animals, medicinal plants for natural reseeded) may all be measures that could be perceived as restrictive in the short term, while offering productivity benefits in the long term. A Process Framework will be utilized to establish the collaborative process for determining
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				appropriate restrictions and mitigation measures in such situations. The Process Framework will be integral to the development of the watershed management frameworks through a process not only focused on measures for environmental sustainability but also about measures for the sustainability of people's livelihoods. The Process Framework will lay the foundations for watershed management frameworks that identify activities which may be continued sustainably as distinct from those which must be restricted for environmental conservation and replaced with other more sustainable income generating activities. The Process Framework includes a description of the participatory processes by which potentially displaced persons will participate in determining potential access restrictions, mutually acceptable levels of resource use, identification of potential impacts, and management arrangements. It will outline eligibility criteria for measures to assist affected persons in improving and restoring livelihoods where affected, manage conflicts and grievances, arrange for participatory implementation and
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				monitoring, and specify the necessary budget. In addition, the project will support conflict resolution and grievance mechanisms at the community level to limit and resolve tenure- and resource-use conflicts and identify potential concerns as early as possible (Output 1.7). The project also aims to help reduce the existing youth rural exodus. This aspect will be investigated with the communities to understand the drivers for migration and the opportunities for green jobs through the value chains supported. It should also be noted that that the project concept fully acknowledges the interdependence between ecosystems and livelihoods. No ecosystem restoration activities will be undertaken without taking into account the socio-economic implications of such activities. This is why the watershed management frameworks and land restoration plans that will be developed collectively and apply an integrated approach to natural resources management that includes consideration of socio-economic development. NB: No eviction or physical relocation of populations will be
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				undertaken under the project.
Local stakeholders may not own the project enough to be fully involved in project implementation to ensure a community-based approach. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: P14</i>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	Should it materialise, this risk would threaten the timely implementation of the project, as well as the participatory dimension of several of its planned interventions. Based on historical experiences there is a risk that the balance of interest from the communities to receive financial assistance while adopting the project language outweigh their full commitment to BD, an ownership that will also be highly dependent on the exit strategy.	Outputs have been designed to ensure they are community-based and locally owned. Extensive and early consultations have been undertaken at the PIF phase and the PPG phase to build engagement and ownership during design to help prevent this risk. In addition, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared during the PPG phase. The project also aims to strengthen local community-based mechanisms for sustainable land management, such as the local watershed committees.
Potential child labour in promoted value chains. <i>Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table:</i>	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	There is a low risk of the use of child labour in home gardens, cacao and coffee agroforestry systems in Haiti. This risk was initially investigated through the stakeholder consultations for the PPG phase of the project “Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation”, and was not considered significant. The 2017 report produced by the Bureau of International Labour Affairs of the US Department of Labour “Worst forms of child labour” Report from Haiti identifies the following sectors as the most at risk of involving child labour in Haiti: sugarcane agriculture, fishing and livestock, domestic work and construction. These sectors will not be targeted by the proposed projects.	The Project will not employ persons under the age of 18. The identity and age of all Project workers will be verified, using documentation such as a birth certificate, national identification card, passport, or medical or school record. If a child under 18 is discovered working on the Project, measures will be taken to immediately terminate the employment or engagement of the child in a responsible manner, taking into account the best interest of the child. As a guideline, ILO child labour definition will be applied, referring to child labour when the

				activity is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling. Activities such as assisting in a family business outside school hours is considered positive; they provide them with skills and experience and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. According to the stakeholders consultations for the PPG phase of the project “Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation”, children contribute to the household commercial activity with tasks appropriate to their age and which contribute to the payment of their educational and health needs while teaching them occupational skills. However, in the light of possible eco-ethical certifications, the project will investigate as well if there may be conflicts in this regards. It will also look into possible gender differentiation in labour/resource access being transmitted from a young age and options for awareness raising. The process to develop the integrated watershed management frameworks will be
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				underpinned by the principles of SESA and will include consideration of potential of existing child labour in the value chains to ensure these risks are identified and the watershed frameworks identify measures to ensure proposed activities do not lead to child labour. The project and the watershed frameworks aim to support sustainable land management and sustainable value chains, including
Working conditions and occupational health hazards in promoted value chains and land restoration activities is a risk. Corresponding checklist items marked “Yes” in the following table: 7.1, 7.6	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	The project is unlikely to affect the status of occupational health hazards prevailing in the existing value chains and will rather improve community health through environmental services benefits. In addition, some of the land restoration activities may involve activities that could present some occupational health and safety risks.	The project will ensure that the working conditions of project labour meet national labour laws and international commitments, consistent with UNDP’s SES 7. While the project will not involve significant project labour, some project workers may be engaged in land restoration activities that could present some level of occupational health and safety risk. Applicable parties should apply the following principles related to OSH: • take all reasonable precaution actions to protect the health and safety of workers • ensure that workers are not exposed to unnecessary or unreasonable risks • implement an OSH management system consistent with international standards

				(e.g. ILO-OSH 200122, ISO 4500123) • implement preventive and protective measures according to the order of priority: - o eliminating the hazard - o controlling the hazard at its source - o minimizing the hazard - o providing appropriate personal protective equipment • document, investigate and report all accidents and occupational diseases, their causes, and implement appropriate corrective actions • support the submission of safety observations (positive and negative) without retribution • develop incentive programs to promote safety culture at the project and implement disciplinary actions to violators. Land restoration plans that propose activities that may present occupational health and safety risks will include OSH measures to ensure the risks are effectively managed and incorporated into any contractual arrangements for workers involved in conducting the restoration activities. Health hazards risks in the value chains selected particularly with a low maintenance approach won't be affected by the project and may rate as low compared to other
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				livelihoods activities. However, the project will analyse potential risks for vulnerable groups (as per risk above people with disabilities, chronic illness, pregnant mothers, children) and labour repartition. It will also look into the lessons-learnt from the covid epidemics and identify mitigation measures in the value chain. Logistics, access to market and handling will all be screened in the light of possible sanitation measures. The use of technology may also support more efficient and space/time distribution of people movements and interactions. The project presents additional benefits by limiting the pressure and thus human presence and poaching in the protected area, a measure for vector control. As an added benefit, the increase of natural corridors also acts as a zoonic epidemics mitigation measure by reducing over density in limited forest areas. This may not apply in locations where aquaculture will be introduced, thus a strict monitoring of fish densities will be performed. Specific value chains may require adapted occupational health safety measure as for example safe bee keeping practice.
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QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
Low Risk	☐			
Moderate Risk	☒	The risks identified in relation to the effective execution and sustainability of project activities, including potential social and environmental threats, are related to complexities of implementing watershed approaches, project management, and exogenous risks (e.g. climate change impacts and natural hazards).		
Substantial Risk	☐			
High Risk	☐			
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects				
<u>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</u>	☒			<u>Status? (completed, planned)</u>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		☒	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned: Gender Stakeholders Analysis Site assessments for land restoration plans
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	NOTE: While a separate, stand-alone SESA is not proposed or required, the integrated watershed management frameworks that are supported by the project will be underpinned by the principles of a SESA process.
<u>Are management plans required? (check if "yes")</u>	☒			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		☒	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed: Stakeholder Engagement Plan Gender Action Plan Planned: Incorporation of social and environmental management measures/plans in watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans. This will include a Process Framework in the watershed management plans.
		☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
<u>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</u>		Comments (not required)		

Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
Human Rights	X	
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	In the proposed project sites, men and women have different roles and interests in relation to the management of natural resources, and specifically in relation to the management of the production systems, as well as the overall livelihood support systems of the participating families. The promotion of tree-based production systems through the proposed project may therefore have a number of potential gender-related implications, e.g. in relation to the control of economic resources within the family and community, balances in workload.
Accountability	X	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	
4. Cultural Heritage	X	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor DocuSigned by: <i>Dorine In-Paul</i>	9-11-22	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver DocuSigned by: <i>Mactar Fall</i>	9-11-22	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair DocuSigned by: <i>Mek Rene Hartmann</i>	9-11-22	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ³⁴	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		

³⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Yes
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ³⁵	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³⁶	Yes
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	Yes

³⁵ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³⁶ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ³⁷	No

³⁷ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Yes
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes

8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 7: UNDP Risk Register

Risk	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Mitigation	Risk Owner
Civil unrest and general safety conditions could impede project implementation.	Political	I = 4 P = 3 High	The risk is not under the project control. One of the key measures to address the risk is postponing and stopping all project activities in the project area if the security situation deteriorates. The project sites have been selected based on safety criteria.	UNDP to decide if project implementation needs to be suspended
The outcomes of the proposed project would be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change	Social and Environmental	I = 3 P = 3 Moderate	Haiti's agricultural production systems are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, so any interventions will carry this risk. However, the project will promote production systems with high levels of structural and compositional diversity, the use of climate-resilient varieties, and the maintenance of overall diversity of livelihood support options and farm systems, in order to maximise climate resilience, and therefore decrease overall vulnerability to climate change compared to the baseline situation.	Project agronomist and technical partners
The potential outcomes of the Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, especially those associated with increase in rainfall.	Social and Environmental	I = 2 P = 4 Moderate	Haiti is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of extreme natural hazards. This context poses additional challenges for the preservation of project interventions related to natural reforestation. It is expected that climate change could generate at least one adverse effect for project interventions: <u>Increase in rainfall</u> would imply a risk for the long-term sustainability of the project interventions. <i>These risks are classified as Moderate considering that although the impacts of climate change can occur, they will be manageable. Project interventions are unlikely to fail. To manage these risks, the project activities will support the diverse resilient livelihood and farming systems in order to minimise the socio-economic implications in case of failure of individual productions. Ecosystem restoration – especially in ravine and stream-side areas – will also increase the protection services provided by ecosystems against some of these natural hazards (e.g. flood).</i>	Project agronomist and environmental expert, and technical partners
Potential child labour in promoted agricultural activities.	Social and Environmental	I = 1 P = 2 Low	This risk was investigated through the stakeholder consultations for the PPG phase of the project "Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation", and was not considered significant. The 2017 report produced by the Bureau of International Labour Affairs of the US Department of Labour "Worst forms of child labour" Report from Haiti identifies the following sectors as the most at risk of involving child labour in Haiti: sugarcane agriculture, fishing and livestock, domestic work and construction. These sectors will not be targeted by the proposed projects.	Project Coordinator and M&E Officer

Risk	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Mitigation	Risk Owner
Limited willingness of producers to assume the costs of compliance to safeguard standard in the expectation of uncertain price and market benefits. There is also a risk of intended industry-wide standards being undermined by non-compliant private sector actors.	Strategic	I = 3 P = 2 Moderate	- Facilitation of safeguard compliance through the Tracking platform - Awareness-raising among producers regarding the benefits of sound environmental management for productive and livelihood sustainability, as alternative motivations in addition to market-based instruments - Support to farmer-based technology generation and transfer in order to reduce reliance on public sector support	Project agronomist and technical partners (GEONOVA, AYITIKA, etc.)
The proposed project could potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services.	Environmental	I = 2 P = 2 Low	The overall objective of the project is precisely to improve habitat conditions, ecosystems health and ecosystem services. However, the uncontrolled development of commodity-based VCs could potentially run counter to these conservation objectives. It is unlikely that this risk will materialise given the limited scale at which these VCs operate; environmental benefits were also factored in the choice of target VCs and intervention areas.	Project environmental expert and M&E Officer
The proposed project could potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services.	Social	I = 3 P = 2 Moderate	Given women's roles in the charcoal value chain, sensitisation among project beneficiaries regarding environmentally damaging activities such as cutting down trees, may indirectly limit women's opportunities to use natural resources as a source of livelihood support. However, the project aims to support the development and strengthening of VCs in which women are active. Several interventions will also directly target women to diversify and increase their income, such as training for associations and cooperatives, development of alternative economic activities and support the solidarity mutuals. Analyses of gender a differentiation in economic and productive roles was carried out and is detailed in the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAPP) to inform the design of the proposed project activities, and, as relevant, definition of indicators and targets.	The Gender Expert and M&E Officer

