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United Nations Development Programme
Annotated Project Document template for projects financed by the Green Climate Fund

Project title : Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management		
Country(ies): Haiti	**Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity):** Ministry of the Environment (MoE)	**Execution Modality:** Support to NIM
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD): CPD outcome#4 / UNSDCF#5 OUTCOME : Information systems and financial mechanisms and normative frameworks sensitive to gender, protection and social inclusion, are put in place to help State authorities, local communities and other national actors to pilot and coordinate public policies to strengthen resilience based on risk management, territorial governance and environmental management. RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial (3 Substantial Risks; 15 Moderate Risks)	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Quantum Award ID: 1224602	**Quantum Project/Output ID:** 01001393	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 5996	**GCF Project ID number**: FP208	
LPAC meeting date: March 18th, 2024		
Actual start date: 28 February 2024	**Project completion date:** 28 February 2032	
Interim Evaluation Report (a.k.a. Mid-Term Review) deadline for submission to GCF: 28 May 2028	**Final Evaluation Report (a.k.a. Terminal evaluation report deadline for submission to GCF:** 28 August 2032	
	Project Completion Report deadline for submission to GCF:	

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	28 May 2032
Operational Closure Date: 28 November 2032	**Financial Closure Date:** 28 May 2033

Brief project description: As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and the only Least Developed Country (LDC) in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti is particularly vulnerable to climate change. This vulnerability is compounded by high levels of poverty and longstanding macroeconomic challenges experienced in the country.

Climate models project that future climate conditions will contribute to more prevalent flooding incidences. Such conditions include more concentrated, intense rainfall as well as warming temperatures. A such watershed management actions have been prioritized within Haiti's National Adaptation Plans, prioritizing the Northwest and the Artibonite regions where Haiti's Trois-Rivieres (TR) watershed is located. Although the TR watershed is not the largest watershed in the country, its population — located in six cities and three departments — is highly vulnerable to frequent flooding.

The impacts of climate change-induced flooding are exacerbated by a steep topography and degraded landscapes caused by unsustainable agricultural practices and deforestation due to large-scale tree clearing for charcoal production. During heavy rainfall and flood events, degraded areas experience increased surface runoff, compounded by decreased infiltration capacity of the soil because of reduced vegetation cover. These factors increase the flow of water into the low-lying plains, increasing the flood risk of the population living near the river's edge while intensifying erosion of the watershed sediment deposits on the riverbed. The resultant pollution of freshwater resources increases the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases (e.g. cholera).

The project will support the Government of Haiti in managing the impacts of climate -induced flooding on the TR watershed through the implementation of an integrated approach to flood management. The project's approach includes: i) implementing ecosystem based adaptation measures in the form of restoration and agroforestry activities to address soil erosion caused by flooding, reduce health risks associated with water- and vector-borne diseases, and provide alternative climate-resilient livelihood options to target communities; (ii) improving land-use planning and management at a local level for sustainable and resilient productive practices that will result in improved food security; and iii) enhancing the capacity of national- and local-level actors responsible for decision-making around the use of water resources to implement climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM).

The project will bring adaptation benefits both directly and indirectly to 733,872 people and will result in the restoration of 25, 440 ha of forest landscape and is expected to mitigate around 3,636,750 tCO2-e over the 25-year life of the project.

FINANCING PLAN	
GCF grant	USD 22,427,206
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 560,000
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	N/A
(1) Total budget administered by UNDP	**USD 22,987,206**
CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING COMMITTED TO THE FUNDED ACTIVITY (AS DEFINED IN THE FAA)	
Heifer International	USD 8,303,355.00
(2) Total confirmed co-financing that is not administered by UNDP	**USD 8,303,355.00**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 31,290,561**

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SIGNATURES		
Signature: James CADET, Minister of Environment DocuSigned by: James Cadet D8E291ED651E400...	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority[1]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 25-Apr-2024
Signature: Xavier Michon , Resident representative a.i. PNUD DocuSigned by: Xavier Michon DC46C07AF73A482...	**Agreed by UNDP[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:** 19-Apr-2024

Disbursement: Government is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FAA (and in particular Clause 9of the FAA, as referenced in the Financial Management Section of this Project Document). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FAA.

1 Other evidence of government agreement may be accepted in lieu of a signature, unless the programme country government requires a signature.

[2] For NIM projects this is the Resident Representative. For DIM projects in a single country this is the Resident Representative. For global, regional DIM projects this is UNDP-BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub .

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I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 4
II. Development Challenge 6
III. Strategy 7
IV. Results and Partnerships 9
V. Project Management 18
VI. Project Results Framework 21
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 39
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements 45
IX. Financial Planning and Management 50
X. Total Budget and Work Plan 57
XI. Legal Context 90
XII. Risk Management 90
XIII. Mandatory Annexes 94
Annex A: GCF Specific Conditions, Representation, Warranties and Covenants 95
Annex B: GCF Board-approved Funding Proposal 98
Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties 99
Annex D: Co-financing commitment letters of co-financing (from the project design stage) 100
Annex E: Timetable of project implementation 101
Annex F: Procurement plan 102
Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team 110
Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document) 115
Annex I: Environmental and Social Management Plan or Framework (ESMP or ESMF) as relevant 143
Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 55
Annex K: Gender Analysis and Action Plan 72
Annex L: UNDP Risk Register 81
Annex M: Letter of Agreement with the government in case UNDP Support Service Costs are applied 89
Annex N: HACT micro assessment and Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) 94
Annex O: Additional agreements 95
Annex P: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document) 96
Annex Q: Monitoring Activity Table 97
Annex [S]: Other annexes included in the Funding Proposal annex package approved by the GCF Board 106

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

List of acronyms

FP	Funding Proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCF Sec	Green Climate Fund Secretariat
APR	Annual Performance Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
ITAP	GCF Independent Technical Advisory Panel
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
LDC	Least Developed Country
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
GoH	Government of Haiti
TR	Trois Riviere Watershed
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
IWRM	integrated water resources management
EbA	ecosystem-based adaptation
MoE	Ministry of Environment of Haiti
CIWRMC	Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee
SLM	sustainable landscape management
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
NCFS	National Coordination of Food Security
MSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor
VSCA	Agricultural Village Savings and Credit Associations
LoA	Letter of Agreement
GAAP	Gender Assessment and Action Plan
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
GAAP	Gender Analysis and Action Plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism

Illustration 1-. Project Theory of Change diagram.

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and the only Least Developed Country (LDC) in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti is exposed to multiple natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides and droughts. Many of the country's primary economic activities (including agricultural production and industry), as well as more than 96% of the country's population of 11.1 million people), are situated in areas that are at risk of being impacted by two or more of the hazards mentioned above. The vulnerability of the population is compounded by high levels of poverty and longstanding macroeconomic challenges experienced in the country — with approximately 59% of Haitians living under the national poverty line of US$2.41 per day and approximately 24% living under the national extreme poverty line of US$1.23 per day. The Government of Haiti (GoH) has prioritized addressing the baseline socio-economic challenges facing the nation as well as funding disaster recovery, which has resulted in limited financial resources being available for long-term solutions to enhance climate resilience in the country.

The existing exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards are being exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, with Haiti ranking first on the Global Climate Risk Index and third on the Long-Term Climate Risk Index Climate change impacts — particularly regarding floods, hurricanes and tropical storms — have considerable implications for health and livelihoods, as well as the local economy. The impact of climate change-induced flooding, in particular, is already adversely affecting Haiti's population that is already highly exposed. These impacts are particularly notable for the agricultural sector, which is highly vulnerable to flooding and which makes a considerable contribution to GDP (approximately 21.5%) and employment (approximately 40% of the country's population is dependent on crops, livestock, and fisheries for income and livelihoods) in the country.

Limited data is available on the historical extent and frequency of floods in Haiti. However, given the nature of watersheds in Haiti – including the targeted TR watershed – major hurricane events generally result in extensive flooding. Over the last 30 years (1990-2020), the number of categories 3, 4 and 5 hurricanes have increased significantly compared to the previous 30 years (period 1959-1989).

Haiti is mountainous, with more than 50% of the island at a steep slope of 40% or more. While cities are mostly located in the coastal plains, much of the most productive land is located along steep mountainsides. As a result, agricultural production mainly occurs in these mountainous areas. When it rains, the steep hills in the upper reaches of the valleys channel rainwater towards urban areas. Given the widespread degradation of the watersheds and the associated surface runoff and erosion, the resulting floodwaters contain substantial sediment loads which are deposited downstream.

These conditions are particularly evident the Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed, which includes the Artibonite, Nord (hereafter "North") and Nord Ouest (hereafter "Northwest") Departments. The TR water shed is the third largest in the country and also amongst the steepest. Hence, while most of Haiti is at risk to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding, the country's TR watershed has been identified as particularly high-risk. Historical satellite observations from 1981 to the present have demonstrated an increase in annual rainfall in the TR region. Climate models also point to a projected shift in the precipitation in the future with a projected decrease in frequency of low rainfall amounts (and a noted increase in the occurrence of more extreme rainfall events. Given the overall steepness of the gradient of the landscape in the TR watershed, even small flows are enough to mobilize large volumes of sediment.

Impacts from flooding after storms and hurricanes have already been experienced by much of Haiti's population. In the aftermath of Hurricane Jeanne in September 2004, for example, hillside erosion caused by flooding led to widespread destruction of crops as gravel was deposited onto the farmers' fields. As a result, approximately 80% of the land area in Gonaives was flooded for three days, along with approximately 30% of land in Port-de-Paix. The deposited gravel also made cultivation difficult for all affected areas in the aftermath of the storm. Thousands of people died or went missing during the resulting floods.

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The adverse effects of flooding have a profound impact on poor communities who do not have sufficient resources to adequately respond. This is a particular issue within the TR — such as Marmelade, Plaisance, Pilate, Gros-Morne, Bassin Bleu, Chansolme, and Port-de-Paix — whose rural areas are home to 80% of Haiti's population of extremely poor people. These areas have an extreme poverty rate of 40%, which is almost twice the national average of 23.9%, and much higher than any other area. In addition to the high rate of poverty, which inhibit communities from adapting and responding to climate impacts, the impacts of extreme climate events are being compounded by ecosystem degradation caused by unsustainable agricultural practices such as the increasing area under crop cultivation, and particularly the practice of leaving soil bare and exposed to extreme weather for most of the year. During intense rainfall and storm events that cause flooding, the limited ground cover leads to increased surface runoff and consequently exacerbates soil erosion in the watershed. This erosion is compounded by extensive deforestation in the mountainous parts of the watershed.

The impacts of intense rainfall, both from tropical storms and torrential rainfall, have had numerous knock-on effects on the country's ecosystems by compounding the already high rate of soil erosion and degradation, and contributing to a general decline in soil health. At least 90% of Haiti's soils are considered severely degraded due to deforestation and inappropriate cultivation, causing an increase in run-off, a decline in soil water infiltration, and therefore the surface and groundwater needed to support agriculture

Without urgent intervention in the management of land and water resources, the vulnerable population of the TR region in Haiti will continue to become increasingly at risk to flooding and the associated negative impacts on the environment and the population's livelihoods. An integrated approach to flood management under future climate change conditions is consequently required to adequately address the diverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the TR watershed in Haiti.

Haiti's National Adaptation Programme of Action, developed in 2017, identified four priority areas for addressing the impacts of climate change — namely, soils, agriculture, coastal zones and water resources. Further, Haiti's Strategic Development Plan for Haiti presents a plan for long-term development centered around four core themes. Specifically, this plan focuses on building resilience to climate change impacts by i) mainstreaming climate change considerations into planning and awareness-raising initiatives at the national and local level; ii) establishing a network of protected areas; iii) restoring degraded ecosystems; and iv) managing the use of watersheds and forests in a sustainable way. Finally, NDCs have included i) enhancing the resilience and sustainable management along 15 watersheds and the undertaking afforestation and/or reforestation activities as adaptation priorities.

III. STRATEGY

Climate change is resulting in a decrease in total annual rainfall in Haiti, compounded by a shortening of the wet season and a resulting increase in concentration and intensity. These changing climatic conditions are contributing to an increase in the frequency and intensity of flooding in the country, particularly in the Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed. The impacts of this climate change-induced flooding are exacerbated in the watershed by the steep topography, degraded landscapes caused by unsustainable agricultural practices and deforestation because of large-scale tree clearing for charcoal production. Without the implementation of adaptation measures in the TR watershed, these impacts of flooding on land and water resources, as well as the health and livelihoods of the population living in the watershed, will continue to become increasingly severe as rainfall patterns shift to become more concentrated and intense under future climate change conditions.

For Haiti to adapt to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the TR watershed, it is necessary to implement an integrated approach to flood management to adequately address the diverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the watershed and population living within it.

The project will hence promote an integrated land and water management approach that enhances local, national and ecosystem-based resilience to climate impacts. This includes: (i) nature-based solutions to address long term flooding and enhance water capture, (ii) promoting sustainable productive land management through enhanced value chains and local markets and (iii) enhancing water governance capacity to support national regulations through Haiti's Integrated Water Management Policy.

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Specifically, sustainable flood mitigation solutions are required to reduce the peak surface runoff and flooding extent in the watershed, while simultaneously securing the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Solutions need to take into account long terms sustainability and local capacity for their maintenance as well as their own capacity to deliver on flooding benefits. Within the context of the TR watershed, EbA solutions — in the form of reforestation and agroforestry activities — are the preferred option because of their cost-effectiveness, flood-reduction potential, and provision of valuable ecosystem goods and services to climate-vulnerable communities living in the watershed. Hydrological and economic studies commissioned by UNDP to support the development of the project indicate that actions related to forest management including the implementing agroforestry systems and forest rehabilitation will reduce the impacts of climate change-induced flooding through a 40% reduction in peak runoff in the watershed.

The project will overcome the barriers to build the climate resilience of Haiti's TR watershed by implementing a sustainable land and water management approach in the TR watershed as an adaptive measure to the impacts of climate induced flooding. These will be implemented through community-based governance and planning mechanisms and will be linked to tangible benefits to address immediate food insecurity while providing flood protection to those most vulnerable. Sustainable land management as implemented by the project will result in enhanced food and water security in the TR area hence creating the incentives to sustain sustainable productive practices underpinning the ecosystem-based interventions. The project's strong focus on communication, monitoring and capacity building will allow for these linkages to become evident to project beneficiaries hence creating a shift in their approach to unsustainable business as usual practices. Barriers to sustainability will be addressed by the project in linking sustainable land management to enhanced productive capacity and markets as well as by mobilizing community-based financing for continued investment. More importantly project investments will create a practical evidence base for the communities as well as the governance structures required to promote their continuity and upscale project actions into more ambitious adaptation measures.

The project's theory of change can be evidenced through its various interrelated Outputs. For example, Output 1 will enhance the resilience in the TR watershed to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding through a combination of on-the-ground EbA interventions (agroforestry and reforestation activities) at strategic sites in communal sections within the target communes, while establishing the local governance structures required to implement and manage climate-resilient land-use practices and building the capacity of community groups for climate-responsive planning. Doing so will not only reduce climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed but also address the problem of unsustainable charcoal production through that is exacerbating degradation pressures in the watershed while aggravating flooding vulnerability to adjacent communities. This will be done through the identification of species that are focused on addressing community needs such as sustainable charcoal (through species that allow for sustainable charcoal through correct pruning measures) as well as food and livelihood security (fruit species). Output 2 will in turn further support the EbA Interventions through sustainable land management in agricultural systems while creating a social safety net that encourages agricultural development and desensitizes the need for unsustainable charcoal production within the ecosystem that in turn reduces its protective cover to manage flooding. It will also develop the financial mechanism through credit associations to ensure that these investments can be maintained and replicated even beyond the project's implementation scope. Finally, Output 3 will ensure the sustainability of these measures by creating the local (catchment and sub-catchment) and national structural capacities for Integrated Water Management in the form of improved land use management for water security and management while linking improved water management to public health outcomes.

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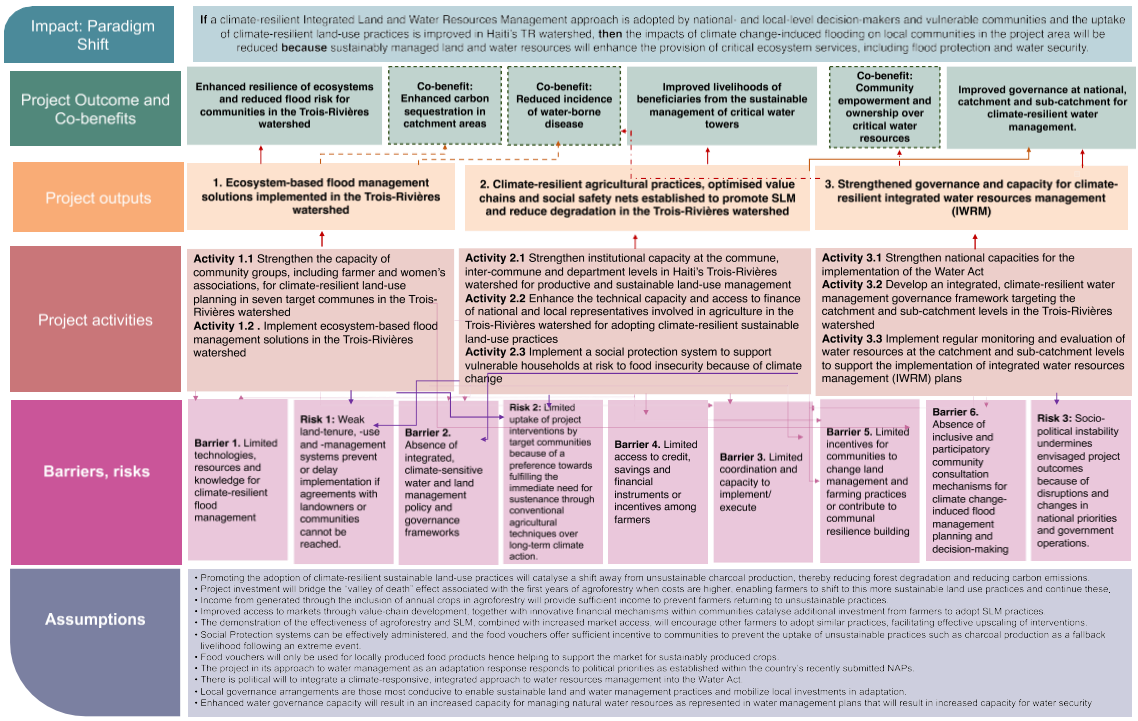


Illustration 2-. *Project Theory of Change diagram.*

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:* The project will enhance the resilience of Haiti's TR watershed to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding. A paradigm shift will be achieved by implementing a transformative approach to the way in which the GoH addresses flood impacts. Specifically, direct investments from the GCF combined with co-financing from the Heifer International Haiti and UNDP Haiti will be used to: i) implement agroforestry systems and rehabilitate 'water towers' through reforestation of degraded landscapes at priority intervention sites; ii) enhance technical and institutional capacity for productive climate-resilient land management at the national and local levels; and iii) establish the required governance framework for IWRM to support the climate-resilient land management systems and facilitate sustainable use and management of water resources over the long term. The combined effect of project interventions will result in the adoption and implementation of a climate-resilient, integrated approach to flood management that can be readily scaled up and replicated nationally and across the Caribbean region.

Output 1. Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed.

The implementation of EbA interventions will have numerous environmental and social benefits for the implementation of EbA interventions will have numerous environmental and social benefits for vulnerable households living in the target communes in the TR watershed. Rehabilitating degraded forests and establishing agroforestry systems will improve natural filtration of overland flows, removing water pollutants and, consequently, contribute towards avoiding sedimentation of key freshwater sources in the TR watershed. This will lead to improved water quality of these sources which, in turn, will contribute to reducing the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases (e.g. cholera), therefore safeguarding the health of communities living near to the priority intervention sites. The EbA interventions will also increase contribute positively to improving these communities' livelihoods. Under this project output, vulnerable communities will be encouraged to adopt alternative livelihood options independently of agroforestry services to catalyze a shift away from unsustainable charcoal production towards land use practices that will continue to provide long-term benefits under future climate change conditions.

Project activities and sub-activities that will be implemented under Output 1 are summarized below.

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Activity 1.1. Strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed.

Under this activity, 33 communal sections [3] within the 7 target communes in the TR watershed (Port-de-Paix, Chansolme, Bassin Bleu, Plaisance, Pilate, Marmelade, Gros Morne) will be validated through the following criteria vulnerability of the areas and populations, level of environmental degradation (including forest cover), proximity of the areas to the river and potential impact of flooding and their agricultural potential. Community members and farmer and women's associations within these 33 communal sections will be trained by the project's Responsible Parties on climate-resilient land-use management that will result in the development of 33 community land use plans that will guide on the ground interventions for community land use management.

The 33 community land use plans (Sub activity 1.1.1) will be shaped through community engagement in a consultative process and will focus on identifying the impacts of climate change, particularly flooding, on the TR watershed and designing appropriate actions for addressing these impacts. These plans developed will in turn guide the training and level of engagement provided by Responsible Parties to the various land users in the specific areas of intervention (sub activity 1.1.2).

The above approach will be enhanced by capacity-building initiatives and awareness-raising campaigns (sub activity 1.1.3) that will be designed and implemented throughout the project's seven target communes (going beyond just the 33 communal sections) through city hall meetings and community radio broadcasts.

Activity 1.2. Implement ecosystem-based flood management solutions in the Trois-Rivières watershed.

This project activity will focus on reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR catchment and Port-de-Paix, specifically targeting degraded communal land that has been deforested in the past and that has resulted in increased flooding risk particularly for people living near the Trois-Rivières River (calculated at an estimated 292,600 people). This will be done through the establishment of 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems (sub activity 1.2.1) and the rehabilitation of 7,700 ha of forest (sub activity 1.2.2) as an ecosystem-based solution to flood management within targeted areas as defined in Activity 1.1 through multicriteria analysis.

Hydrological and economic studies commissioned by UNDP to support the development of the project indicate that implementing these EbA interventions will result in a 40% reduction in peak runoff, and 50% reduction in the number of households affected by 100-year flood events (declining from 1,342 households at risk of flooding under the baseline scenario to 638 households with project interventions). Similarly, agroforestry and reforestation interventions under this project activity are expected to result in a 35% reduction in the number of households at risk to 20-year flood events in the TR watershed.

Support provided through this activity will include establishing nurseries, planting seedlings (e.g. for fruit production and reforestation) and providing ongoing technical assistance to end users. The project will collect local and traditional best practices to enhance local ownership and appropriation, such as *jadden lakowu* and *ban manje* practices as adapted to local conditions and climates. All agroforestry activities (1.2.1) will involve extensive engagements — through workshops — with farmer and women's associations to encourage a progressive and gender-responsive transition towards sustainable agroforestry businesses.

The rehabilitation of water towers through reforestation (sub activity 1.2.2) will also be undertaken in a participatory way including : i) community engagement; ii) the provision of ongoing technical assistance for reforestation activities; iii) the development of long-term sustainable management plans for reforested areas at the sub-catchment level; and iv) encouraging the involvement of public institutions in the development and implementation of sustainable land management and reforestation strategies. The development of management plans will be promoted through engagement workshops with community leaders, farmers and women's associations (sub activity 1.2.3).