Annex 8: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager/Coordinator (financed by MoE)	72 months @ USD 2000/month	The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports (with support from financial officer). • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Supervise project assistant and other team members • Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. • Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan (with support from the gender expert), stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans (with support from the E&S Officer); • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. • Support organisation of the PSC
Project Assistant	50 months @USD 650/month	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation and prepare lessons learnt fact sheets to share every year;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; - Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance; - Prepare minutes of meeting for all meetings including PSC; - Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
Regional coordinator	50 months @USD 1200/month	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the field coordinator will carry out the following tasks: - Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities in the six communes; - Provide field information to the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; - Assist in the preparation of progress reports of the agriculture and ecosystem restoration experts; - Support the project assistant to capture lessons learned during project implementation; - Support international and national consultants to liaise with local communities and organisations, technical partners and to organise workshops and awareness raising campaigns ; - Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance; - Supervise the 3 local facilitators; - Prepare quarterly reports on project progress, problems and solutions; - Inform the project coordinator of any problems or complains linked to the project and support conflict resolution; - Support the M&E Officer in the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan
Project Administrative and financial officer	72 months @ USD1000/ month	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> - Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; - Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures; - Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; - Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; - Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); - Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; - Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; - Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Agronomist – technical Assistant	60 month @ USD 2200/month	Under close supervision of Project Manager (PM) the agronomist will support the implementation of all the project activities and work closely with the project technical partners (AYITIKA, ORE) to implement, monitor or guide several project Outputs: - Engage with the project beneficiaries and technical partners to supervise, guide and monitor Output 2.3 to set up 500 ha of agroforestry landscape - Support GEONOVA under output 3.1 to identify producers in the target sites and sensitise them about the georeferencing activity - Collaborate with the consultant on agricultural finance to develop and implement training programmes to build marketing and financial skills among farmers' associations and cooperatives - Support the IGA expert to identify alternative economic activities that will be implemented under Output 3.4 - Liaise with the regional coordinator and the 3 local Focal Points to receive update on project progress - Prepare quarterly reports on progress, problems and solutions implemented with regards to agricultural interventions (requesting inputs from the regional coordinator and the Focal Points when travel is not possible) - Work closely with the others project staffs for the implementation of the project activities.
Land restoration expert	60 month @ USD 1200/month	Under close supervision of Project Manager (PM) the ecosystem restoration expert will work closely with the MoE and the international BD expert to implement, monitor or guide several project Outputs: - Update/ develop ESMF for each project site, with the M&E Officer - Guide and follow up on the work from the national consultant implementing Output 1.2 - Develop a plan to mobilise institutions, NGOs, communities and other relevant stakeholders to participate to workshops and awareness raising sessions on ecosystem services and help designing the awareness raising campaigns - Provide input to Output 1.4 to develop watershed management frameworks - Provide relevant support and monitor Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 in super for ecosystem restoration interventions - Work with the international environmental expert to implement Output 4.1 to expand and update the EIS. The consultant will be in charge of updating the EIS on a regular basis, with project-related information - Prepare quarterly report to detail interventions related to BD restoration, progress, problems and how they were solved
Outcome 4: KM and M&E		
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	60 month @ USD 1200/month	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> - Update/ develop ESMF for each project site, with the ecosystem expert - Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; - Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; - Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; - Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; - Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; - Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; - Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.

Annex 9: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Meaningful consultation and engagement processes is a strategic priority embedded in the environmental and social management system for UNDP and GEF. This section will assist UNDP and the project team improve and facilitate decision-making and create an understanding that involves affected or likely to be affected people in the project and other stakeholders in a timely manner, and that these groups are provided with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns (should there be any) that may influence project decisions.

This section presents : an a) overview of the previous stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during project formulation; b) the types of stakeholders which will be engaged with; c) the publication channels for the project information disclosure; and d) stakeholder communication plans which are technically and culturally appropriate for Haiti.

A. Engagement during the PPG phase

A first mission was conducted between 08 and 20 March 2020, to support the development of the project's PIF. Please refer to PIF for mission report.

During the PPG phase, the following stakeholder engagement were organized : i) An Inception workshop organized on-line and face-to-face with MoE and UNDP; ii) E-consultations with key institutions and organisations in Haiti; and ii) a field mission in the project sites. Two validation workshops will be held in July 2021

A.I. Inception workshop

An Inception workshop was organized on 9 April 2021 to gather – virtually and face-to-face – project proponents and potential partners. The workshop was organized by UNDP-Haiti and MoE, with support from the consultant team. The objective of the workshop was to present the project as defined in the approved PIF to relevant ministries and donors, including its objectives, Outcomes and Outputs, its strategy and Theory of Change, the PPG workplan and calendar, as well as development methodology. Feedback were collected from the participating institutions, in particular to highlight other existing strategies or initiatives with similarities or complementing the project. At the end of the workshop, the consultant collected contact details from various organisations to organize one-on-one calls in the coming weeks. The following organizations participated to the workshop:

Table 2: Inception workshop participants

Institution	Prenoms	Noms	Email
PNUE	Fabien	Monteils	fabien.monteils@un.org
PNUE	Edouarzin P.	Judex	pauljudex.edouarzin@un.org
FAO	Martens	RIK	Rik.Martens@fao.org
IADB	Nastasia	Keurmeur	NASTASIAK@IADB.ORG
IABD	Albaret	Geraud	gerauda@IADB.ORG
A. Canada	Josue	Marc	marc.josue@international.gc.ca
A. Canada	Valerie	Potvin	Valerie.Potvin@international.gc.ca
A.Suisse	Claude	Phanord	claud.phanord@eda.admin.ch
A.France	Sebastien	Daure	sebastien.daure@diplomatie.gouv.fr
AFD	Florian	TOURTEAU	tourteauf@afd.fr
WB	Christophe	Grosjean	cgrosjean@worldbank.org
UE	Herley R.	Julien	herley-richard.julien@eeas.europa.eu
UE	Pierre-Winshell	NORZERON	Pierre-Winshell.NORZERON@eeas.europa.eu
GEONOVA	Jean	Buteau	jeanmbuteau@gmail.com
AYITIKA	Chesnel	Jean	jchesnel@ayitika.com
Jardin Botanique des Cayes	William	Cineas	wcinea@gmail.com

The workshop presentation is available as Annex C.

A.II E-consultations

The following e-consultations were conducted with key organisations and donors in Haiti in order to ensure project alignment with Haiti's national priorities, and needs, as well as complementarity with existing or planned initiatives pertaining to biodiversity protection and value chain support in southern Haiti.

Institute/Organisation	Contact person	Call date	Topic of discussion
1. Ministry of Environment	L. Michelet	Multiple	Assessing the needs and interests of the MoE for the proposed project; confirming project areas/sites; identifying types of ecosystems that should be restored, and value chains that should be supported by the project; identifying capacity building needs of the MoE, and institutional strengthening, which could be addressed by the project
2. GEONOVA	J.M. Buteau	01 April 2021 13 April 2021 08 June 2021	Follow up on Geonova's engagement in the project, to facilitate geotracking of key value chains in the project sites; discussion of existing main value chains and problems in the development of these value chains; identification of farmers' needs to strengthen the value chains - needs are especially for post-harvest/ processing/ storage and sale; guidance for data collection during the field mission.
3. AYITIKA	A. J. Chesnel	15 April 2021	Presentation of Ayitika's interventions to promote cocoa culture in southern Haiti; identification of the type of support provided by Ayitika, which could be valorised in the project (nursery establishment and technical support to produce cocoa; as well as post-harvest support); confirmation of Ayitika's capacity to provide technical support to farmer beneficiaries of this project. AYITIKA has already started exporting high quality fermented cocoa and expects to produce chocolate by the end of the year. AYITIKA works in partnership with RASIN, a local association bringing together more than 1,200 cocoa producers.
4. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	P. David; R. Mertens	15 April 2021	Presentation of FAO interventions in southern Haiti; FAO has no current project in this area and a GCF project is under development; there will be complementarities in terms of capacity building and strengthening of legal framework for BD protection; finally, FAO shared a good practice guide for agriculture and land protection in Haiti, to inform the project design.
5. United Nation Environment (UNEP)	P. Clavens	16 April 2021	Discussion over UNEP engagement in Haiti; presentation of the Environmental Information System (EIS), set up by UNEP for MoE; history of its creation, current situation and needs; the EIS benefited from support from various donors including World Bank and UNEP, UNDP; information still needs to be collected from all relevant institutions to centralise on the platform; more over a module on ecosystem benefits is not yet set up and could be created; finally, awareness raising around the platform is needed as little institutions know about it.
6. RESEPAG	Coordinateur general	19 April 2021	The talk was around women's involvement in value chains and existing associations that work with them on the project sites to identify possible technical partners or synergies.

7. United Nation Environment (UNEP)	P. Juneau	20 April 2021	UNEP has long experience working in southern Haiti, they focus on developing participatory land management plans in or around protected areas; they also work with AFD on support to value chains, such as cocoa and vetiver; their new initiative is an 'Integrated Resilient Landscape' approach; this concept is developed with financial support from Norway but was 'frozen' recently because of a lack of fund. Hence, at the moment the concept has not been implemented; UNEP is also supporting capacity building process for the Haitian Biodiversity Fund. Most importantly, UNEP has a GEF-7 LDCF project under development, which also targets southern Haiti, to support landscape management and value chains. A working session will be planned between UNEP and UNDP to identify synergies, complementarities and opportunities for upscaling both project.
8. Interamerican Development Bank (IDB)	G. Albaret, N. Keurmeur	04 May 2021	Follow up on IDB projects in Haiti, in particular PITAG project, identified as cofinance; confirmation of PITAG activities planned for 2022-2024, and sites; Presenting other IDB projects in Haiti, including GEF projects on BD protection; discussing IDB experience to support communities for agriculture and other economic activities to inform the design of the project based on best practices.
9. Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)	F. Tourteau	04 May 2021	Follow up on AFD's current and planned project in southern Haiti, pertaining to agriculture, support to value chains and cooperatives, and biodiversity restauration; confirmation of implementation status, interventions, and areas for project 'PAIS' (cofinance project implemented in Camp Perrin, Aquin and Cayes); discussion of other AFD projects, including joint project with UNEP for 'green value chains in Macaya'; discussion of another cofinance project – AFD planned support to 'caisses populaires' to facilitate access to credit among farmers in southern Haiti; and current AFD support to Haitian Biodiversity Fund to build their financial management capacity.
10. Affaires Mondiales Canadiennes	M. Joseph, G. Jerome	05 May 2021	Discussion to confirm the implementation status of cofinance project 'Jaden Kreyol', the specific interventions (ongoing and planned) as well as the project timeline; confirmation of the value chains supported by the project (coffee and cocoa); project Jaden Kreyol is implemented in Camp Perrin and Cayes (buffer zones of Macaya parc), and will support production and sale of key value chains, therefore cofinance potential was confirmed.
11. Agriculture and elevage sans frontierere (AVSF)	Jena Denis Sardou; Thierry Maxime	21 May 2021	Discussion of the current implication of AVSF to support coca and coffee in southern Haiti; presentation of the production model supported by AVSF; presentation of successful strategies, especially in terms of credit acces for farmers to regenerate old plots; document request for study on environmental and economic impacts of ecosystem restoration with agroforestry
12. ONU Environnement	D. Noel, S. Lebel, P. Juneau + S. Augustin and D. Paul (UNDP)	26 May 2021	Discussion of the two GEF-7 Prodoc under development: UNDP GEF-Biodiversity and UNEP-GEF LDCF as they will both target southern Haiti, promote ecosystem restoration and value chain support. Synergies and complementarities were identified between the two project especially in Baradere sites. UNDP will share the project description to ensure that UNEP project design does not replicate planned activities; but rather complement or upscale them. The project teams

			will also ensure synergies for the project management units, which will be located within MoE.
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Further to these meetings, regular (bi-weekly) calls were organized within the consultant team, and with UNDP-Haiti and MoE to ensure smooth development process.