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[3] Aubert, La Pointe, Paulin Lacorne, Beaudin (Port de Paix); Chansolme, Source Beauvoir (chansolme), Haut des Monstiques, Carreay Datty, La Plate (Bassing Bleu), Pendu, L'Acul, Savane Carre, Moulin, Ravine Gros-Morne, Riviere Blanche, Riviere Mancelle, Boucan Richard (Gros-Morne), Platana (Marmelade), Riviere Laporte, Ravine Trompette, Joly, Piment, Ballon, Dubourgs, Margot, Beaudin (Pilate), Colline Gobert, Haut Martineau, Champagne, Bassin, Mapou, La Trouble, La Ville (Plaissance)

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Output 2. Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed.

Output 2 will be fully co-financed by Heifer. The key objectives of the Heifer support will be to: i) strengthen food security governance; ii) encourage sustainable development in the agricultural sector; iii) safeguard natural resources in the TR watershed; and iv) promote access to a sustainable social safety net that encourages local agricultural development and local value chains. Together, interventions under this output will stabilize access to markets for farmers and producers, incentivizing the uptake of climate-resilient, sustainable land-use practices. As a result of these interventions, the project will enable vulnerable farmers and households living in the watershed to invest in climate resilient productive practices through a sustainable land management perspective in keeping with the EBA interventions and land planning established through Output 1.

Activity 2.1. Strengthen institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in Haiti's Trois-Rivières watershed for productive and sustainable land-use management.

Under this activity, a capacity needs assessment will be conducted for the agricultural sector in the 7 targeted communes to identify the technical and institutional requirements for transitioning the sector from unsustainable land-use practices towards a sustainable landscape management approach to land and water resources management that is climate resilient (Sub activity 2.1.1).

To facilitate the uptake of these new sustainable practices, governance mechanisms and frameworks for SLM will be developed in the TR watershed through the establishment of communal development councils (Sub activity 2.1.2). Multi-sectoral governance structures will also be established to oversee and manage the implementation of interventions designed to address the priority areas identified through the capacity needs assessment developed under Sub activity 2.1.1.

Support for the governance structures developed under Sub Activity 2.1.2 will be provided through strengthening the capacity of relevant government entities, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, National Coordination of Food Security and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, to implement SLM at the department level (Sub activity 2.1.3).

Activity 2.2. Enhance the technical capacity and access to finance of national and local representatives involved in agriculture in the Trois-Rivières watershed for adopting climate-resilient sustainable land-use practices.

This project activity will increase the capacity of farmers in the 7 target communes to implement climate-resilient agricultural techniques and land-use practices, using the findings from the capacity needs assessments conducted as part of Activity 2.1. This will be achieved through implementing targeted adaptation interventions in Haiti's TR watershed to optimize the agricultural value chain and promote the use of climate-resilient agricultural techniques across the sector (Sub activity 2.2.1). These investments will be communal in nature and will be prioritized with the support of local farmers association to benefit all members.

Technical capacity provided will also be include the delivering of technical skills training on climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM to farmers. This capacity building will involve: i) enhancing their ability to effectively manage and organize irrigation and other associations; ii) facilitating participatory access to agricultural inputs, farming equipment, maintenance facilities; and iii) upskilling of maintenance staff. These interventions will be supported by the provision of climate-resilient agricultural inputs to vulnerable households that depend on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods (Sub activity 2.2.2).

Strengthening the above key elements of the agricultural value chain in Haiti's TR watershed will not only enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production in the country, but also contribute to increased food security in the watershed. This activity will also develop social feasibility assessments, including risk assessments and financial mapping analysis (Sub activity 2.2.3) to inform the establishment and enhancement of Agricultural Village Savings and Credit Associations that will be led by the communities and supported through technical expertise by the project as part of Activity 2.3.

Activity 2.3. Implement a social protection system to support vulnerable households at risk to food insecurity because of climate change.

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This project activity will support households affected by chronic food insecurity to recover their nutritional and financial autonomy being those most vulnerable to climate change-induced flooding and resorting to unsustainable land management practices. While Activities 1.2 and 2.1 provide a long-term solution to addressing these negative impacts, this activity will provide the required immediate relief to vulnerable people affected by these events, concomitantly reducing further pressure on the environment by providing an alternative option to resorting to unsustainable charcoal production.

Specifically, Activity 2.3 will facilitate the development of a social safety net whereby food coupons will be provided to vulnerable households affected by food insecurity. The food coupons will be designed for the project and will be provided by Heifer. To determine eligible households for these coupons, vulnerable households in the 33 communal sections will be identified through a site survey and/or assessment, with their details captured in a database for future reference (Sub Activity 2.3.1). Recipients of these coupons will be able to redeem them in exchange for local produce (food basket) at selected local markets (Sub activity 2.3.2). An estimated 934 farmers (households) will be selected to participate in the operation of the food coupons mechanism. Participating farmers will receive training on inter alia hygiene, modalities of exchange and personal security (Sub activity 2.3.3).

This activity will also support in the creation of 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed (Sub Activity 2.3.4). VSCAs are relevant as they provide their members with small, flexible financial services of savings, microcredit and micro-insurance for capital investments. Hence, VSCAs will become a means to mobilize local financing even after the project is completed. The VSCAs will be created with the support of a network of an estimated 150 village agents (Sub activity 2.3.5) who will act as extension officers to the VSCAs and that will be formed by the project. The village agents will have as their primary responsibilities the monitoring of existing VSCAs and creation of new ones.

Output 3 Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)

Under Output 3, the capacity of the GoH will be strengthened to develop and implement the Water Act, which is an essential legal foundation for enabling participatory, integrated water resources management in Haiti's TR watershed. By strengthening national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act, promoting the adoption of an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework at the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the watershed, and monitoring the impact of IWRM plans and EbA interventions (Output 1) on flooding and water resources management in the TR watershed, the interventions under Output 3 will contribute to establishing the governance framework required to facilitate the adoption of a climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Haiti's TR watershed. Project activities that will be implemented under Output 3 are summarized below.

Activity 3.1 Strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act

Under Activity 3.1, provisions will be drafted to the Water Act to ensure that it promotes an integrated approach to water resources management, including considerations for the coordinated development of water, land and related resources (Sub activity 3.1.1). This will contribute towards i) maximizing economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems under future climate change conditions; and ii) facilitating efficient, integrated adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change in Haiti. Provisions to the Water Act will also recommend the establishment of Catchment IWRM Committees within each of the 31 catchments in the country (Sub activity 3.1.2), and the establishment of Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (Sub Activity 3.1.3).

Activity 3.2. Develop an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework targeting the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the Trois-Rivières watershed.

Under this activity, an inclusive and equitable water management governance framework will be developed for the TR catchment, namely the Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) (Sub activity 3.2.1). Together the committee members will develop climate-resilient Integrated water resource management plans for end users at the sub-catchment and catchment levels that promote sustainable water resources management and equitable distribution of the available resources among all users (Sub activity 3.2.2). The gender responsive IWRM plans will define roles and responsibilities of institutions and civil society stakeholders for water resources management. It will also promote a landscape management approach that will be linked to the

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implementation of community land-use plans developed under Activity 1.1 considering gender dynamics (Sub activity 3.2.3). Training on the climate-resilient IWRM plans will also be delivered to the CIWRMC, focusing on the application of these plans in decision-making (Sub activity 3.2.4).

During the implementation of Activity 3.2, considered efforts will be made to securing equitable representation, participation and leadership of women.

Activity 3.3. Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of IWRM plans.

Under Activity 3.3, UNDP will commission an expert to undertake the health monitoring and develop impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions (Sub activity 3.3.1). The contracted expert will undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases within the TR watershed and analyse the impact of climate change-induced flooding on the spread of these diseases (Sub activity 3.3.2).

Simultaneously, the project will engage an integrated water resource management expert that assisted by representatives from SCWRUAs and in consultation with the UHM, will provide a stable indicator of the increased infiltration capacity of the soil because of forest rehabilitation and restoration activities to be implemented under Activity 1.2 of the project (Sub activity 3.3.3). The monitoring will facilitate an evidence-based assessment of these EbA solutions as effective measures for reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed and for improving the health of the watershed's population. Finally, lessons generated through the implementation of all project interventions will be shared through the relevant committees and associations at the catchment and sub-catchment levels as well as to relevant national ministries including the UHM to inform adaptative management of these interventions under future climate change conditions (Sub activity 3.3.4).

Knowledge Management: The absence of a platform for coordination between the multiple stakeholders involved in land and water management in Haiti is a barrier to effective flood management and has resulted in fragmented and ineffective decision-making as well as the duplication of activities. In this context, horizontal coordination will be enabled through the establishment of IWRM Committees (Activity 3.1), which will promote cross-sectoral decision-making between all stakeholders regarding resource use and allocation. The project will also strengthen vertical coordination between local water resource users and public sector officials at both municipal and national levels. The establishment of Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (Activity 3.1) will also promote a freer flow of information and communication between stakeholders at different levels, thereby promoting vertical coordination on the sustainable management and use of land and water resources.

In addition, awareness-raising campaigns will be promoted in city hall meetings as well as community radio broadcasts, focusing on: i) promoting the benefits sustainable land-use practices; ii) encouraging community participation in land-use plans; and iii) creating awareness of adaptation and landscape management solutions to address climate change-induced flooding. These capacity-building activities, combined with the monitoring and evaluation systems included in the proposed project design, will produce an evidence base detailing the success of project interventions. This will be an important incentive for the creation of an enabling environment for future upscaling and replication of project activities in other areas of Haiti and the Caribbean region.

The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

UNDP is required to report on the co-financing amounts disbursed and applied towards the implementation of the Funded Activity (i) in each Annual Performance Report (APR), (ii) in the Interim Evaluation, (iii) in the Terminal Evaluation, (iv) in the Project Completion Report, (v) as a condition precedent for all requests for disbursement, within the timeframe to ensure timely requests for disbursements and in form and substance satisfactory to the GCF, and (vi) upon the request of GCF. To this end, all co-financiers (including the Implementing Partner, if applicable) will be requested to provide to UNDP the relevant information in the form of co-financing materialization letters during each of the above project milestones.

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Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF 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 GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed by UNDP in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[4] . In addition, GCF may further disclose project information under its own GCF Disclosure Policy[5], in line with the terms and conditions set out in the AMA. See also GCF Branding Guidelines.

Carbon offsets or units: As outlined in the AMA agreement between UNDP and the GCF, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, the Implementing Partner will ensure that any greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g. in emissions by sources or an enhancement of removal by sinks) achieved by this project shall not be converted into any offset credits or units generated thereby, or if so converted, will be retired without allowing any other emissions of greenhouse gases to be offset.

Resources required to achieve the expected result: UNDP will mobilize an experienced team to implement the Project, build on our existing portfolio of programmes supporting integrated climate change strategies, access climate finance mechanisms, and develop and strengthen policies, institutions, capacities, knowledge, and transformative change in Trois Rivieres. UNDP country office staff will provide Programmatic oversight (substance-matter; non-financial) oversight and Operational oversight (quality of field-level monitoring and evaluation, finances). The UNDP Programme Specialist conduct field mission and reporting annually to verify the conformity of activities and the level of implementation of projects. In addition to the implementation oversight provided at the CO level (tier 1; details provided under the relevant question above), UNDP exercises further oversight (tier 2) through the following mechanisms: The Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC) ensures that the CO implements projects in compliance with all UNDP rules and regulations. This oversight is carried by the RBLAC Country Specialist – desk officer for the CO. The BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub performs technical oversight at the project level to ensure execution compliance with GEF policies and procedures. This oversight is performed by the RTA, PTA and RTL.

Partnerships: The MoE will act as an Executing Entity (IP) for the project and as such is accountable to UNDP for managing the project. The MoE is currently executing the CBIT project with UNDP oversight. The MoE also collaborates with partners such as civil society organizations in the execution of this work. Heifer International Haiti will act as Responsible Party for Output 1. Heifer International Haiti will also execute all activities under Output 2 through its own co-finance. And UNDP will execute output 3, under its support to NIM and as reflected within the project's LoA.

To date, UNDP has led numerous environmental protection and climate change responses in Haiti through inter alia policy formulation, strategic planning, coordination and information sharing. Through these actions, UNDP has built strong relationships with decision-makers at all levels and proven its strengths as an impartial provider of technical guidance and support to communities in the country. UNDP in Haiti acts as co-chair to various donor and partner groups for Haiti that are relevant to the project, including the Technical and Financial Partner Group for the Environment Sector and the International Community Support Group for Disaster Risk Management. UNDP will provide general information on the progress of the project and lessons learned to the aforementioned partner groups to allow for enhanced coordination amongst partners as well as allowing for building on best practices and lessons learned for stronger partnerships.

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[5] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

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Risks and Assumptions*:* This project has completed the UNDP social and environmental screening procedure undertaken to ensure it complies with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. The social and environmental risk category for this project is: Substantial. The Project's design has avoided all high-risk environmental and social impacts and favored a wholly climate resilient infrastructure approach to flood management, eschewing high-risk grey infrastructure for flood control. Furthermore, the project does not require any land acquisition and/or resettlement, does not promote the use of pesticides and fertilizers, prohibits the use of alien invasive species in planting, and promotes diverse agroforestry systems and reforestation that will not only build climate resilience and food security, and decrease the impact of floods, but also provide significant environmental and social co-benefits.

When undertaking the risk assessment, all activities were assessed, with an emphasis on those with the potential for some adverse risk, specifically Output 1, Activity 1.2 which involves the project's physical interventions (agroforestry and reforestation) financed by GCF. Potential risks identified include: i) the possibility that activities reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, due to existing structural inequalities and roles in agriculture and decision-making; ii) the possibility that activities lead to the unintentional increased use of pesticides and fertilizers in agroforestry systems because of improved income; and iii) a low risk that there is a possibility of child labour use in the promoted agroforestry systems. Specific measures for each environmental and social risk are discussed along with mitigation measures in the ESMF. The project also underwent an initial conflict and fragility screening that identified potential sources of underlying risk as well as management measures through the preparation of the community landscape plans to integrate management measures to potential sources of conflict.

The preparation of the ESMF included public consultation as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The project was discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, industry groups, NGOs, and individual community members (including marginalized groups) and was approved by the Government of Haiti. These extensive on-the-ground consultations undertaken during the design of the project (as well as during the earlier interventions that this project complements and up-scales) closely informed overall project design and the ESMF, and it is expected that consultations with affected communities and beneficiaries will continue. It is anticipated that based on the communities' needs, the projects will be fully accepted. The project will also put in place a project level GRM ensuring that it is also sensitive to gender-based grievances.

Ensure that all legal obligations in the AMA and FAA are correctly included in the Prodoc, including in particular insofar as they contain covenants or representations regarding SES.

Stakeholder engagement: The proposed project has been designed following extensive consultations with members of the Haitian government, public authorities, civil societies, and the private sector. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed and is included as an annex to the Prodoc. Haiti's NDA, the MoE, has been fully involved in the development of this project since inception through its valuable contributions to the consultation process and inputs during field missions. UNDP has facilitated dialogue between the MARNDR, other relevant institutions, as well as the MoE, to confirm that the project responds to the adaptation priorities of the country. Furthermore, the proposed adaptation interventions under this project have been validated by all the relevant project stakeholders, including the NDA.

Consultations were organized by UNDP in the North-West, North and Artibonite regions of Haiti. Discussions — with the regional branches of the MoE, Civil Protection Agency, Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) in the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications and the Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Office (OREPA) and irrigation associations — also underlined the need for a coordinated effort towards improved flood risk management as the preferred solution for increasing resilience to climate change-induced flooding. Additional adaptation priorities that were discussed during stakeholder consultations included the need for: i) improved policies on natural resource management; ii) strengthened coordination between adaptation projects, donors, and their executing entities; iii) further information on climate change and adaptation solutions to facilitate decision-making around flood management; and iv) the implementation of climate-resilient solutions to reduce the impact of climate change and natural hazards on vulnerable communities in the regions.

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC): Opportunities for cooperation and technical exchange with Southern countries working in integrated water resource management will be explored through technology transfers during project implementation. This cooperation is intended to facilitate the replication of best practices in climate-resilient sustainable development in other countries, particularly in the South. Knowledge-sharing exchanges between Southern countries will be facilitated by UNDP, and exchange opportunities will also be explored with other countries benefiting from GCF support on similar projects.

In addition, to bring the voice of Haiti to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on IWRM, EbA and community-based adaptation practices for water and food security. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on IWRM for flood management in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Haiti.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment: A GAAP was developed for this project in order to provide an overview of the issue of gender in Haiti, with a specific focus on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change and how this information can be used to design a gender-sensitive adaptation intervention. The GAAP identifies gender issues relevant to the project interventions and situated in the Haitian context, across elements such as use and access to resources, gender-differentiated roles in employment and livelihoods, and roles in political decision making. The Gender Action Plan specifically describes opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the project design so that the proposed project interventions address gendered climate resilience across the household, community and institutional levels.

The stakeholder consultations and engagement of women's organizations promote gender equality at the local as well as the national level. The involvement of women's organizations in the project design aided in identifying relevant gender issues within the country's social context, as well as in implementing and monitoring the gender aspects of the project. To address gender dimensions within the project design and implementation, the Gender Action Plan will account for: specific strategies to include/target female-headed households; differing conservation incentives faced by women; identification of gaps in gender equality through the use of sex-disaggregated data enabling the gender action plan to close those gaps, devoting resources and expertise for implementing such strategies, monitoring the results of implementation, and holding individuals and institutions accountable for outputs that promote gender equality; advocacy and awareness that is adjusted to most effectively reflect gender-specific differences; and the inclusion of a Gender Specialist position/provision of advice within the project to implement gender-related activities.

Gender benefits through this project have been optimized by promoting the full involvement of women in decision-making regarding integrated flood management at the community and institutional levels, as well as promoting women as the stewards of agroforestry systems, playing key roles in the selection of species and transformation of products. In addition, as during the design of the project, strong efforts will continue to be made during implementation to ensure the equitable participation of women. Additionally, going forward beyond the implementation phase, equal participation of women will be pursued and achieved in ongoing management and water governance especially on the Water Governance Committees.

During project implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly attributed to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual Project Implementation Report, Mid-Term Report, and Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include men and women who had access to affordable solutions, number of men and women employed from the jobs created by the project, training opportunities, knowledge management and information dissemination.

Knowledge: Besides evaluations, the project will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

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Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up: Under the proposed project, an integrated climate-resilient approach to flood management will be implemented to address the severe impacts of climate change-induced flooding on soil erosion, well-being and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Haiti's TR watershed. This approach is built around the principles of climate-resilient, sustainable development and underpinned by interventions that transform flood management in Haiti by catalyzing a shift away from uncoordinated, compartmentalized decision-making around flood management, towards an integrated approach that can be scaled up and replicated nationally and across the Caribbean region.

To enhance the adaptation impact of these interventions, Haiti's governance framework for the sustainable management of natural resources will be strengthened. This will be done primarily through adapting the draft Water Act to include, inter alia, provisions for the adoption of IWRM Committees in departments across the country. As a result of these changes, a new strategy will be developed for IWRM in Haiti that addresses both the existing challenges of a fragmented and uncoordinated system of water management, particularly at a catchment and sub-catchment level, as well as the current and projected impacts of climate change-induced flooding. Regulation around the sustainable use and management of land and water resources will also be strengthened under the project through the development of community land-use plans, which will facilitate the implementation of a landscape approach to land and water resource management. This will contribute to the creation of a more coherent land and water resources management framework in Haiti that considers climate change. Benefits in the form of health and food security will be monitored by the project hence ensuring that EBA interventions are also linked to concrete community benefits that will further support in the project's sustainability.

Digital Solutions[6]*:* While this project is not a digital project, it will use digital solutions when appropriate to service the project beneficiaries. These solutions will include the baseline and midterm surveys that will be delivered through the use of a digital tool as well as data that will be collected during the implementation of land management processes. Digital platforms will also be used as part of the health monitoring and a digital model will be used as part of the climate modelling process that will be developed by the project to gauge its impact in flood management. Finally, a digital platform will be used in connecting with farmers and actors along the value chain. Awareness and education on the project outputs will employ the use of a digital platform when appropriate.

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[6] *Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".*

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V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The combined investment of nearly US$31.58 million will be used efficiently and effectively to achieve three main project objectives. First, agroforestry and ecosystem restoration interventions will be implemented at priority sites in the TR watershed to improve the infiltration of water into soils and increase surface roughness. This will contribute to attenuating overland flows from heavy rainfall events and consequently reduce the severity of associated flood events. Second, a shift from unsustainable land-use practices, including charcoal production, towards productive land-use management will be initiated in the TR watershed. This will be achieved by enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of decision-makers involved in agriculture and charcoal production at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in the watershed to implement climate-resilient and sustainable land-use management techniques.

Specifically, communal development councils and multi-sectoral management structures will be established to oversee and manage the implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) interventions. To support this, training will be provided to representatives from relevant government entities, on the implementation of SLM in the TR watershed. Additionally, an agricultural finance mechanism will be established under the VSCA. Under this mechanism, financing will be made available to smallholder farmers to facilitate their adoption and implementation of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices. This long-term solution will be supplemented by providing immediate relief, in the form of food coupons, to vulnerable people affected by climate change. This will not only safeguard the lives of these people against the immediate climate change shocks but also contribute to reducing further pressure on the environment by providing an alternative option to resorting to unsustainable charcoal productions. Last, the required governance framework for integrated land and water resources management will be established and implemented at catchment and sub-catchment levels in the TR watershed to optimize the sustainable use of these resources under future climate change conditions.

A financial and economic analysis (FEA) was conducted to inform project development. This analysis focused on determining costs and benefits associated with i) implementing EbA interventions, including agroforestry and reforestation activities, to enhance the resilience of the TR watershed to climate change-induced flooding; ii) facilitating sustainable catchment management practices with the strengthening of agricultural value chains; and iii) supporting the GoH in the development of a national-level policy framework to facilitate IWRM in Haiti. The economic analysis estimated the net present value (NPV) of interventions to be US$376 million with an internal rate of return (IRR) of 40.7%, therefore representing a highly cost-effective spend for GoH. The estimated health benefits under the FEA considered water-borne diseases (such as diarrhea and cholera) that would, without project interventions, likely increase in prevalence because of increased flooding and related impacts. Benefits from agroforestry interventions were estimated based on field data in the financial analysis. Benefits of avoided infrastructure damage due to floods was calculated based on Gaspard (2016) which is limited to calculating direct damages to households.

Cost efficiency in project implementation can also be found in the project's strategy to align itself to governance structures to ensure their enhancement while avoiding any duplication or imposition of new structures. Further the project has aligned itself with Heifer International that will provide over USD 8 million in co-financing to implement productive capacity support, the financing of food coupons as well as generating the conditions for enhancing local market structures and financing. Further the project will favor a community approach to project implementation looking to harness national capacities for sustainable land management through mechanisms for social cohesion and local participation to ensure the project's buy in and sustainability. An analysis of over 40 years of past project implementation has led to a series of best practices that have informed the project's approach including the use of existing social structures, the avoidance of providing cash benefits that may distort local markets and create only short-term incentives, as well as ensuring that all agroforestry interventions and investments are locally defined and managed through community agreements.