A.III Field mission

A field mission was organized from 12 to 16 April. It was led by the three national consultants with expertise in: gender assessment; value chains development; and biodiversity protection. The mission was facilitated by the MoE. The mission agenda is presented below. For details on the mission, please refer to Annex D 'Mission report'.

Date	Time	Institution	Key stakeholder	Communes
12/04	9h-10h	MARNDR (entrevue)	Chef service RN	Cayes
12/04	9h-10h	MCFDF (entrevue)		Cayes
12/04	11h-12h	MDE (entrevue)	Directeur départemental	Cayes
12/04	2h- 3h	Jardin botanique des Cayes (Entrevue et Visites de site)	Coordonnateur Responsable Recherche et conservation	Cayes
12/04	6h-7h	Unite de Gestion de Parcs-Aquin/St Louis (entrevue)	Directeur et Responsable peche et changement climatique	Cayes
12/04	1h-2h	Communauté	Focus femmes	Cayes
13/04	9h-10h	Abeille Atelier de Transformation Artisanat Sud. (Entrevue et visite de site).	Coordonnatrice et 2 membres	
12/04	11h- 12h	Fournisseurs S. Techniques : ORE (entrevue)	Directeur technique et son assistant	Camperrin
13/04	2h-4h	Fournisseurs S. technique : AYITIKA (entrevue et visite de sites)	Coordonnateur technique	Camperrin / Levi
13/04	5h-6h	ASVEF (Entrevue avec Transformateur de fruits)	Coordonnateur	Camperrin/Levi
14/04	10h-12h	Communaute (FGD)	Focus Groupes Hommes	Coteaux
14/04	1h-2h	Mairie (Entrevue)	Maire de Coteaux	Coteaux
14/04	3h-4h	MARNDR (Entrevue)	Directeur BAC Coteaux	Coteaux
14/04	5h-6h	CRS (Entrevue)	Agent de projet	Coteaux
15/04	9h-10h	MARNDR (Entrevue)	Directeur BAC St Louis	Cayes
15/04	11h12h	MARNDR (Entrevue)	Directeur BAC Camperrin	Cayes

15/04	1h-2h	Gerly Distribution (site visite : Boutique d'intrant)	Yvette Marsan (via telephone)	Cayes
16/04	11h-12h	Communauté	Focus groupe Homme	Baradères
19/04	10h-11h	RESEPAG	Coordonnateur Régional	Telephone

B. Stakeholder identification and analysis

This Stakeholder Analysis serves to inform the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and facilitate the prioritization of engagement activities with stakeholders. First, we provide an overview of the relevant stakeholders who were involved in the design of the project and will play a key role in its implementation. Following this, a stakeholder engagement plans, which includes the interest, role and engagement strategy for all relevant stakeholders with a potential interest in the project – as executing entity, partners, or beneficiary – is developed. Finally, an estimated budget for the implementation of the SEP is proposed, with relevant timeline. The budget has been included in the project's total budget (e.g. workshops and travel costs).

B.I Stakeholder identification

There are three main type of stakeholders, which have an interest in the project and, therefore, will be engaged and consulted using specific channels:

- Stakeholders involved in **project implementation or direct beneficiaries**: the MoE and MANRRD, along with their respective departmental branches, technical partners supporting the implementation of specific interventions/ Outputs, and the direct beneficiaries of biodiversity restoration, agroforestry and strengthening of value chains.
- **Principal stakeholders** are those with whom the project will regularly engage through consultations, workshops and participation in training and awareness raising for example. These are the indirect beneficiary communities, sectoral ministries, NGOs, CSOs, and technical partners.
- **Secondary stakeholders** are those who stand to benefit from the project interventions, mainly as beneficiaries of improved access to environmental information (through the EIS) and watershed management frameworks; as well as of the rippling benefits of strengthened value chains (in links such as transport, sale of processing equipment and packaging, etc.). The project will seek to consult with a sub-section of these secondary stakeholders.

The key governmental and non-governmental institutions that will be involved in project implementation are presented in Table 9.

Table 3: Institutional framework

Stakeholder	Description
Ministry of Environment (MOE) of Haiti	The mandate of MoE is to develop and establish appropriate measures for the country's environmental protection and management. This includes strengthening the management and conservation of forests and parks, as well as the necessary legal frameworks for these activities. The MoE is also responsible for developing the necessary policy and planning documents that guide the protection of biodiversity and protected areas. Although the MoE plays an important role in environmental protection and management in Haiti, their management and technical capacity to do so efficiently and effectively is limited, especially at the local/ decentralized level. For example, MoE is

Stakeholder	Description
	centralised, with limited human and financial capacity to fulfil tasks in departments and communes ³⁸ .
Departmental Directorate of the Environment (DDE in french)- South	The Departmental Directorate of the Environment of the Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the application of environmental policies and the control of their compliance in the Southern Department. It is also responsible for the implementation of national biodiversity policies, the preservation of biodiversity and the control of their application. Since the creation of this State institution, they have been disseminating and leading existing national programmes of environmental legislation and regulation. The DDE works in concert with the different intuitions working in the department in the implementation of different projects related to the environment.
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)	The MARNDR develops policies related to agriculture, animal husbandry, natural resources and rural development. Their mandate further includes: i) improving production systems; ii) training of farmers through extension services; iii) enabling agricultural market access; and iv) enabling job creation ³⁹ .
Agricultural Departmental Directorate (DDA in french) – South)	The Departmental Direction of Agriculture is responsible for the application of agricultural policies of the Ministry of Agriculture in the South Department. It monitors the different actions related to agriculture and gives guidance in the implementation of interventions. It works closely with the different institutions intervening in the department.
Botanical Garden of Cayes	The Botanical Garden of Cayes is a private institution involved in research and development in Haiti. Located at the northern entrance of the town of Les Cayes (more precisely in Bergeau), the Botanical Garden of Les Cayes occupies an area of 8 hectares with its multitude of varieties of plants and flowers. We can find exotic plants from Haiti, invasive plants, medicinal plants, aromatic plants, honey plants, as well as native plants for the development of horticulture. It is structured around several pillars: Scientific research and conservation, education and services.
GEONOVA	Geonova is a private business that initiated the Agrotracking platform. It will be the implementing partner for Output 3.1 of the project. Through this on-line platform, it will work with the producers in order to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product's history from source to consumer or from consumer to source by means of recorded reliable cloud-based data collection.
AYITIKA	AYITIKA SA is a "citizen" company committed to the development of the cocoa industry in Haiti. It is a Production and Services company. The company proposes a vertical integration of activities ranging from research at the level of cocoa plantations to the port of embarkation. AYITIKA is a partner in several Agroforestry projects in the country.

³⁸ Bush, M (2018). *Climate Change Adaptation in Small Island Developing States*. Wiley Blackwell. Toronto, Canada.

³⁹ Devex. Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: Mission. Available at: <https://www.devex.com/organizations/ministry-of-agriculture-natural-resources-and-rural-development-marndr-haiti-123634>

Stakeholder	Description
	AYITIKA's model involves actors participating in a Responsible, Fair and Sustainable approach. From a technical point of view, it aims at enhancing the value of various cocoa growing areas in the country. In a participative way, it creates and popularizes technical and technological ecological innovations that guarantee the quality of the cocoa and the profitability of the producer's plot of land. Each cocoa tree on the plot must provide at least one kilogram of high-quality cocoa per harvest. Economically and socially, the company has its own plantations. But to increase its supply of quality cocoa, it maintains partnership relations with individual or organized producers. These are regulated through a set of specifications clearly defining the technical, environmental, social and economic specifications governing the partnerships.
Organization for Environmental Rehabilitation (ORE in french)	The Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment is a non-governmental organization established in Haiti in 1985 with the aim of protecting the environment and increasing the income of local farmers. ORE is very involved in the protection of biodiversity and agroforestry in the southern region of Haiti.

B.II Engagement plan

The project is underpinned by community-based natural resource management. Therefore meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes will be critical to the success of the project. The project will seek to identify priorities of stakeholders and provide them with opportunities to express their views at all points in the project decision-making process on matters that affect them. Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes will possess the following characteristics (consistent with UNDP SES and [guidance on stakeholder engagement](#)):

- Free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.
- Gender and age-inclusive and responsive.
- Culturally appropriate and tailored to the language and accessibility preferences and decision-making processes of each identified stakeholder group, including disadvantaged or marginalized groups. Where applicable, includes differentiated measures to allow effective participation of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.
- Based on prior and timely disclosure of accessible, understandable, relevant and adequate information, including draft documents and plans.
- Initiated early in the programme and/or project design process, continued iteratively throughout the programme and project life cycle, and adjusted as risks and impacts arise.
- Addresses social and environmental risks and adverse impacts, and the proposed measures and actions to address these.
- Seeks to empower stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, and enable the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision-making processes, such as project goals and design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
- Documented and reported in accessible form to participants, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the project stakeholders. Consistent with the States' duties and obligations under international law.