Project Management

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UNDP will mobilize an experienced team to implement the Project, build on our existing portfolio of programmes supporting integrated climate change strategies, access climate finance mechanisms, and develop and strengthen policies, institutions, capacities, knowledge, and transformative change in Trois Rivieres. A Project Manager with a strong understanding of environmental management issues adaptation, vulnerability and impact, climate security will execute the Project. The Project Manager will also liaise with UN agencies and organizations and networks, and relevant stakeholders and partner entities. In addition, a dedicated output team will supervise each activity's implementation based on the respective output. An administration and procurement support team and a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation team, who will be responsible for communication and reporting, will also be established.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the project at the national level based in the country office. The PMU will be part of UNDP, and will be responsible to provide daily technical, administrative and financial management of the project. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation.

Additionally, a technical coordinator will be based at the department level in Port de Paix and will be responsible for ensuring coordination with local stakeholders and communities and reporting to the Project manager in collaboration with the technical specialist on climate change, policy and gender.

The PMU will be led by a **Project Officer (PO),** who will be hired by UNDP through a competitive process and will coordinate directly with the National Director from the MoE. The PO function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP, have been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

The PO will be responsible for the implementation of the project, providing technical expertise, reviewing and preparing TOR's and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The PO will:

- Ensure the logistical, administrative and financial effectiveness of the IP in fulfilling its roles set out above.
- To this end, provide monitoring, supervision and guidance to the technical teams based in the project area.
- Promote synergies between projects and institutions for efficient institutional programming.

In addition, the PO will manage the following:

1) preparation of project reports, work plans, budgets and accounting records,
2) drafting of TORs, technical specifications and other documents,
3) identification of consultants and supervision of consultants and suppliers,
4) overseeing the implementation of project activities in a timely and efficient way,
5) maintaining contacts with project partners at the national, state and local level,
6) organization of seminars, workshops and field trips which are linked to project activities.

The PO will produce in a timely manner, annual work plans and budgets to be approved by the Project Board and quarterly operational and annual progress reports for submission to the Board. The reports will provide details about the progress made, any shortcomings and the necessary adjustments made to achieve project outcomes. The PO will also be responsible for the procurement of any national or international service provider and the recruitment of specialist services (with due consultation with the Board).

Sustainable operation and management of all adaptation interventions under the project has been secured by identifying appropriate government and beneficiaries to oversee specific project activities. The GoH is committed to: i) financing all operations, maintenance and insurance activities required under the project; and ii) supporting the governance structures established under Outputs 1 and 2, as well as the community land-use plans developed under Activity 1.1 To support the GoH and ensure that adaptation interventions are implemented efficiently and effectively under the project the Responsible Parties will be beneficiaries for the project. In this role, these institutions will provide specific technical inputs and support to MOE on the implementation of all interventions. The RP (Heifer International Haiti) will implement Outputs 1 and, 2. UNDP will provide support in the implementation of Output 3. The GoH is committed to undertaking the required O&M of these interventions to ensure that they continue to confer adaptation benefits to project beneficiaries beyond project closure, this is outlines in the letter attached to this FP. O&M will be further secured through incentivizing community groups (e.g. farmer associations,

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ROSCAs) to maintain the project interventions because of livelihood support and alternative income streams provided by these interventions.

Project offices will be in Port de Paix with a team hired by Heifer on the ground, and in port au prince with a small team hired by UNDP to work on outcome 3. During the implementation of UNDP-supported projects in the field, close attention is paid to institutional capacity building to facilitate the sustainability and durability of projects. UNDP, as accredited entity, will work in close collaboration with local, departmental and national elected officials to ensure maximum effectiveness of the project even after its lifetime. In this capacity building, UNDP will first train the institutional managers to facilitate the transfer of skills, then we will equip the different institutions to better implement the project.

Two recent examples of projects that implemented similar activities (agroforestry and supply chain) that have proven to be sustainable beyond the project implementation are “Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management” (funded by the LDCF) and “Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti” (funded by the GEF).

The Government of Haiti has requested UNDP to provide direct project services for this project, including in the procurement of goods and services through UNDP processes, providing direct payments to suppliers and Responsible Parties, hiring of project staff, as well as in the delivery of training services. Under these terms UNDP will make payments and provide related services at the instruction of the MoE who will be responsible for the preparation of terms of references and selection criteria. The UNDP and the Government of Haiti acknowledge and agree that those services are not mandatory and will be provided only upon Government request and specified in the Letter of Agreement (LoA). If requested, the direct project services would follow UNDP policies on the recovery of direct project costs relating to GCF funded projects. The project has been designed to enable UNDP to be able to provide support as the government needs for execution under its support to NIM Modality that has been reflected within the project’s budget, in addition UNDP is providing co financing support to enhance project management and will provide implementation support in the delivery of activities included within the project’s Output 3. A firewall will be implemented to separate the work being provided for the implementation of Output 3 and UNDP’s oversight responsibilities in its role as an AE. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) will be signed between the Government of Haiti and UNDP specifying UNDP’s role in Output 3.

The project will be audited in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures on audits, informed by and together with any specific requirements agreed in the AMA. According to the current audit policies, UNDP will be appointing the auditors. In UNDP, scheduled audits are performed during the project cycle as per UNDP assurance/audit plans, based on the implementing partner's risk rating and UNDP’s guidelines. A scheduled audit is used to determine whether the funds transferred to the implementing partner were used for the appropriate purpose and in accordance with the work plan. A scheduled audit can consist of a financial audit and/or an internal control audit.

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VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): *i) SDG 2 — Zero Hunger; ii) SDG 5 — Gender Equality; iii) SDG 6 — Clean Water and Sanitation; iv) SDG 11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities; and v) SDG 15 — Life on Land.*

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: *UNSDCF OUTCOME 5: Information systems and financial mechanisms and normative frameworks sensitive to gender, protection and social inclusion, are put in place to help State authorities, local communities and other national actors to pilot and coordinate public policies to strengthen resilience based on risk management, territorial governance and environmental management*

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: *OUTCOME: 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. Outputs 4.1 ; 4.2 ; 4.3*

Project title and Quantum Project Number: .Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management . # 01001404

GCF Project/Programme Focus: *copy from GCF funding proposal E.1. Logical Framework (no changes can be made)*

☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)

☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)

GCF IMPACT LEVEL – Paradigm shift potential: *Copy from Table E2 in the GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made) These are pre-defined and selected from the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF)*

	Baseline		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	**Rating**		
Scale	Various initiatives in Haiti have been developed to increase its capacity for ecosystem management as well as to enhance its capacity for disaster risk reduction. However, while these initiatives have mobilized important resources, many of these have been unsuccessful in reaching the territorial scale that is required to achieve meaningful adaptation benefits. Often these projects are focused at a sub catchment rather than a catchment level, or invest in limited actions at an ecosystem level that do not allow them to reach their disaster reduction objectives that are originally expected. The lack of scale in results by these initiatives comes as a result of initiatives that fail to include an end user approach to the reforestation initiatives that is required to ensure the level of	**Low**	The paradigm shift will be two-fold. First it will take on a user end approach in its ecosystem based interventions that will allow the project to create the enabling conditions that will allow for these interventions to achieve the scale that is required to result in adaptation benefits in the form of flood reduction. This will include a strong community based focus that is linked to livelihood and health benefits but is also informed by the hydrological models developed by the project, thus ensuring that ecosystem-based interventions are prioritized in areas that will effectively reduce climate induced flood risk. At a community level, the paradigm shift will involve shifting away from current degrading practices – resulting from poor land-use planning and a lack of viable livelihood alternatives – that are increasing flood risk in Haiti, towards an integrated approach to flood management to adequately address the diverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the watershed and population living within it. This will include shifting decision-making on flood management away from the existing uncoordinated and compartmentalised approach, towards an integrated approach that is underpinned by the uptake and implementation of climate-resilient land-use practices that will result in enhanced ecosystem based flood protection, strong governance, as well as the sustainable use and management of land and water resources. Together these actions will create a concept of proof that will be	The scale of the project is built around the principles of climate-resilient, sustainable development and underpinned by three main interventions. First, agroforestry systems will be established and degraded forests restored at priority intervention sites across the watershed to: i) reduce peak surface runoff and flood extent; and ii) provide alternative livelihood options to the unsustainable land-use practices on which most vulnerable communities in the TR watershed depend. Second, complementary interventions focused on enhancing technical and institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels will be implemented to promote productive climate-resilient agricultural practices and sustainable land management. In addition, the necessary governance framework for IWRM will be established in Haiti to support the uptake of climate-resilient land management systems and

	impact (in the form of survival rates and sustainability of ecosystem based investments) to produce the adaptation benefits that are required. Failure to produce these or other tangible benefits also limit the scale and reach of these projects to a meaningful part of the population (as ecosystem investments are often not guided on producing adaptation benefits). As these interventions are often implemented without linkages to national policies they also fail to reach the transformative effect that is needed to evidence the role of EBA as a viable adaptation strategy in the country that is linked to multiple co benefits as these fail to materialize at the level that is required or are not monitored.		observed at a catchment level scale (rather than sub catchment) and will be observed in the project's capacity to deliver on benefits to over 700,000 people both directly and indirectly. The scale of these results will in turn be measured to carbon sequestration, health monitoring, increased water supply and reduced risk to allow for it to become a relevant to policy makers and development practitioners working in the country.	facilitate sustainable use and management of water resources over the long term. Finally the project has integrated within it's the design the monitoring of the projects benefits as felt by the communities to create linkages between the tangible results seen as a result of the project in the form of improved livelihoods, food security, health and flood protection thus creating a connection between the scale of the project's investments (at a catchment level) to the concrete benefits that are being felt by the community within the project's target areas.
Replicability	While several initiatives have attempted to introduce sustainable land-use systems in Haiti, the lack of a coordinated and integrated decision making processes by land planners, as well as the knowledge and technical capacity of communities to adopt sustainable practices, and immediate economic vulnerability is constraining the uptake of agroforestry and restoration activities in Haiti. Lack of information on the economic returns of agroforestry at the community level for example have made this transition appear risky in light of immediate economic needs and there are limited financial mechanisms to help enable these.	**Low**	Together, project interventions will transform flood management in Haiti by catalysing a shift away from uncoordinated, compartmentalized decision-making around flood management, towards an integrated approach that can be scaled up and replicated nationally. This will be enhanced by demonstrating the viability of eco-businesses linked to agroforestry (reducing the risk assessment constraint), will promote the uptake of project interventions across other watersheds in the country by other farmers. From a development perspective it will also demonstrate the importance of generating social protection to communities during the transition period between unsustainable land management practices to encourage a just transition, thus informing future approaches linking EBA to green growth opportunities. It will also generate financial mechanisms through VSCA to help not only sustain these practices but encourage its replicability through access to savings.	The replicability of the project interventions will be underpinned by the drafting of revisions to the Water Act for the adoption of an integrated approach to water resources management in Haiti as well as the establishment of Catchment IWRM Committees, as well as Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations in each of the country's watersheds (Output 3). As a result of these changes, a new strategy will be developed for IWRM in Haiti that addresses both the existing challenges of a fragmented and uncoordinated system of water management, particularly at a catchment and sub-catchment level, as well as the current and projected impacts of climate change-induced flooding. Output 2 will also train representatives from appropriate government entities, including MARNDR, NCFS and MSAL, on the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM, which

				can be transferred across other regions in the country. More significantly the tangible benefits from the EBA approach will motivate replicability of the sustainable management of water and land resources by farmers in the region as these will be linked to increased food security and incomes. The project will work to create VSCAs as financial mechanisms to enable upscale and continued investment.
Sustainability	Although the establishment of a Water Act has been identified as one of the Ministry of Environment's priorities in its 2019-2022 Triennial Plan, there are currently no integrated, climate-sensitive water or sustainable land management policies and governance frameworks in Haiti to allow for its practical implementation. The country lacks overarching water management legislation, a formal cadaster, a standard practice for land tenure arrangements, or relevant strategies to promote sustainable landscape management. Households make decisions in their own immediate interest, without necessarily considering the impact of those decisions on the sub-catchment and the long-term impacts on their own wellbeing thus increasing their vulnerability to climate impacts such as flooding. There is no experience or incentive among water users to consider sub-catchment scale water management in their household decision-making to enable long term strategies to reduce their own vulnerability by protecting critical	**Low**	Relevant stakeholders at national, department and commune levels have the technical and institutional capacity for the implementation of an integrated approach to land and water resources management that is centered around sustainability and climate resilience. This will enable the compatibility of SLM with the effective functioning of the entire watershed which, in turn, will contribute to enhancing flood management across the TR watershed. By building the capacity of the targeted institutions, the transfer of knowledge and skills related to sustainable watershed and flood management will extend beyond the project. These results are enhanced through monitoring (such as health) that will provide relevant information regarding the benefits of IWRM for local communities. Vulnerable farmers are equipped with the necessary knowledge and support to transition from unsustainable agricultural and charcoal production practices towards the development of sustainable agroforestry businesses that are progressive and gender-responsive. These in turn provide not only economic benefits but also increase resilience through EBA induced flood protection at a territorial level thereby reducing the potential impacts from climate induced flooding to lives and livelihoods. Positive impacts of EBA seen in water and food security as well as increased income and improved health will sustain the EBA interventions by creating an added value to communities through sustainable land and water management.	Under the project, the technical and institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders at national, department and commune levels will be strengthened for the implementation of an integrated approach to land and water resources management that is centered around sustainability and climate resilience. By building the capacity of the targeted institutions, the transfer of knowledge and skills related to sustainable watershed and flood management will extend beyond the project. Strengthening of the Water Act will establish a legal foundation for optimising the use of water resources without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems under future climate change conditions, consequently, securing equitable economic and social welfare. The Water Act will also provide a framework for the institutionalization of integrated watershed management to empower regional administrations across Haiti — through establishing Catchment Water Resources Management Committees (CIWRMCs) and Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (SCWRUAs). The country-driven project has been developed using a participatory and consultative process, enabling all relevant

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	water sources and ecosystems on which they depend.				stakeholders to contribute to the design of interventions, ensuring buy-in and commitment from national- and local-level stakeholders. More importantly to communities, the social protection system provided through the project as well as the EBA interventions that will be installed will provide tangible benefits to communities linking the IWRM approach to reduced vulnerability.
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Assumptions**
SDG indicators **SDG 2 — Zero Hunger;** **SDG 5 — Gender Equality;** **SDG 11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities;** **SDG 13: Climate change** **SDG 15 — Life on Land.**	***2.3*** *By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment*	*Total: 0*	*Direct: At least 10,000 people* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788)*	*Direct: 58,328 (male:42,362/ female: 15,966)* *Indirect: 441,272 Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461*	*Direct beneficiaries under ARA2 include farmers with enhanced productive capacity through training provided by the project's Output 2 & members of households receiving food coupons as well as 340 technical staff from local governments (Refer to Annex 2 Section 10).* *Indirect beneficiaries under ARA2 include all water users within the 33 sub communes (total 733,872). To avoid doble counting the number of direct beneficiaries under ARA 1&4 which are also water users (292,600) has been subtracted. These will benefit from improved water governance systems and their enhanced capacity in monitoring water quality and implementing improved (climate smart) water management practices.* *Projections for population growth used for the indirect total beneficiary number taken by the project for the TR area are accurate (see Annex 3 for numbers)* *Information on amount of farmers in the 33 sub communes (representing direct beneficiary numbers) responds to the 2008 the Agricultural Census and does not take into account population growth as it relates to associated farmers* *Representatives from farmers' association are willing to participate in the project through training for*

					productive purposes as well as in the water management committees.
	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Total: 0	*At least 25,245 beneficiaries (Male: 12,118, Female: 13,127) decrease in food insecurity.* *Accounting for an at least 8% households decreasing in food insecurity*	*At least 88,359 beneficiaries (Male: 42,412, Female: 45,947) decrease in food insecurity.* *Accounting for at least 28% of households that decrease in food insecurity*	*Calculations were made on the assumption that at the beginning of the project 43% of households in the TR watershed are food insecure.* *Calculation based on direct beneficiaries (292,600) and indirect beneficiaries (441,272) with an average of 5 persons per household, so based on the number of households in TR watershed: 146,774.4 a total of 63,113 households in the TR watershed are food insecure at the start of the project.* *Food vouchers provided through the project are effective in addressing immediate food security needs allowing for a reduction in unsustainable charcoal production.* *Households in the seven target communes adopting climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable land-use practices.* *Farmers in the project target area are willing to adopt new market opportunities for their produce.* *Communities participate in the VSCAs to mobilize savings for capital investments that increase their own productivity rate* *At end of project at least 28% decrease in food insecurity for farmers, communities and households in target communes.*

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	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	*463 households affected by 20 year floods under the baseline scenario* *1,342 houses affected by a 100-year floods under the baseline scenario* *Assets in USD TBD*[7]	*0 USD* *No immediate impact as agroforestry and reforestation actions will require increased time span to provide significant flood mitigation impacts .*	*At least USD 134,100 of savings on household losses assuming 35% fewer houses affected by the 20-year floods (163 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household based on floodings in 2004* *At least USD 579,181 of savings on household losses assuming 50% fewer houses affected by a 100 year flood (704 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household based on floodings in 2004* *Final US$ amount will be determined based on survey information.*	*Flooding simulations prepared during project development are able to project flooding impact based on climate change scenarios* *Population numbers for this output are those taken from the existing 2003 census information and do not take into account population growth.* *If there is a flood event in Year 7, appropriate tracking of the final target will be undertaken.*
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	*Total: 0*	*Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men)* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male: 176,112, Female: 190,788*	*Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men)* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788*	*Beneficiaries are water users that will fall under the jurisdiction of the newly created water governance committees (Output 3) and will have increased water security as a result of improved water management capacities created through the project* *Improved capacity for water management planning and governance combined with improved land management practices will result in improved water security amongst water users.* *A governance water scorecard adapted to assess water catchment and sub catchment levels will be used based on UNDPs guide on assessing water governance.*[8]

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[7] Baseline Survey to be conducted in Year 1 of project implementation and reported in the first two annual progress report.

[8] UNDPs User's Guide on Assessing Water Governance available at: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Users%20Guide%20on%20Assessing%20Water%20Governance1.pdf will be adapted, using Box 6.2 as reference.

					For Indirect Beneficiaries, the total number takes into account the total population of the TR watershed that are water users (733,872) minus the number of direct beneficiaries of water users under ARA 1& 4. The 340 are assumed to be part of the 292,600 direct beneficiaries.
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	*0*	*At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established* *At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established* *7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*Sustainable land management practices will improve the provision of ecosystem services, including flood management (reduced run off hence reducing losses), increased water quality and agricultural productivity*

GCF OUTCOME LEVEL : Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF Core Indicators, quantitative indicators) ***Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made) These are pre-defined and selected from the GCF IRMF***

GCF Results Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MOV)	Baseline	Mid Term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
Total number of project beneficiaries Sum of all project beneficiaries identified under ARA1, ARA2, and ARA 4 accounting for overlaps	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*Baseline and Completion Surveys and project participation lists* *Simulation of future flooding impact on households taking into account historical, no action scenarios and conditions derived from project implementation (increased forest cover).* *Increased forest coverage within the project areas measured by GIS*	*Direct: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)* *Indirect: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)*	*Direct: At least 54,714 people (Male: 40,561 Female: 14,153)* *Indirect: At least 237,886 people in Haiti (Male:114,185, Female: 123,701)*	*Direct: At least 292,600 people in Haiti (Male: 140,448, Female: 152,152)* *Indirect: At least 441,272 people in Haiti (Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461)*	*Projections for population growth taken by the project for the TR area are accurate (see Annex 3 for numbers)* *Direct beneficiaries calculated by project mid term do not account for EBA benefits that are expected to be seen only by the project's Y7.* *Identified farmers within the 33 communal section are willing to participate in land planning and land management capacity building exercises by the project's mid term accounting for direct beneficiary calculation at mid term* *Direct beneficiary calculation at project end includes all households identified that are located less than 30m to the waterways in the target communes (See*

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		mapping (see above MoV) *Statutes of Creation of the committees that specify their coverage area.*				*Section 10.3 Site Selection Section in FS and Annex 3) per mapping by the project.* *Project investments in agroforestry and forest rehabilitation in priority areas are completed by the project's Y7 with 50% being achieved by Y5.* *Water management system provides effective governance to the benefit of all water users within the project's 33 communal sections*
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*Baseline and Completion Surveys*[9] *Simulation of future flooding impact on households taking into account historical, no action scenarios and conditions derived from project implementation (increased forest cover).* *Increased forest coverage within the project areas measured by GIS mapping (see above MoV)* *Community land use plans developed* *Capacity assessment of farmers that have*	*Direct: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)* *Indirect: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)*	*<u>Direct:</u> At least 54,714 people (Male: 40,561 Female: 14,153)* *<u>Indirect:</u> At least 237,886 people in Haiti (Male:114,185, Female: 123,701*	*<u>Direct</u>: At least 292,600 people in Haiti (Male: 140,448, Female: 152,152)* *<u>Indirect:</u> At least 441,272 people in Haiti (Male: 212,064 Female: 229,736)*	*Projections for population growth taken by the project for the TR area are accurate (see Annex 3 for numbers)* *Direct beneficiaries calculated by project mid term do not account for EBA benefits that are expected to be seen only by the project's Y7.* *Identified farmers within the 33 communal section are willing to participate in land planning and land management capacity building exercises by the project's midterm accounting for direct beneficiary calculation at mid term* *Direct beneficiary calculation at project end includes all households identified that are located less than 30m to the waterways (those most vulnerable) in the target communes (See Section 10.3 Site Selection Section in FS and Annex 3) per mapping by the project.* *Project investments in agroforestry and forest rehabilitation in priority areas are completed by the project's Y7 with 50% being achieved by Y5.*

[9] Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		been provided with training				
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	*Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached*	*Baseline and Completion Surveys and project participation lists*[10] *Capacity needs assessment of farmers that have been provided with training* *Statutes of Creation of the water governance committees that specify their coverage area.* *Statutes of Creation/Reports of farmer field schools created by the project* *Adaptation interventions developed by the project and report on their usage* *Monitoring reports of beneficiaries receiving food coupons* *Statues of Creation/Reports of VSCAs*	*Total: 0*	*Direct: At least 10,000 people* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788)*	*Direct: 58,328 (male:42,362/ female: 15,966)* *Indirect: 441,272 Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461*	*Direct beneficiaries under ARA2 include farmers with enhanced productive capacity through training provided by the project's Output 2 & members of households receiving food coupons as well as 340 technical staff from local governments (Refer to Annex 2 Section 10).* *Indirect beneficiaries under ARA2 include all water users within the 33 sub communes (total 733,872). To avoid doble counting the number of direct beneficiaries under ARA 1&4 which are also water users (292,600) has been subtracted. These will benefit from improved water governance systems and their enhanced capacity in monitoring water quality and implementing improved (climate smart) water management practices.* *Projections for population growth used for the indirect total beneficiary number taken by the project for the TR area are accurate (see Annex 3 for numbers)* *Information on amount of farmers in the 33 sub communes (representing direct beneficiary numbers) responds to the 2008 the Agricultural Census and does not take into account population growth as it relates to associated farmers* *Representatives from farmers' association are willing to participate in the project through training for productive purposes*

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[10] Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data.