Stakeholder group	Description	Interests and influence relevant to project	Proposed role in project	Engagement strategy
Farmers (including women)	Farmers in southern Haiti usually have small-size fields of 0.25 to 0.5 ha and practice food crop production for auto-consumption. Some cash crops are also found like cashew nuts and mangoes.	The livelihoods of farmers in southern Haiti is quickly degrading along with biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Currently they receive limited training and support to develop sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, they are not aware of the benefits healthy, rich ecosystems can provide in terms of agricultural productivity and buffer against climate-related risks. As a result of natural and climate-related hazards and unsustainable management practices, the productivity of forests and agricultural lands is decreasing. This group therefore has a great interest in accessing knowledge and technologies to improve livelihoods. Through a participatory approach, interested farmers will be engaged in the project; agreement will be signed to provide technical support to set up sustainable plots, in exchange for maintaining the forest coverage. Interested farmers will also receive support to strengthen	Direct beneficiaries of the proposed project. They will also be actively involved in the development of the integrated watershed management frameworks and community-based land restoration plans, which rely on local decision making processes.	Engagement will be ensured throughout the project implementation by the consultants and technical partners hired to implement specific activities, and under the supervision of the project team (especially the regional coordinator and the focal points). The development of the watershed management frameworks will be underpinned by the principles of SESA to ensure a process of stakeholder engagement. In addition to specific interventions engagement process, farmers will be introduced to the project during an introductory meeting to

		their associations. Moreover, community members will be involved in co-developing land restoration plans and learn and observe the benefits of restored, sustainably managed ecosystems to reduce the negative impacts of climate hazards and improve agriculture.		held on each project site: i) surveys to identify the current crops, fruits, nuts and roots farmers produce (<i>for georeferencing purpose – Output 3.1</i>); ii) consultations to co-develop community-based land restoration plans (Output 2.1); iii) training to set up agroforestry plots with commodities they chose, and access to farming tools and seeds (Output 3.3); support to farmers' organisations and cooperatives (Output 3.2) and v) awareness-raising campaigns on the benefits of restored ecosystems and sustainable management of BD (Output 1.6 - also benefiting farmers located outside of the project interventions sites). Women will be further engaged under Output 3.4 and 3.5 to support the development of alternative economic activities and strengthen credit lines and solidarity fund that respond to their needs.
Civil society and local leaders at community level	Involved in implementing development projects and policies/strategies at the municipal and community level; influencers at the local level and benefit from community trust.	Interest in project activities that promote local development and increase community well-being. Many local NGOs work on biodiversity conservation and agricultural issues and are well-known and trusted by the local communities.	Engagement in processes to develop the watershed management frameworks and land restoration plans and engage in related community-based decision making processes. Possible execution of specific agricultural interventions (to be decided at project onset for each site where commodities are not coffee and cocoa) and beneficiaries of training/awareness-raising campaigns on implementing	Engagement will be ensured throughout the project implementation by the consultants and technical partners hired to implement specific activities, and under the supervision of the project team (especially the project coordinator, M&E Officer and regional coordinator). The development of the watershed management frameworks will be underpinned by the

			environmental regulations through their activities; and the benefits of ecosystems services; access to increase BD-related knowledge via the EIS.	principles of SESA and will be based on a process of stakeholder engagement. In addition, local engagement will occur through: i) invitation to participate to trainings under Output 1.2; ii) consultation on all relevant project activities once the specific project sites have been selected; and iii) invited to access the EIS.
Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Departmental Directorates	In charge of developing and implementing national policies on environmental issues, climate change, reforestation, ecosystem restoration, urban development and coastal protection.	The MoE has a critical interest in the proposed project. It is the Executing Entity (EE) of this project and thus will influence project implementation. Moreover, MoE will chair the PSC, thus it will review and approve annual workplans, budgets, changes in project activities, etc.	The MoE will play an executive role in the implementation of the project. It will be part of the project steering committee. In coordination with Heifer International and the other entity managers, the MoE will contribute to compliance with environmental standards and national laws and procedures.	Engagement ensured through participation in daily project management and in PSC; moreover, MoE will benefit from training sessions under Outputs 1.5 and 4.3; and enhanced access to information (through EIS, which is managed by MoE).
Ministry of Agriculture (MANRRD) and Departmental Directorates	Is in charge of the agricultural sector.	MANRRD has a critical interest in the proposed project. It is the lead ministry for agricultural issues; it will be a member of the PSC thus it will review and approve annual workplans, budgets, changes in project activities, etc.	Member of the PSC; technical partner (through its departmental branches) to implement project activities pertaining to agricultural training. National and local staff members of the ministry will also receive training on use of spatial planning tool for watersheds; they will also be beneficiaries of the EIS, which will be expanded to include a module on ecosystem valuation – including agricultural benefits of restored ecosystems.	Engagement ensured through participation in PSC; beneficiaries of training sessions under Output 1.5 and enhanced access to information via the EIS (Output 4.1); implementation partner for the agricultural activities under Output 2.3 and 3.2..
Research institutes like Levy Germplasm, Cayes Botanical Garden	Coordinates/conduct national research on BD.	Influence the national biodiversity policy and conduct relevant research on BD and ecosystem restoration, promotion and protection of endangered species.	These institutes will be engaged to provide support to the project's restoration activities (tree nurseries, provision of tree seedlings, reforestation protocols, etc.).	Consultations to identify relevant (non-invasive) tree species for each project site and lead to implement Output 2.2..

B. III Communication channels

A continuous process of keeping the stakeholders informed and receiving their feedback at various stages of project implementation will be carried out to improve the acceptability of the project by the stakeholders and ensuring their participation in the process of sub project preparation and development. Consultations with the potentially affected communities would be done subsequently in each project site during the project introductory meeting. Sessions will be kept informal to encourage participants to express their concerns, questions and opinions about the project activities in addition to seeking clarification regarding the project. Project team will highlight the process of project implementation and document any aspects, which need to be covered in detail during the execution stage.

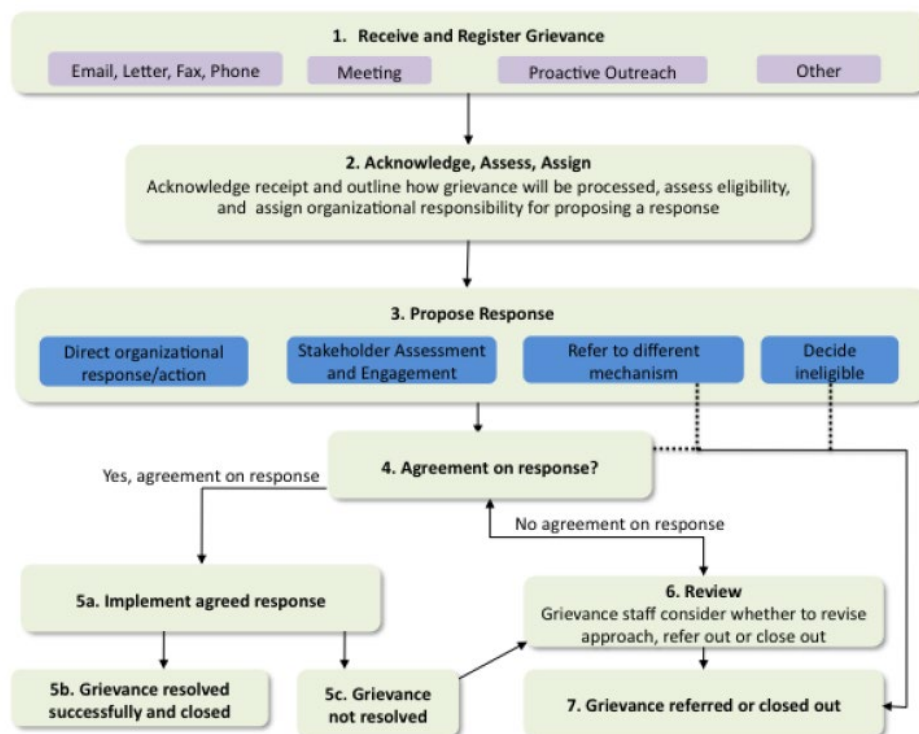
Objective	Target stakeholder	Implementation stage	Indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility
Meetings/scoping sessions/ survey/ interviews etc. to inform stakeholders about project and obtain feedback about the project design – in particular women	Potential stakeholders in the sub-project area, general public, and line departments/ agencies	Inception stage	Evidence of meetings held	Attendance list Enquiries in local communities	National and Regional Project Coordinators M&E Officer Gender Expert
Setting of Grievance Redress and Community Complaint Register	Stakeholders in the subproject area.	Inception stage	Evidence of meetings held	Enquiries in local communities	Regional Project Coordinator M&E Officer
Consultations with the Stakeholders during the Independent Monitoring	Stakeholders in the subproject area.	Project mid-term and final stage	Evidence of meetings held	Review of mid-term and final evaluation reports	Mid- term and Final Evaluation Consultants
Consultations with the Stakeholders relating to the specific design of project interventions – in particular women	Stakeholders in the subproject area/ direct beneficiaries.	Operation stage	Evidence of meetings held	Attendance list Enquiries in local communities	National and Regional Project Coordinator M&E Officer Gender expert

Note that the budget related to stakeholder engagement is imbedded within the project's budget for the technical components (salaries of consultants, travel, workshops and project management team).

Publication (information disclosure)

Documentation and information about project activities and results of consultations with stakeholders shall be published by the PMU on the MoE webpage as well as Environmental Information System.

C. Grievance redress mechanism: GRMs act as recourse for situations in which, despite proactive stakeholder engagement, some stakeholders have a concern about a project or program’s potential impacts on them. Grievances that allege corruption, coercion, or major and systematic violations of rights and/or policies, are normally referred to organizational accountability mechanisms or administrative or judicial bodies for formal investigation, rather than to GRMs, which are designed for collaborative problem solving. For all UNDP-supported projects, project stakeholders will be informed of the existence of the UNDP Accountability Mechanism, including the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), its purpose, and of the procedure they should follow to raise complaints with SRM and/or SECU if they



are not satisfied with the GRM’s response. The diagram below shows typical steps in a grievance resolution mechanism, which will be tailored to the particular institutional context, capacities, and concerns of the project and their stakeholders in Haiti.

7.1 Receive and register grievance

The project will put in place a variety of channels to collect grievances such as hotline, suggestion box, email address, appointed neutral representative in country and in NY as well as through the organization of focus groups during key M&E phases. The project team will communicate widely about those channels to ensure that all, and in particular women, have access to the information. Information will be communicated in both French and Créole.

A centralized database will be established to log all grievances and for tracking purpose and deposited in a central grievance office (for example UNDP project staff in Port-au-Prince). GRMs should make information about each complaint available to the public, including date received, whether determined eligible, the main concern(s) raised in the complaint (general categories such as “noise impact” or “compensation” can be used, with any additional detail to be determined case by case), status of response, and ultimate resolution. If complainants request confidentiality with regard to their identities, and/or the details of complaints and responses, GRMs should honor those requests, while still making basic information about the complaint publicly available.

Whenever possible, complaints will be resolved ‘on the spot’ and informally by relevant staff and authorities.

7.2 Acknowledge, Assess, Assign

Acknowledging receipt: The staff who have received the grievance, or a central grievance office, should provide a timely communication back to the complainant(s) that their grievance has been received, will be logged and reviewed for eligibility, and

if eligible, will generate an initial organizational response. Normally, initial acknowledgement should come within 5 days of receipt, and can be in the form of a standard letter or email backed up with oral explanations for people with literacy issues, with a clearly identified point of contact, a brief description of the process that will be followed, and a reference name or number for the complaint.

Assessing eligibility for the GRM: A decision on eligibility is only meant to trigger an initial assessment and response. It is not an admission that the organization has caused an impact, or a commitment to provide the complainant with any specific form of redress. Clear guidelines on what kinds of issues are eligible to be handled through the GRM, what issues should be referred to other mechanisms (such as internal audit departments, internal and external anti-corruption offices, police, etc.), and what issues or contexts may require further clarification in order to determine eligibility will be set-up during the initial implementation stage of the project, together with the appointment of the points of contact in and out country (both within UNDP or neutral if necessary).

Assigning responsibility: Complaints should be referred to the most appropriate institution or individual. The referral process will depend on the type of issue raised and whether it is low or high risk. High risk complaints will have to be raised to UNDP country director level and UNDP Regional office.

7.3 Develop a proposed response

Three primary types of response to complaints will be engaged:

- Direct action to resolve the complaint
- Further assessment and engagement with the complainant and other stakeholders to determine jointly the best way to resolve the complaint. A neutral investigation may be required particularly if the complaint is judged high risk.
- Determination that the complaint is not eligible for the GRM, either because it does not meet the basic eligibility criteria, or because another mechanism is the appropriate place for the complaint to go, or both.

Whenever possible, complaints will be resolved through direct and relatively straightforward action locally. In other cases, dialogue and/or negotiation may be necessary to resolve the complaint. The project also foresees the support to one conflict resolution mechanism as it aims at enabling equitable access to natural resources (particularly land tenure issues).

7.4 Communicate proposed response to complainant and seek agreement on the response

Communicating the proposed response back to the complainant should be done in a timely fashion (within 14-21 days from receipt of a complaint), in writing (and orally and in Créole if requires).

In the case of complaints alleging serious harm or risk of harm, and/or serious rights violations, the GRM's standard operating procedures should call for a fast-track response, whether by the GRM or by immediate referral to another office (UNDP regional or NY) or organization and immediate notification to the complainant of that referral. For sensitive and challenging cases, the GRM may seek agreement to use independent assessments, mediation or adjudication to seek appropriate resolution of the case. The project will also identify possible qualified and neutral mediators for cases where negotiation is needed.

7.5 Implement the response to resolve the grievance

When there is agreement between a complainant and the GRM staff to move forward with the proposed action or stakeholder process, then the response should be implemented. Both the GRM staff and the stakeholders should monitor implementation jointly and pursue negotiations when needed to deal with challenges during implementation.

7.6 Review the response if unsuccessful

In case it is not possible to reach agreement with the complainant on the proposed response or a revision or it, the GRM staff should inform the complainant about other alternatives that may be available in country, including the use of judicial or other administrative mechanisms for recourse.

7.7 close out the grievance

If the response has been successful, the GRM staff should document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the complainant.

If the grievance has not been resolved, GRM staff should document steps taken, communication with the complainant and the decisions made by the organization and the complainant about referral or recourse to other alternatives, including legal

alternatives. GRM documentation on particular cases should maintain confidentiality about details, while making public aggregate statistics on the number and type of complaints received, actions taken, and outcomes reached.

UNDP GRM assessment tool will be used as a guidance to develop principled GRM based on legitimacy, accessibility, predictability, fairness, rights compatibility and transparency.

Annex 10: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, Not required
Annex 11: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Annex 12: Procurement Plan

The procurement plan will be developed by IP to cover a 12 months period during the first year of the contract. IP shall update the procurement plan throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded.

General Information

Project Title: *Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti ('Biodiversity South')*

Country: *Haiti*

Implementing Agency: *MOE*

GEF Grant Amount: *US\$ 5,055,479*

Date of First Procurement Plan: *Quarter 2/Year 2021*

Date of this Procurement Plan: *August 2021*

The following table lists consulting services, goods and non-consulting services for which procurement activity is expected to commence within the first 12 months.

Item	Contract Value (USD)
Consultancy services	
International consultant	80,000
National consultant	78,000
Sub-total	158,000
Goods and Non-Consulting Services	
Companies	50,000
Equipment and furniture - Supplies	32,300
Communication and audiovisual equipment	9,000
Information and audiovisaul equipment	39,000
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,800
Trainings and workshops	23,000
Sub-total	161,100
Total	319,100

Annex 13: GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)

Annex 14: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments etc..

Annex 15: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					(Hectares)
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	2,250	n/a	2,250			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			n/a	500		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					

			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			n/a	1,750		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			5,400	2,250		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,500	1,750		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			3,900	n/a		
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				500		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	0	167,610		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	0	167,610		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
			Rating (scale 1-4)			

		Shared water ecosystem	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	69,628	160 453		
		Male	69,629	161 379		
		Total	139,257	321 832		

Annex 16: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ Influencing models			
	☐ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☐ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☐ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒ Stakeholders			
	☐ Indigenous Peoples		
	☒ Private Sector		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☒ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☒ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ Beneficiaries		
	☒ Local Communities		
	☒ Civil Society		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☐ Type of Engagement		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ Communications		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☐ Enabling Activities		
	☒ Capacity Development		
	☒ Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☐ Targeted Research		
	☐ Learning		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ Innovation		
	☐ Knowledge and Learning		
		☐ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☐ Capacity Development	

		☐ Learning	
	☐ Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
☒ Gender Equality			
	☒ Gender Mainstreaming		
		☒ Beneficiaries	
		☒ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ Gender results areas		
		☒ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒ Participation and leadership	
		☒ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☐ Knowledge generation	
☒ Focal Areas/Theme			
	☐ Integrated Programs		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (⁴⁰ Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☐ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility

			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ Biodiversity		
		☐ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☒ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☒ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☒ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☒ Wetlands
			☒ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☒ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☒ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☒ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ Forests		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+

		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☒ Land Degradation		
		☒ Sustainable Land Management	
			☐ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☒ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☒ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☒ Food Security	
	☐ International Waters		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ Chemicals and Waste		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	

		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ Climate Change		
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☒ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ Technology Transfer	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology

			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			☐ Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ Rio Markers	☐ Paris Agreement	
		☒ Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☒ Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☒ Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 17: Responses to Project Review

GEFSEC comments	Responses	Changes in documents
PIF		
2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators? 10/27/2020 No, please address the following: Component 2: - The GEF does not support ex situ conservation. Please revise the arboretum work to be funded by co-financing. We could, however, support nurseries for threatened trees to support reforestation/restoration efforts that may be being undertaken by other groups (as well as this project) and the related work needed to establish this including how to make interventions sustainable. Component 3: - Financial gap of what? During PPG: - Please consider staff and people turn over when designing capacity building programs so that capacities are maintained after the life of the project.	Component 2: Thank you for the comments. The project will support nurseries for threatened trees to support reforestation/restoration efforts that are being undertaken by other groups such as AYITIKA (as well as this project) and the related work needed to establish this including how to make interventions sustainable. Parallel discussion is ongoing with Swiss Embassy to explore possible cofinancing. This discussion will be deepened during PPG. The text has been adjusted to take this change into consideration. Component 3: Has been replaced by the amount of financial support provided ... Yes. Turnover will be considered when designing capacity building during PPG	Page 3 Page 8 Page 23 Page 23 (#2.2) Page 26 Page 29 (stakeholder's table) Page 32 Page 35 Page 68 Page 71 Page 4
2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described? 10/27/2020 Yes. It will be important to expand on this during PPG.	Ok. Thanks the description of the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects will be expanded during PPG	
5. Is the incremental / additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12? 10/27/2020 No, the theory of change has not been included in the Portal.	Yes the theory of change is in the portal	

6. Are the project's/program's indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits? 10/28/2020 Yes, however we hope that during PPG the project can work to increase the impact.	Yes. During PPG, the project will work to increase the impact.	
Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design? 10/28/2020 No, please note the requirements listed below. 10/13/2020 No, please see STAP guidance on climate risk screening (link below) and provide at least a basic climate risk screening at PIF stage. At a minimum, at PIF stage, the climate risks should be identified, listed and described. This can include: - a.) Outlining the key aspects of the climate change projections/scenarios at the project location (or as close to it with data available), which are relevant for the type of intervention being financed (e.g. changes in temperatures, rainfalls, increased flooding, sea level rise, saltwater acquirer contamination, increased soil erosion, etc). - b.) Time horizon if feasible/data available (e.g. up to 2050). Please refer to list of examples from STAP guidance. - c.) Listing key potential hazards for the project that are related to the aspects of the climate scenarios	Climate risk screening has been included in the revised PIF, in line with STAP Guidance provided in "STAP guidance on climate risk screening, June 2019".	Page 31 : Section 5) climate risk and its management measures included.

listed above (describe how the climate scenarios identified above are likely to affect the project, during 2020-2050). d.) Describing plans for climate change risk assessment and mitigation measures during PPG.		
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Comment	Agency Response
	STAP 11/12/2020
STAP Overall Assessment and Rating	Minor STAP welcomes this project from UNDP to improve the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti. The environmental and socio-economic challenges facing this country are substantial, and this project complements numerous other ongoing activities working to restore degraded lands and build resilience. For this reason, STAP believes that it will be especially important to ensure that activities are well coordinated, including with non-GEF projects (i.e. bilateral assistance such as from USAID), which are not mentioned in the PIF. While the total hectares targeted for restoration and more biodiversity-friendly practices is minimal (250 ha and 5400 ha, respectively), the project acknowledges that poverty is a key underlying factor behind degradation and expressly targets an impressive number of beneficiaries (139,257). Therefore, if a major underlying driver behind biodiversity loss can be effectively addressed through this project, the likelihood of broader, more durable benefits to biodiversity could reasonably be achieved. STAP is pleased to see the use of a multi-criteria approach to select target wetlands with significant levels of biodiversity, high threats, baseline initiatives and community demand. In terms of the Components, Outcomes, and Outputs, STAP believes that the project has many 'good ingredients,' but would benefit greatly from simplifying the project to focus its efforts where they will be most effective – particularly given the numerous prior and ongoing GEF projects in the country. There are many plans and frameworks and interventions and additional concepts raised without much explanation (i.e. Outcome 3.8 lists the establishment of numerous financial products without much explanation of how it links with other parts of the project). The title suggests that the main focus is on valuation of ecosystem services, but this only appears in Component 4 on M&E and KM without specifying the method that will be used. Overall, STAP is pleased to see this project focus on a few targeted areas and specifically acknowledge the importance of poverty alleviation in order to minimize degradation and further loss of biodiversity. Revisiting the TOC during PPG phase with additional stakeholders (i.e. potential future beneficiaries, creditors, etc.) would perhaps help to sharpen the focus.

Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary Project Objective Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?	The project objective is “to increase the economic value of ecosystem services provided by restored biological diversity-rich ecosystems in the southern region of Haiti.” This relates to the general problems associated with deforestation and degradation. However, deforestation is so vast and extreme (i.e. reduction of forest cover from 4.4% in 1988 to 0.32% in 2016) it’s not clear that this project to restore and better manage such a small area will make a significant contribution to improving biodiversity and mitigating climate change. Focusing on beneficiaries is important because it targets one of the most important underlying reasons behind widespread degradation (poverty) and this may be the most important part of the project. Also the project objective implies that the main focus of the project will be on economic valuation of services; however, this is one of several other components in the project and it is not clear how this valuation will be done. The components are better aligned with the title of the project.
Project components A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project’s objectives?	Yes
Outcomes A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention. Do the planned outcomes encompass important adaptation benefits?	Yes – by enhancing critical ecosystem services through restoration, the project will enhance resilience – particularly in areas threatened by hurricanes, which have become more frequent and extreme due to climate change and which exacerbate degradation and poverty, leading to a vicious downward cycle.
Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?	Yes, though the total hectares restored and under improved management are minimal.
Outputs A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?	Yes
Part II: Project justification A simple narrative explaining the project’s logic, i.e. a theory of change. Project description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) Is the problem statement well-defined? Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?	Yes
For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well- defined, and can it only be supported	N/A