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		enhanced/formed by the project				*as well as in the water management committees*
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	*Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached*	*Baseline and Completion Surveys*[11] *Simulation of future flooding impact on households taking into account historical, no action scenarios and conditions derived from project implementation (increased forest cover).* *Increased forest coverage within the project areas measured by GIS mapping (see above MoV)* *Community land use plans developed* *Capacity assessment of farmers that have been provided with training for improved land use management in keeping with land use plans*	*Direct: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)* *Indirect: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)*	*Direct: At least 54,714 people (Male: 40,561 Female: 14,153)* *Indirect: At least 237,886 people in Haiti (Male:114,185, Female: 123,701)*	*Direct: At least 292,600 people in Haiti (Male: 140,448, Female: 152,152)* *Indirect: At least 441,272 people in Haiti (Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461)*	Projections for population growth *taken by the project for the TR area are accurate (see Annex 3 for numbers)* *Direct beneficiaries calculated by project mid-term represent farmers that will participate in the implementation of agroforestry model and do not account for EBA benefits that are expected to be seen only by the project's Y7.* *Identified farmers within the 33 communal section are willing to participate in land planning and land management capacity building exercises by the project's midterm accounting for direct beneficiary calculation at mid term* *Please refer to Annex 2 Section 11 for more details on calculations for total direct and indirect beneficiaries* *Project investments in agroforestry and forest rehabilitation in priority areas are completed by the project's Y7 with 50% being achieved by Y5.*

[11] Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data.

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ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	*Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention*	*Baseline Survey and Year 7 monitoring if there is a flood event*[12] *Simulation of future flooding impact on households taking into account historical, no action scenarios and conditions derived from project implementation (increased forest cover).*	*463 households affected by 20 year floods under the baseline scenario* *1,342 houses affected by a 100-year floods under the baseline scenario* *Assets in USD TBD*[13]	*0 USD* *No immediate impact as agroforestry and reforestation actions will require increased time span to provide significant flood mitigation impacts .*	*At least USD 134,100 of savings on household losses assuming 35% fewer houses affected by the 20-year floods (163 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household based on floodings in 2004* *At least USD 579,181 of savings on household losses assuming 50% fewer houses affected by a 100 year flood (704 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household based on floodings in 2004* *Final US$ amount will be determined based on survey information.*	*Flooding simulations prepared during project development are able to project flooding impact based on climate change scenarios* *Population numbers for this output are those taken from the existing 2003 census information and do not take into account population growth.* *If there is a flood event in Year 7, appropriate tracking of the final target will be undertaken.*
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	*Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options*	*Agricultural and beneficiary surveys to measure farmers' capacity for sustainable and climate resilient production, income and satisfaction* *Site visits*	*Total: 0*	*10,000 farmers adopting sustainable productive land management measures as a result of the project*	*54,252 farmers (13,921 women and 40,331 men) adopting sustainable productive land management measures as a result of the project*	*Agricultural census information (2008) used for beneficiary calculation remains accurate (these numbers do not account for population growth amongst associated farmers)* *The project's farmer field school approach for providing capacity building to agricultural associations allows for project derived training to extend to all associated farmers within the 33 sub communes* *Adaptation interventions invested by the project are accessible to all associated farmers within the 33 communal sections*

[12] Methodologically it is challenging to anticipate the change in losses of lives and set targets, so the indicator to be reported would focus on change in losses of economic assets US$, noting that this can only be measured at project end point if there is a flood event at that time. In the absence of these, the project will be able to simulate impact based on the climate modelling used in the development of the project (See FS Annex II). The project in its economic analysis (Annex III) was able to calculate assets based on Gaspard (2016) that estimated household damage cost between USD 822.7 to USD 1275.35 due to flooding in the region in 2004. It is important to note that these benefits only consider direct damages from flooding (e.g. the cost to repair the damage) and only consider household costs (and not costs to public infrastructure, schools, hospitals, public administration). Therefore, these numbers while available are presented with a strong word of caution that they do not represent the extent of flooding damages the project will reduce and as such are not included within the log frame. A survey will be able to better present these amounts and will also account the cost of health impacts derived from extreme climate related disasters in the area. Annex III includes information re a reduction rate of 10-30% of diarrhea and its avoided costs (between USD 2.1 million to 6.4 million) by 2030 and demonstrating increased reduction amount over time (USD 3 million- 9 million by 2043) .

[13] Baseline Survey to be conducted in Year 1 of project implementation and reported in the first two annual progress report.

ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	*Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security*	*Baseline and completion survey* *Household surveys*[14]	Total: 0	*At least 25,245 beneficiaries (Male: 12,118, Female: 13,127) decrease in food insecurity.* *Accounting for an at least 8% households decreasing in food insecurity*	*At least 88,359 beneficiaries (Male: 42,412, Female: 45,947) decrease in food insecurity.* *Accounting for at least 28% of households that decrease in food insecurity*	*Calculations were made on the assumption that at the beginning of the project 43% of households in the TR watershed are food insecure.* *Calculation based on direct beneficiaries (292,600) and indirect beneficiaries (441,272) with an average of 5 persons per household, so based on the number of households in TR watershed: 146,774.4 a total of 63,113 households in the TR watershed are food insecure at the start of the project.* *Food vouchers provided through the project are effective in addressing immediate food security needs allowing for a reduction in unsustainable charcoal production.* *Households in the seven target communes adopting climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable land-use practices.* *Farmers in the project target area are willing to adopt new market opportunities for their produce.* *Communities participate in the VSCAs to mobilize savings for capital investments that increase their own productivity rate* *At end of project at least 28% decrease in food insecurity for farmers, communities and households in target communes.*
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	*Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security*	*Baseline and Completion Surveys*[15] *Statutes of Creation of the water governance committees that*	*Total: 0*	*Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men)* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in*	*Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men)* *Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788*	*Beneficiaries are water users that will fall under the jurisdiction of the newly created water governance committees (Output 3) and will have increased water security as a result of improved water management capacities created through the project*

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[14] The change in food security will be measured using the Household Economy Approach — HEA. The HEA methodology is based on the analysis of family/household livelihoods. It highlights how households usually support themselves, assess the impact of external factors on their livelihoods and provides recommendations to support coping strategies. It is a dynamic approach that divides households into four socio-economic groups, namely the "very poor", "poor", "better-off" and "haves". Evidence for Development is available at: http://efd.org/methods/the-household-economy-approach-hea.

[15] Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data.

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		specify their coverage area. *Capacity assessment of the water governance committees created under Output 3* *Minutes of meetings taking place in water governance committees at all levels specifying interventions made for enhanced water management* *Site visits*		*Haiti (Male: 176,112, Female: 190,788*		*Improved capacity for water management planning and governance combined with improved land management practices will result in improved water security amongst water users.* *A governance water scorecard adapted to assess water catchment and sub catchment levels will be used based on UNDPs guide on assessing water governance.*[16] *For Indirect Beneficiaries, the total number takes into account the total population of the TR watershed that are water users (733,872) minus the number of direct beneficiaries of water users under ARA 1& 4. The 340 are assumed to be part of the 292,600 direct beneficiaries.*
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	*Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice*	*Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys; and* *GIS mapping*	*0*	*At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established* *At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established* *7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*Sustainable land management practices will improve the provision of ecosystem services, including flood management (reduced run off hence reducing losses), increased water quality and agricultural productivity*
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	*Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems*	*Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys; and* *GIS mapping*	*0*	*At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established* *At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established* *7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated*	*Sustainable land management practices will improve the provision of ecosystem services, including flood management (reduced run off hence reducing losses), increased water quality and agricultural productivity*

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[16] UNDPs User's Guide on Assessing Water Governance available at: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Users%20Guide%20on%20Assessing%20Water%20Governance1.pdf will be adapted, using Box 6.2 as reference.

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FUND OUTCOME LEVEL: Systemic Change (qualitative indicators) ***Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made). These are pre-defined outcomes selected from the GCF IRMF.***					
Core Indicators	**Baseline context (description)**	**Rating for current state (baseline)**	**Target (description)**	**How the project will contribute**	**Coverage**
Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	*At present, the government is organised along departmental and communal lines. As a result, there is an overlap between existing water governance structures, particularly at the catchment and sub-catchment levels. This leads to challenges in coordination and planning, as well the effective and efficient implementation of an integrated approach to water resources management in the TR watershed.* *More importantly it has excluded the role of communities in the correct use of these critical resources particularly in consideration of future climate change conditions. It has also failed to create awareness of the linkages of IWRM to development. While the GoH has made good progress in drafting the Water Act to address these challenges, there is a need for technical*	*Low*	*The Water Act is developed and implemented to respond not only to national level priorities, but also to the adaptation needs of vulnerable communities living in vulnerable watersheds.* *Vulnerable communities are in turn empowered to act in support of IWRM through coordinated and more inclusive governance mechanisms.* *By strengthening national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act, promoting the adoption of an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework at the catchment and sub-catchment levels, and monitoring the impact of IWRM plans while linking these to concrete benefits, the governance framework will be establishing to facilitate the adoption of IWRM in Haiti both in a legal framework as well as in practice at a basin level.*	*The project will fund the establishment of the governance framework required to facilitate the adoption of a climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach in Haiti's TR watershed.* *Under Output 3, the capacity of the GoH will be strengthened to develop and implement the Water Act, which is an essential legal foundation for enabling participatory, integrated water resources management in Haiti's vulnerable watersheds.* *A Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) will also be established to support the implementation of the Water Act.* *Together the project will create local capacities that will be*	*Multiple sub-national areas within a country*

	assistance for the 'last mile' of its drafting, meaning its linkage at the territorial basin level and to the role of water users. This last mile is required to ensure the effectivity of the Water Act in practice.			*enable the framework that is being promoted to the Water Act ensuring that once it is enacted it (and even if it isnot) will detonate the change that is required, it will also create a local framework for action.*	
Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	*Local communities have limited practical and technical experience to establish and manage local, financially sustainable small-scale operations for tree propagation, reforestation and agroforestry – compounding their climate vulnerability.*	*Low*	*Local communities have the technical capacity to implement EbA interventions as flood reduction measures, including sustainable, climate-resilient land-use practices and techniques (e.g. agroforestry) to reduce the risk of increased land degradation under future climate change conditions. Enabling communities to adopt these activities as viable alternative livelihood options under the project will also incentivise their uptake and contribute to maintaining their social and environmental sustainability beyond the project lifetime.*	*The project will strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed. This will be complemented by direct support for the uptake agroforestry and restoration activities and the establishment of alternative livelihood practices and sustainable agroforestry businesses.*	*Single sub-national area within a country*
Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	*Farmers currently lack access to capital to invest in start-up costs, maintenance materials and tools, as well as limited "bridging" household reserves to cope with crises . Alternative sources of funding and credit are not available or are*	*Low*	*Farmers have access to sustainable and affordable finance options that enable private investment in agroforestry, climate-resilient agriculture and agricultural value-chains.*	*The project will establish an adaptation finance mechanism for the agricultural sector. This mechanism will increase access to finance for smallholder farmers, therefore, encouraging a shift in land use away from*	*Single sub-national area within a country*

		difficult to access, which leads to short planning horizons. These planning horizons drive short-term relief activities, such as the production of charcoal at unsustainable rates to meet pressing short-term financial needs.			*unsustainable farming practices such as charcoal production.*	

PROJECT RESULTS (Outputs): ***Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made).***