by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?	
2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects Is the baseline identified clearly?	Baseline information on forest cover is good, and good preliminary information on each of the target areas (pp. 26 – 28). Baseline projects are identified; however, does not include bilateral aid such as from USAID, which has a robust program in Haiti. https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1862/
Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?	Output 4.2 will assess the value of ecosystem services before and after restoration. It would be good to know details about the method to be used and it will be important to share this information more widely as it could be used in other GEF and non-GEF projects.
Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?	See above
For multiple focal area projects: are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;	N/A
are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and	N/A
how did these lessons inform the design of this project?	N/A
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project What is the theory of change?	A TOC is presented (pp. 46 – 47) and while all of the information is there, it is difficult to see how the different outputs are linked to each other. It would benefit from the articulation of causal pathways that clearly indicate how the project is working backwards from the ultimate objective. See Theory of Change Primer: A STAP Document. December 2019. Washington, DC for more information and guidance in constructing TOCs.
What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?	Planning, frameworks, coordination followed by implementation of 3 main interventions – the restoration of 'market gardens' in watersheds, ravine and stream-side areas, and uphill dry forests; the next is establishment of nurseries; and the last is paying farmers (through technical assistance) to maintain tree cover, followed by support for farmers and SMEs through a variety of means (training, certification, capacity building, access to credit, financial strategy development, financial products). Supported by M&E, which is where the actual ecosystem services accounting is described.
What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives?	See above
Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?	Yes; however, there are many risks which are well defined as are the assumptions, and there are so many different activities – it would be good to simplify and link them more clearly.
Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?	No, though very thorough examination of risks and assumptions.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?	GEBs are minimal but if the project is durable and scalable, has the potential to deliver significant GEBs.
LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?	N/A
5) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?	Yes
Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?	Very small area of ha to be targeted relative to GEF grant.
Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?	Yes
Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?	No. Unfortunately, methods for ecosystem valuation not described in M&E Component
What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?	The entire project (particularly the TA for Component 2) should be helpful in this regard.
6) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?	The tracking tool that allows people to geo-locate, identify and retrace a product's history forward (from source to consumer) or backward (from consumer to source) through cloud-based data collection is innovative.
Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?	Very general – based on successful documentation of benefits of ecosystem services.
Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?	The situation in Haiti is dire. Transformational change will be needed and it must focus on the underlying issues, including poverty and vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards because of the vicious cycle between poverty, natural disasters, and environmental degradation.
1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.	Map is provided but no georeferenced information.
2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:	Some stakeholders are listed and several more were consulted during the formulation of the PIF but project acknowledges that more work is needed in this area.

Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement. Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?	Missing from the table of stakeholders are the farmers and future beneficiaries, as well as whoever is envisioned to provide access to credit, among others.
What are the stakeholders' roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?	See above
3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?	Yes. Gender analyses to be carried out during PPG phase.
Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?	See above
5. Risks. Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control? Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project? For climate risk, and climate resilience measures: • How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? • Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? • Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with? • What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?	This project does a good job outlining risks that are not already incorporated into the project design (i.e. lack of capacity, etc.). Civil unrest and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, potential adverse impacts are all outside of the project's control (though if successful the project should help communities adapt to climate change). With regards to climate change, the project acknowledges the extreme vulnerability of Haitians and this project to its effects. However, the PIF does not present a detailed climate risk assessment.
6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?	Yes, with the exception of non-GEF projects (i.e. USAID)

Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?	Yes
Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?	Yes
How have these lessons informed the project's formulation?	Yes
Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?	Yes
8. Knowledge management. What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	Communication via a national platform.
What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	See above
Notes STAP advisory response 1. Concur	STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. The proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement. * In cases where the STAP acknowledges the project has merit on scientific and technical grounds, the STAP will recognize this in the screen by stating that "STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal and encourages the proponent to develop it with same rigor. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design."
2. Minor issues to be considered during project design	STAP has identified specific scientific/technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to: (i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.
3. Major issues to be considered during project design	STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to: (i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development including an independent expert as required. The proponent should provide

	a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.
Germany	
Council comments Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 2/7/2022 No, please provide responses to the comments from Germany - - Under component 1, the project aims to identify gaps in the current environmental legislation at the national level in terms of specific angles that prevent the full mainstreaming of BD conservation into watershed planning. Based on the analysis, the project then aims to make recommendations for draft updated laws and regulations for invasive alien species and genetic resources. In order to be most effective, the project would greatly benefit from not only recommending draft legislation but making an effort to pass and implement the envisioned legislation. Considering that one of the barriers identified is the lack of adoption and implementation of laws, the project should more strongly aim at overcoming this barrier by identifying means of passing and implementing legislation accordingly. - This component also foresees training to stakeholders to better understand how environmental rules and legislations should guide their activities. Which rules and regulations is the project referring to? Germany would like to stress that in this regard, it would be even more important for the project to work towards passing and implementation of new/updated legislation (see comment above).	This refers to existing environmental legislations and regulations in Haiti. For example, National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du Décret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees as well as Integrated watershed-level management framework that the project will developed under activity 1.4 The adoption of new legislation is a complex legal exercise that is beyond the scope of the project, however, it may focus on updating existing laws on the subject. Under Activity 1.1 of Component 1, the project will identify the gaps in the existing legislation in terms of integration of the different aspects related to the Database, and in terms of current governmental investments in the protection of the Database. This will lead to recommendations/roadmap to improve the said legislations and the budget dedicated to the DB, and also to facilitate Haiti's membership in BIOFIN. Prodoc, page 10
GEFSec review	
Cofinancing 4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 1/25/2022 No, please clarify how all the designations of co-financing as investment mobilized were decided. Typically, "in-kind" is not investment mobilized.	The requirements of the co-financing policy and guidelines were taken into account. Co-financing was identified through extensive discussions with key institutions, donor agencies, and organizations in Haiti. These discussions helped identify synergies between interventions, sites and beneficiaries of the proposed project. Co-financing was allocated based on the importance of the activities and the synergies identified. There were no major changes between the co-financing in the PIF and the co-financing in the project document. Some changes were made in Table C of the CEO Endorsement to adjust the Investment Mobilized column. CEO Endorsement, Page 5, 6, 39, 44

GEF Resource Availability 5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 1/25/2022 No, given the large amount of co-financing the total number of hectares is quite small. At the same time the number of people is quite large, please clarify.	The project direct beneficiaries are estimated at 321,832 people. This number is not excessively large, given the total project budget of + USD 55M; including USD 5M from GEF grant. The direct beneficiaries were calculated as the total population of the six target communes. They will benefit from one or more of the following project interventions: - technical support for agroforestry - improved flows of ecosystem services - georeferencing on the Agrotracking Platform - sensitisation on goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems - support to strengthen their associations - processing equipment - increased access to financial services The project will also restore 1,750 ha of land using GEF grant only. This is for pure restoration of degraded watershed areas that will remain protected/ no agriculture zones. Restoration costs were estimated by the national biodiversity expert at between USD 620-630 per ha. Costs include hiring companies to clear sites, prepare for plantation, plant trees, leveling of ground, etc. The total amount is estimated at USD 1,183,000 [that is over 1/5 of total GEF funding]. In addition, the project will rehabilitate 2,250 ha of land that will be used for jardins garde-manger/ agroforestry systems. This will be reached using GEF grant only. This land will be reforested and valorized through sustainable agroforestry technologies. The cost to set up agroforestry systems (with coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products) was estimated by the national expert in value chains and the project partners (ORE, AYATIKA) at USD 4,000 for 1ha of agroforestry system promoting cocoa or coffee; and USD 1,500 per ha of mangoes/ nuts. The total cost to establish 2,250 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems is estimated at USD 1,155,000. Overall the total number of ha that will be restored (through pure reforestation and sustainable agroforestry) using only GEF fund is 4,000 ha; half of the GEF grant is invested in these interventions. In addition to this, 27,900 ha of land are being restored in Grand' Anse and South Departments, by project PITAG (IADB) using agroforestry technologies that promote sustainable coffee and coca culture. 65,000 farmers (including 40% women) will be trained on agroforestry under this project.
Core indicators 7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 2/7/2022 No, please clarify how the carbon figures remained the same despite changes in the other indicators.	Thank you. Based on the other indicators, the amount of CO2 was adjusted. The total amount of CO2 sequestered at the end of the project is 167,610 tons. Prodoc, Page 17, 25 and 112 CEO Endorsement, Page 7 and 73
GEFSec Review 25 th January 2022	
Co-financing	The requirements of the co-financing policy and guidelines were taken into account. Co-financing was identified through extensive discussions with key institutions, donor agencies, and organizations in Haiti. These discussions

4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 1/25/2022 No, please clarify how all the designations of co-financing as investment mobilized were decided. Typically, "in-kind" is not investment mobilized.	helped identify synergies between interventions, sites and beneficiaries of the proposed project. Co-financing was allocated based on the importance of the activities and the synergies identified. There were no major changes between the co-financing in the PIF and the co-financing in the project document. Some changes were made in Table C of the CEO Endorsement to adjust the Investment Mobilized column. Please refer to CEO Endorsement: - Table C - CONFIRMED SOURCES OF <u>CO-FINANCING</u> FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE (p.5) - <u>Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives, Table 2, p. 39-45</u> <u>And in the Prodoc:</u> - Table 4: Baseline projects and partners, p.14
GEF Resource Availability 5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 1/25/2022 No, given the large amount of co-financing the total number of hectares is quite small. At the same time the number of people is quite large, please clarify.	The project is designed to include the best solutions to tackle the problem statement at the lowest possible cost. The substantial co-financing will pay for the largescale promotion of agroforestry technologies for sustainable coffee and coca culture and the implementation of these sustainable models in over ± 27,900 ha of land in most communes located in Grand Anse and South Departments. The GEF funds will cover the implementation of such models in five different biodiversity-rich areas of southern Haiti, namely Aquin-Saint Louis du Sud, Cavaillon, Les Cayes, and Tiburon-Port Salut. The GEF grant will support the rehabilitation of 2,250 ha of land that will be used for agroforestry systems. - This land, currently degraded because of erosion, landslides, and unsustainable practices, will be reforested using well-known, cost-effective technologies of "<i>jardins lakou</i>". This approach is promoted by the government of Haiti as a cost-effective, traditional and productive agroforestry system, with demonstrated positive impacts in Haiti. The cost to set up jardin lakou (combining coffee, cocoa, mangoes, cashews, or other key products like plant cover) was estimated by the national expert in value chains and the project partners (ORE, AYATIKA) at USD 4,000 for 1ha of agroforestry system promoting cocoa or coffee; and USD 1,500 per ha of mangoes/ nuts. The total cost to establish 2,250 ha of sustainable agroforestry systems is estimated at USD 1,155,000. The direct beneficiaries were calculated as the total population of the six target communes. They will benefit from one or more of the following project interventions: - <i>technical support for agroforestry</i> - <i>improved flows of ecosystem services</i> - <i>georeferencing on the Agrotracking Platform</i> - <i>sensitisation on goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems</i> - <i>support to strengthen their associations</i> - <i>processing equipment</i> - <i>increased access to financial services</i>

	The agroforestry interventions are combined with support to improve farmers' market access. This will ensure farmers can make profits from their improved agricultural productivity; therefore they do not turn back to unsustainable land management practices (e.g. deforestation and land clearing, poaching). Hence, this is a cost-effective way to ensure BD remains protected at the local level. The rest of GEF grant will be used to invest in interventions that are not covered by the baseline projects (like PITAG) but are key to ensure the sustainability of its interventions. Importantly, the project will restore 1,750 ha of land using GEF grant. This is for pure restoration of degraded watershed areas that will remain protected/ no agriculture zones. This restoration, which takes place in the Departments targeted by PITAG, is critical to reduce soil erosion, improve water filtration, stabilize soil, and restore fertility (among other benefits). It will thus benefit other farmers that are not targeted by the proposed Haiti-BD project but live in the target areas. Restoration costs were estimated by the national biodiversity expert at between USD 620-630 per ha. Costs include hiring companies to clear sites, prepare for plantation, plant trees, leveling of ground, etc. The total amount is estimated at USD 1,183,000 [that is over 1/5 of total GEF funding]. Finally, the project will ensure the institutionalization of land restoration and biodiversity protection, through capacity building interventions (especially at the local level), improvements of local land management and regulations (e.g. with watershed frameworks), generation of new knowledge on ecosystem valuations, information dissemination, and awareness raising. These interventions are low-cost and key to ensure the sustainability of BD protection in Haiti. Please refer to p. 8 of Prodoc: B. Project Strategy; and p. 25 in the CEOER: Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies
Core indicators 7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 2/7/2022 No, please clarify how the carbon figures remained the same despite changes in the other indicators.	Thank you. Based on the other indicators, the amount of CO2 was adjusted. The total amount of CO2 sequestered at the end of the project is 167,610 tons. Prodoc, Page 17, 24 and 111 CEO Endorsement, Page 7 and 73
Stakeholders Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation	Corrected in the portal

phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 2/7/2022 No, please include information on stakeholder engagement in the Portal.	
Council comments Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request 2/7/2022 No, please provide responses to the comments from Germany - - Under component 1, the project aims to identify gaps in the current environmental legislation at the national level in terms of specific angles that prevent the full mainstreaming of BD conservation into watershed planning. Based on the analysis, the project then aims to make recommendations for draft updated laws and regulations for invasive alien species and genetic resources. In order to be most effective, the project would greatly benefit from not only recommending draft legislation but making an effort to pass and implement the envisioned legislation. Considering that one of the barriers identified is the lack of adoption and implementation of laws, the project should more strongly aim at overcoming this barrier by identifying means of passing and implementing legislation accordingly. - This component also foresees training to stakeholders to better understand how environmental rules and legislations should guide their activities. Which rules and regulations is the project referring to? Germany would like to stress that in this regard, it would be even more important for the project to work towards passing and implementation of new/updated legislation (see comment above).	Adopting a new legislation is a complex legal exercise beyond the project's scope. However, the project may focus on passing updates to existing laws on ecosystems management, biodiversity protection, and related investment. Under Activity 1.1 of Component 1, the project will assess the existing legislation to identify gaps related to management and investment. Following this assessment, recommendations will be made to review/update these regulations including the National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du Décret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees (a selection of best regulation to review will take place at project onset). Recommendations will include a roadmap to improve their respective budget, dedicated to the DB. Besides, the passing of BD legislation improvements will facilitate Haiti's inclusion in BIOFIN. With regards to stakeholders' training, the project refers to the above-mentioned regulations (National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) (1999) being revised in 2021, national watershed policy, L'article 5 du Décret du 12 octobre 2005 sur le Cadre institutionnel et les instruments de gestion de l'Environnement, law from 24 May 1962 on the protection of trees), as well as Integrated watershed-level management framework that the project will developed under activity 1.4. Please refer to the prodoc page 11 - IV. Results and Partnerships
GEFSec Review 14th March 2022	
Annexes 3/14/2022 No, please address the following: 1. On PMC proportionality: the co-financing contribution to PMC is highly disproportionate. If the GEF contribution is kept at 4.8%, for a co-financing of \$55,506,000 the expected contribution to PMC must be around \$2,664,288 instead of \$144,000 (which is	5/2/2022 5/2/2022 - Reference: CEO End, Table B, page 1-5 The PMC percentage for co-financing has been adjusted. The co-financing contribution has been increased to \$2,664,288 - Reference: Prodoc, page 17-19 and 22 - 28 The co-financing of the Cayes Botanical Garden is confirmed and the letter is available

0.3%). As the costs associated with the project management have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to the PMC, the GEF contribution and the co-financing contribution must be proportional, which means that the GEF contribution to PMC might be decreased and the co-financing contribution to PMC might be increased to reach a similar level. Please amend either by increasing the co-financing portion and/or by reducing the GEF portion. 2. Co-financing: Cayes Botanical Garden \$50,000 in-kind: unable to locate the co-financing letter. If this will be confirmed and materialized during the project implementation, remove this entry at this stage. Once materialized, report it during implementation. 3. Core Indicators: a. GEF Core Indicator 3 (Area of land restored) target in core indicator table does not align with Project Results Framework in Annex A. The targets in the results framework indicates 500 ha of agricultural land restored + 1,750 ha of forest land restored. However, in the core indicator table it indicates 1,750 ha of agricultural land restored + 0 ha of forest land restored. b. GEF Core Indicator 4 (Area of landscapes under improved practices) target for sub-indicators does not align with Project Results Framework in Annex A. According to Results Framework, two sub-indicators should sum up to the Core Indicator. However, the total ha is summed up under on sub-core indicator. c. GEF Core Indicator 6 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated) target does not align with Project Results Framework in Annex A. GEF Core Indicator should also be explicitly mentioned in the Results Framework in Annex A. 4. Gender: It is well noted that has attached a gender analysis and action plan. Please ask agency, however to clearly reference this in the portal section on gender and also summarize the main findings and planned actions as relevant to the project context and	3. The indicators have been adjusted A. Reference: CEO End. Page 7, 77; Prodoc, Page 124 For the GEF core indicator 3: Area of land restored is adjusted to 2,250 ha. Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored: 500 ha Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored: 1,750 ha B. CEO End. Page 78; Prodoc, Page 17- 19, 22-28 and 123 The GEF Core indicator 4 has been aligned with the Framework. Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity: 1,750 ha Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 500 ha C. CEO End. Page 7; Prodoc Page 18 The GEF Core indicator 6 has been aligned with the results framework. 167,610 tons of CO2 eq sequestered by the restoration activities by project end 4. Reference: GEF portal (Gender section) An analysis of the situation of women in Haiti and more specifically in the intervention areas of the project to improve the flow of ecosystem services in the biologically rich watersheds of the southern region was conducted. A consultation process following a participatory approach was conducted during the PPG phase. With regard to the situation of women in the project area, the project's gender approach integrates the following elements - Possible changes in gender equality because, from the planning phase, gender differences in tasks, roles and responsibilities in the intervention areas will be taken into account in order to lead to gender-sensitive ecosystem service options. - Generating evidence on gender gaps and progress towards gender equality in the project in general using: indicators that will be disaggregated by sex not only for gender equality outcomes, but for all expected outcomes; qualitative indicators that measure change for women and men ; - Take into account the qualitative aspects of women's and men's participation (consultations, decision making and development of recommendations). - Developing a strategy for achieving gender equality results based on the baseline progress report and consulting with stakeholders on how to achieve gender equality results. - The provision of additional information to the project's gender strategy in the different sections (justification, project description, theory of change, activity matrix, budget, etc.). A gender action plan with sex-specific indicators was developed for gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation. Among the main actions we can note: Involve women in the planning meetings, Set a quota of representation of women/women's organizations in the trainings, Integrate the gender dimension in the updating of the tools (governance,
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objective 5. Agency response to STAP and Council section is not uploaded fully: 6. Budget table (changes have to be done in all budget tables: in Annex E, in documents' tab, in ProDoc): a. There is not budget table in excel format uploaded in the documents' tab in Portal as requested in Guidelines – please ask the Agency to amend b. Office materials should be charged to PMC, not to project components c. Various expenses are listed as equipment when they should be operating costs. d. M&E Expert salary must be charged to M&E, not to project components. e. Office supplies should be charged to PMC, not to project component: f. Unspecified miscellaneous expenses cannot be funded from GEF funding – please charge it to the co-financing funds allocated to PMC. Also the costs for maintenance of 2 offices should be charged to PMC	monitoring of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the restoration of the ecosystems) of planning and monitoring, Ensure that the information related to the BD is shared in the women's organizations etc. 5. The issue has been clarified with the GEF IT Support Team. Response matrix has been inserted in the ProDoc (Annex 17) 6. Reference: Prodoc page 37-46, 104 The necessary changes have been made to the budget and other related sections. d) The M&E expert has been moved to M&E section of the budget f) The miscellaneous expenses have been removed and the maintenance costs for offices have been moved to PMC
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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 5: Ecosystems goods and services – mountainous and terrestrial

PROVISIONING SERVICES	• timber for use in buildings and infrastructural initiatives; • fuelwood (critical for energy security for local populations); • non-timber forest products (NTFPs); • availability of grazing and farmlands for subsistence farming and livestock herding.
REGULATING AND SUPPORTING SERVICES	• critical stability/protection function – forest cover enables soil retention and acts as a barrier to the impacts of avalanches and rock falls on valley communities; • mountain forests (particularly cloud and misty forests) have high water retention capacity; • intercepting and storing water from rainfall, mist and snow and releasing it gradually thereby maintaining hydrological cycles at large scales; • reducing soil erosion and the severity of avalanches and downstream flooding; • mountain forests represent a major carbon sink, with ongoing carbon sequestration – being a critical component of climate change mitigation; and, • high levels of endemism due to their relative isolation and microclimates.
CULTURAL SERVICES	• intrinsic spiritual and aesthetic values; and, • customs and belief systems of many mountain communities are intricately linked with forest ecosystems.

Coastal and marine ecosystems – These ecosystems in Haiti are multifeatured with deltas, estuaries, lagoons, sea grass beds, coral reefs and mangroves running along Haiti's lengthy and biodiverse coastline. Adapted from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (sections on Coastal and Marine Systems)⁴¹, these provide different ecosystem services: provisioning services, regulating and supporting services, and cultural services, which are detailed below (Table 2):

Table 6: Ecosystems goods and services - coastal and marine

PROVISIONING SERVICES	• fisheries and seafood production (livelihood strategy for local populations) • aquaculture and nursery habitat (a proxy service – created with investments) • renewable energy aggregates (if exploited)
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⁴¹ <https://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.288.aspx.pdf>

REGULATING AND SUPPORTING SERVICES	- critical stability/protection function – the sea acts as a carbon sink and provides carbon sequestration benefits – which is a critical component of climate change mitigation - flood control and drainage as well as storm protection through mangrove ecosystems; - shoreline stabilization and erosion control through mangrove ecosystems; - unique estuarine, coastal and marine habitats are also important stores of generic material and have scientific value (particularly coral reefs – which are the most structurally complex and taxonomically diverse marine ecosystem type); - mangrove-seagrass-coral reef seascapes provide support for marine fisheries, water pollution and sediment control; and, - high levels of endemism due to their relative isolation and microclimates.
CULTURAL SERVICES	- intrinsic spiritual and aesthetic values; and, - tourism opportunities (which can provide sustainable livelihood options for Haiti’s coastal communes).

Figure 1: Problem tree

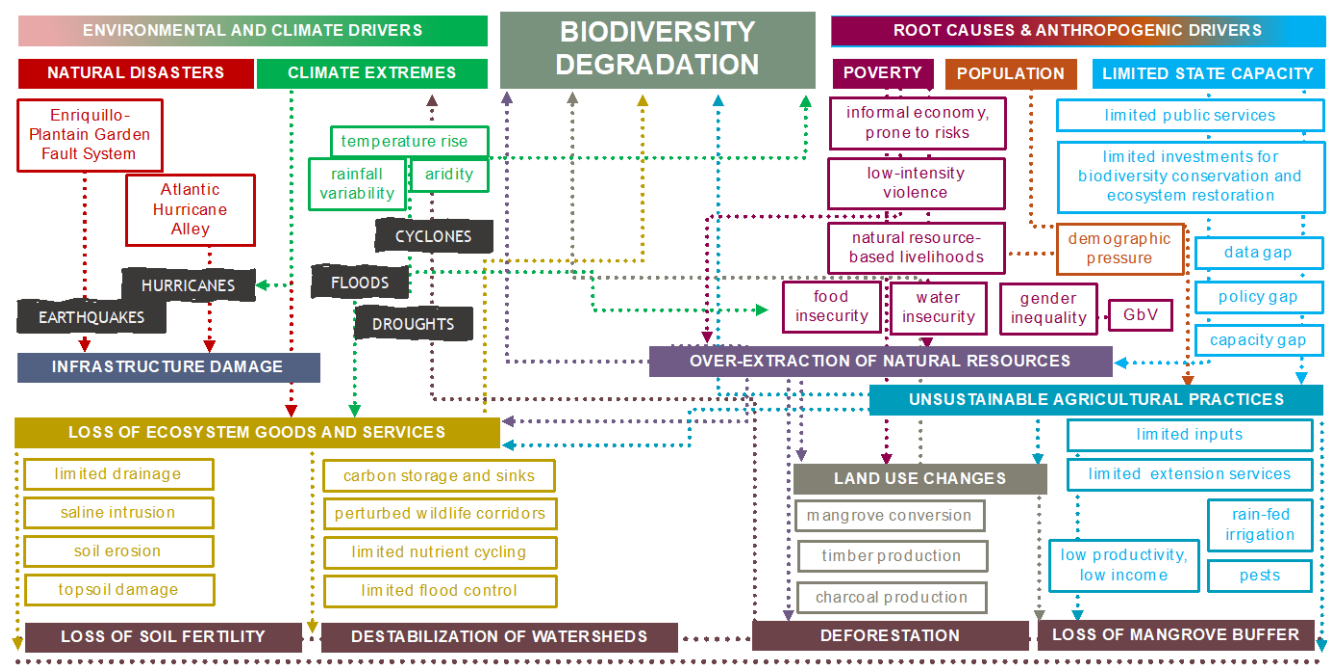


Table 7: Climate change impacts

CLIMATE DRIVER	ECOSYSTEM IMPACT	BIODIVERSITY EFFECT
RISING TEMPERATURES	- reduces crop yields and agroforestry opportunities - disturbs precipitation patterns and increases rainfall variability - renewable energy aggregates (if exploited)	- Limited nutrient cycling - Limited dispersal opportunities - Montane and endemic species at highest risk

SALTWATER INTRUSION INTO AQUIFERS AND CROPLANDS	• reduces crop yields and can lead to crop failure • damages livestock and community water resources (groundwater) • increases soil salinity and reduces fertility	• Watersheds destabilized • Loss of soil fertility and properties • Habitat shifts in freshwater bodies due to increased salinity
INCREASED EVAPO-TRANSPIRATION AND DROUGHT	• increases pests and pathogens • creates unpredictable growing seasons • decreases soil nutrition and crop yield • introduces instability in water cycle	• Loss of gene pool and phenological patterns • Altered habitat ranges and shifts in species distribution
INCREASED FLOOD AND STORM INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY	• increases water retention and soil runoff • decreases soil nutrition, leading to lower yield • causes waterlogging of crops and increases disease possibilities • storm damage to crops and livestock	• Loss of gene pool and phenological patterns • Altered habitat ranges and shifts in species distribution • Introduction of invasive species from other regions

Table 8: Overview of the Republic of Haiti's legal and strategic framework relevant to the project.

Instrument	Summary
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP - 2017)	The project is in accordance with the principal strategic guidelines presented in the country's draft NBSAP, including: i) the reduction of poverty in communities that rely on biodiversity for their livelihoods; ii) the association of biodiversity conservation actions with measures in favour of employment income diversification; iii) the promotion of the ecosystem approach; iv) the promotion of a decentralising approach to manage biodiversity by strengthening CSOs and local organisations; v) the development of partnerships with the private sector; and vi) the valorisation of traditional and local knowledge.
Sixth National Report to the CBD (2019)	Haiti submitted its Sixth National Report to the CBD in 2019. The proposed project responds to several of the conclusions and recommendations of this report, namely: i) the need for a decentralised approach to biodiversity (BD) conservation; ii) the importance of generating and organising information on BD and ecosystems; and iii) the recognition of the value of traditional knowledge and practices (which will be done under the proposed project through the promotion of Jardin lakou and indigenous species).
National Policy to Combat Climate Change (PNCC - 2019)	The main objective of Haiti's PNCC is to contribute to the well-being of the population through an economic development process that is: i) inclusive; ii) climate-resilient; and iii) focused on using renewable energy sources available in the country. Specific objectives of this policy, which the proposed project supports, are to: • reduce or avoid at least 5% of GHG emissions in the energy and AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and other land use) sectors; • create an enabling environment for wealth creation and economic activities' diversification to increase Haiti's GDP compared to a business as usual scenario; and • encourage more coordination between institutions.
National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA - 2006; 2017) ^{42,43}	Haiti's NAPA was developed in 2006 — and revised in 2017 — to determine the country's most climate-vulnerable sectors and inform the prioritisation of adaptation solutions in the country. A number of adaptation priorities identified based on the NAPA (2006) are supported by the proposed project, including: i) watershed management and soil; ii) promotion and preservation of natural resources; iii) improvement of food security; iv) protection and conservation of water resources; and v) increasing awareness of environmental issues and climate change through education.

⁴² GEF (2013) Project Identification Form: Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud.

⁴³ UNDP (2015) Project Document: Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to climate change and anthropic threats through a ridge-to-reef approach to biodiversity conservation and watershed management.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC⁴⁴ - 2015)	Despite being one of the lowest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG) globally, Haiti has committed to reducing their GHG emissions by 31% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. To complement the mitigation activities in Haiti, four key adaptation priorities were identified in the country's NDC, namely: i) promoting integrated water resources and watershed management; ii) integrated coastal zone management and infrastructure rehabilitation; iii) preserving and strengthening food security; and iv) information dissemination, education and awareness raising. The NDC focuses on enhancing the resilience and management of 15 watersheds that are most vulnerable to extreme climate events, in alignment with regional plans, as well as afforestation and/or reforestation of 137,500 hectares.
First and Second National Communications on Climate Change^{45,46} (2001; 2013)	Haiti's Initial and Second National Communications (INC and SNC) to the UNFCCC highlights priority areas to address the impacts of climate change in Haiti. These priority areas include: i) implementing climate-resilient solutions to reduce the vulnerability of communities, as well as major economic sectors — such as agriculture — to climate change-induced flooding; ii) promoting the adoption of integrated land and water resources management; and iii) strengthening cohesion between existing and planned integrated resource management initiatives to ensure best practices are applied to the development of climate change projects and programmes. The proposed project will contribute to each of these priority areas.
Presidential Decree on Environmental Management⁴⁷ (2006)	Haiti's Presidential Decree on Environmental Management was established in 2006 to outline the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in Haiti's environmental management. Through this decree, authority over forest management and water resources was transferred from the MANRRD to the MoE, further outlining MoE's environmental management responsibility. However, the decree does not provide a commitment for building the capacity of MoE to fulfil its mandate. The proposed project will contribute to building MoE's capacity for environmental management, therefore MoE will better fulfil its mandate as defined in the Presidential Decree. .
Decentralisation Decree (2006)	Part of the Presidential Decree on Environmental Management, this decree aims at empowering local governments, delegating them with the authority to address certain environmental issues. It specifies that it is the duty of sections, communes, and departments to enforce logging prohibitions, protect watercourses, control pollution, and regulate livestock farming. Communes are responsible for elaborating resource management plans and building dams and reservoirs, while departments are responsible for monitoring facilities, verifying impact studies and establishing protected areas. The decree seeks to empower local government structures however it does not provide commitments for human and financial resources to facilitate this. Additionally, it does not include plans to build the capacities of local government structures to effectively fulfil their responsibilities. Hence, the proposed project will contribute to capacity building at the decentralised level.
National Watershed Policy (2000)	The policy focuses on building resilience through participatory planning. However, many of the planned actions still have not been implemented and the plan can be considered out-dated. MANRRD acknowledges that over the past 20 years the watershed approach in Haiti has evolved towards a participatory and integrated planning in a local development framework. The MANRRD recognises that the ongoing decentralisation process in Haiti resulted in the transfer of responsibilities to local governments. As a result, local governance is gradually becoming important with regard to watershed management. It requires collectives to develop micro-watershed plans that are integrated into higher-level plans, creating a bottom-up governance structure, however the human and financial resources committed in the policy were not made available to all collectives as anticipated. The proposed project will support this bottom-up governance structure.
National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE)⁴⁸ (1999) being revised in 2021	Haiti's PNAE was established to guide the country's environmental management for the period 2000–2015, addressing environment issues related to development. It continues to be the main government document specifying programmes and guidelines for the management of the environment, with no updates since its release. It calls for several implementing strategies, including land-use plans, watershed management plans, and the promotion of conservation agriculture. To contribute to sustainable economic development, the plan addresses issues regarding poverty, unmanaged exploitation of natural resources and desertification. The management of strategic watersheds is a Priority Program. This plan included the restoration of the ecological equilibrium of watersheds through the implementation of norms for exploitation and management of strategic watersheds. The objectives of the PNAE are to: • strengthen and rationalise the management of the environment; • restore the ecological equilibrium of watersheds through the implementation of norms for exploitation and best practice;

⁴⁴ Ministry of Environment. *Contribution Prévue Déterminée au Niveau National* (2015) Available at: http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/cpdn_republique_dhaiti.pdf

⁴⁵ Ministry of Environment. Initial (First) National Communications (2001). Available at: http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/haiti_inc_french.pdf

⁴⁶ UNEP. Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Second National Communication under the UNFCCC. Available at: http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/uments/haiti_prodoc_29.09.2005.pdf

⁴⁷ The Monitor (2006) Presidential Decree on Environmental Management (2006).

⁴⁸ GEF (2013) Project Identification Form: Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud.

	• improve quality of life through improved management of urban and rural zones, as well as the valuation of the conservation of natural and cultural heritage; and • provide a framework for improving coherence between plans and programmes in the environment sector. The plan offers ambitious goals but not concrete implementation strategy. Moreover, it has not been updated (outdated from 2015). Hence, the proposed project will review the PNAE (under Output 1.1) with a view to develop recommendations to update and strengthen this plan.
Action Plan for Water Resources Management in Haiti (1999)	The Plan highlights the need for: i) reforms and legal frameworks in the water sector; ii) capacity building among policymakers and water users; and iii) recognition of the economic importance of water resources as well as the need for integrated management of these resources. A 2018 review of the 1999 Action Plan noted gaps in the country's capacity for implementing IWRM because of: i) limited knowledge on IWRM; ii) the unavailability of management instruments for IWRM; and iii) limited finance for the efficient implementation of IWRM interventions. As the proposed project will support interventions and planning mechanisms for sustainable watershed management, it will generate new knowledge that will contribute to addressing the gaps identified in this plan.