Project Results (Outputs)	**Indicator**	**Means of Verification (MOV)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Assumptions**
Output 1. *Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed*	Hectares of land under agroforestry and/or rehabilitated for EBA	*Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys; and* *GIS mapping*	*0 ha of agroforestry systems established* *0 ha of water towers rehabilitated* *Forested area in the target catchment is 34%*	*At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established* *At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated* *Forested area in the target catchment is 48%*	*17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established* *7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated* *Forested area in the target catchment is 62%*	*Sustainable land management practices will improve the provision of ecosystem services, including increased water quality and agricultural productivity.*
Output 2. *Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established*	Number of farmers trained in climate resilient sustainable land use practices.	*Participants lists of farmer field schools.*	*0 farmers participating in farmer field schools*	*At least 5400 active representatives of farmers' associations in 33 communal sections*	*At least 48,852 farmers within the farmers associations within the 7 communes who will benefit through indirect training provided by their representatives*	*Representatives of farmers associations in 7 communes participate in farmer field schools* *Agricultural Census totaling all farmers associated within the farmers' association within the 7 communes*

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to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed	*% increase in yields per productive unit*	*Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys (agricultural surveys)*	*0*	*0, No immediate impact as improved agricultural practices will require increased time span to provide improved productivity and increase in yields per unit.*	*At least 25% increase from baseline*	*minus their representatives that are direct beneficiaries (5,400)* *All households in the seven target communes are supported in adopting climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable land-use practices which increases productivity.*
Output 3. *Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)*	*Number of governance frameworks at the communal and inter communal level is created for integrated, climate-resilient water management*	*Statutes of Creation of the committees* *Water management agreements established at the community level governing water management.* *Capacity assessment of the water committee members (measuring their relevance in capacity of incidence at a territorial level and knowledge of integrated water measures in their area of competence)*	*0*	*10 Catchment IWRM Committees created* *31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations created* *Establishment of a Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed*	*31 Catchment IWRM Committees created with sufficient capacity for integrated, climate-resilient water management* *31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations created with sufficient capacity to support integrated, climate-resilient water management* *Establishment of a Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed*	*Willingness to participate in the creating of these committees*
PROJECT/PROGRAMME CO-BENEFIT INDICATORS: ***Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made)***						
Co-benefit	**Indicator**	**Means of Verification (MoV)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Assumptions**
Co-benefit *1: Social Empowerment*	*Number of community land-use plans giving stewardship over forests and other natural resources*	*Land use plans created and validated by communities*	*0 community land-use plans*	*33 community land-use plans*	*33 community land-use plans*	*Participatory design of community land use plans provides local communities with stewardship over natural resources and promotes social empowerment.*

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***Co-benefit** 2: Carbon mitigation*	*GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered*	*Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys; and* *GIS mapping*	*0*	*436,410 tCO_2-e*	*1,018,290 tCO_2-e*	*Rate of sequestration is evenly distributed across the 25-year lifespan of project interventions. See ME Annex for mitigation calculation methodology*
***Co-benefit 3:** Reduced incidence of water borne diseases*	*Reduced incidence of water borne diseases*	*Baseline Survey;* *Health Monitoring by WHO* *Government reports*	*Average incidence rate of cholera in the TR basin at 11.1 per 1,000 people* [17]	*0*	*At least a 10% reduction*	*No further aggravating conditions other than flooding occur that may increase the rate of water borne diseases (i.e. cancellation of preventive action campaigns)* *Refer to FP's Annex 3a Section C.3.2.1 for methodological assumptions for target and calculations.*
DO NOT INCLUDE ACTIVITIES OR SUB-ACTIVITIES/DELIVERABLES IN THIS PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK						

Modifications to the Project Results Framework: **No modifications to the Project Results Framework shall be allowed**, unless the Implementing Partner has sought and obtained prior agreement/approval from UNDP, where pursuant to the terms of the AMA, FAA or GCF policies, UNDP may be required to seek formal prior approval from GCF in relation to proposed modifications to the Funded Activity, in particular where the modifications could reasonably be considered to constitute a Major Change (as defined in the GCF policies). All minor and major modifications shall be duly documented in a Note to File and shall be cleared by UNDP-BPPS in line with UNDP policies and Standard Operating Procedures.

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[17] Please refer to Annex III for methodological notes on calculation. The baseline will be updated as part of the project's scope and reported upon on the project's Y1 to include not just cholera but all.

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VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and 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. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP 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 M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework, GCF Evaluation Policy, and other relevant GCF policies. The costed M&E plans included below, and the Monitoring Activity Plan in Annex Q, will guide the GCF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

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

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held after the Funded Activity Agreement becomes effective, 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 GCF National Designated Authority and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk register; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework 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.
h. Formally launch the Project.

The inception report is to be submitted to GCF within six months of project start (i.e. Funded Activity Agreement effectiveness)[18]. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-BPPS Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Annual Performance Report (APR) (due for submission to the GCF by 1st March each year of project implementation):

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[18] See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

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The annual GCF APR covering the reporting period January to December will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the APR before submission to the GCF. The APR process and will follow the standard annotated GCF templates and UNDP guidance prepared by BPPS for GCF-financed projects.

The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the BPPS Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the APR. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. The Project Manager and CO must complete a high-quality draft APR and financial file for review and input by the BPPS RTA and for an internal quality assurance and clearance process prior to submission of the APR to the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the APR, as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

The APR submitted to the GCF shall be shared with the Project Board and disclosed publicly on GCF's website.

All project documents should have an annex that outlines in detail the project results, tracking and verification system as part of the description of the project's M&E framework.

Independent Interim Evaluation Report (IER):

An independent interim evaluation report will be submitted to the GCF by *April, 2028. This is a legally binding deadline. If it cannot be met because of extraordinary circumstances, a milestone extension request must be sent to and cleared by BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub and submitted to the GCF Secretariat at least 2 months prior to the submission deadline.*

In order to meet the submission deadline, the final IER must be completed and sent to BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub no later than 2 months in advance of the GCF submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission. Therefore, the IER process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission to the GCF.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final IER report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by UNDP for GCF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluator(s) 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 GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS RTA and BPPS VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub .

The final IER will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by May 28 2028. A management response to IER recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the IER's completion and submitted to the GCF Secretariat as per the AMA/FAA requirements.

Project Completion Report (PCR):

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The Project Completion Report will cover the project's final calendar year of implementation and will be due for submission to the GCF within 3 months after the project completion date.[19]

The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the BPPS Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the PCR covering the final calendar year of implementation. The Project Manager and CO must complete a high-quality draft PCR and financial file for review and input by BPPS RTA and for an internal quality assurance and clearance process prior to submission of the APR to the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the PCR, as appropriate.

Independent Final Evaluation Report (FER):

An independent final evaluation report (FER) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities and will be submitted to the GCF by August 28 2032, *This is a legally binding deadline. If it cannot be met because of extraordinary circumstances, a milestone extension request must be sent to and cleared by BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub and submitted to the GCF Secretariat at least 2 months prior to the submission deadline.*

In order to meet the submission deadline, the final version of the FER must be completed and sent to BPPS RTA no later than 2 months in advance of the GCF submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission. Therefore, the FER process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission to the GCF.

The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final FER will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP for GCF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluator(s) 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 GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the final evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS RTA and VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub.

The final FER will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *August 28 2032.*. A management response to the FER recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the FER report's completion and submitted to the GCF Secretariat as per the AMA/FAA requirements.

Final Report:
The project's Project Completion Report along with the final evaluation report (FER) 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.

Monitoring and Evaluations Plans:
In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

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

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[19] See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

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GCF APR 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.

See Annex Q for the detailed Monitoring Activity Table.

GCF Monitoring requirements	Frequency/ Timeframe	Expected Action	Primary responsibility	Partners (if joint)	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[20] (US$)
Inception Workshop	Within 1 month of ProDoc signature	As per above description	Implementing Partner Project Manager (PM)/Coordinator		*7,000*
Inception Report and baseline assessments	*Inception Report submission – Within six months after Effective Date* *Baseline Assessments submission - Within one (1) year after Effective Date*	As per above description	PM/Coordinator		*80,000*
Risk management (including Quantum Risk Register)	Ongoing	Risks are identified by Project Team and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk register is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken	PM/Coordinator Country Office		0
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework *(including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis, data collection for IER and FER, etc.)* ***See Monitoring Activity Table in Annex Q***	Annually	If Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management	PM/Coordinator		*88,250*
GCF Annual Performance Report	Annually as per FAA	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and BPPS RTA. Strengths and weaknesses to be reviewed by	RTA UNDP Country Office[21] PM/Coordinator		None

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[20] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[21] Or equivalent for regional or global project

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GCF Monitoring requirements	Frequency/ Timeframe	Expected Action	Primary responsibility	Partners (if joint)	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[20] (US$)
		project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance			
Audit of Implementing Partner as per UNDP audit policies	As per UNDP Audit policies	As per above description	UNDP Country Office		24,800
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	On-going	Relevant lessons are captured by project management and used to inform management decisions, raise awareness, etc.	Project Manager		*36,000*
Monitoring of gender action plan	On-going	As per GAAP	Project Gender Officer		*156,800*
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	On-going	As per SEP	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer		*25,000*
Addressing environmental and social grievances	*Costs associated with missions, workshops, UNDP-BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.*	As per ESMP	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP-BPPS as needed		*50,000*
Project Board meetings	At minimum annually	Strategic planning meetings of project board	Project Board UNDP Country Office PM		32,000
Supervision missions	Two per year	Field visit to assess project project and challenges	UNDP Country Office		None[22]
Oversight missions	Troubleshooting as needed	Field visit to assess project project and challenges	RTA UNDP BPPS		None[23]
GCF learning missions/site visits	To be determined.	Field visit to learn about project project and challenges	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP BPPS		*40,000*
Oversight of IE process and IE management response	Within 7 weeks of IER submission	Supervise he evaluation process and elaborate he	UNDP Country Office and UNDP BPPS		None**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

[22] The costs of UNDP Country Office and BPPS's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.
[23] The costs of UNDP Country Office and BPPS participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

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GCF Monitoring requirements	Frequency/ Timeframe	Expected Action	Primary responsibility	Partners (if joint)	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[20] (US$)
		management response to the recommendation			
Project Completion Report	Within three (3) months after the Completion Date	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and BPPS RTA. Strengths and weaknesses to be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	RTA UNDP Country Office[24] PM/Coordinator		*0*
Translation of evaluation reports into English	As needed	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.	UNDP Country Office		*15,000*
Oversight of FE process and FE management response	Within 7 weeks of FER submission	Supervise he evaluation process and elaborate he management response to the recommendation	UNDP		None**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses					***554,850*** *2% of Total GCF grant*

Evaluation Plan

GCF Evaluation Requirements	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Submission Date to GCF	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Independent Interim Evaluation		4	5	By the IER submission date on cover page of this project document	Government and civil society	*42,000* Charged to Fee budget
Independent Final Evaluation		4	5	By the FER submission date on cover page of this project document	Government and civil society	*42,000* Charged to Fee budget
TOTAL indicative COST						*84,000* *0.4 % of Total GCF grant*

[24] Or equivalent for regional or global project

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

Responsible Parties: Responsible parties will be overseen by and report to the MoE in its role as Executing Entity. As such they will enter upon written agreements with the MoE specifying their role in project implementation including deliverables, budgets and workplan. Responsible parties will report on the usage of project funds and delivery of the workplan to the MoE.

Heifer International Haiti will act as Responsible Party for Output 1. Heifer International Haiti will also execute all activities under Output 2 through its its own co-finance. Once the FAA is signed between UNDP and the GCF and upon indication by the MoE, a Responsible Party Agreement will be established with Heifer International Haiti on behalf of the Executing Entity for the provision of services for the execution of these outputs.

Heifer International Haiti is recognized in Haiti as a non-profit corporation working in Haiti since 1999 by supporting rural communities through sustainable and integrated crop-livestock projects as a means of poverty reduction. Heifer International Haiti has managed more than 20 million in Haiti in the past 8 years and has plenty of experience working in the northern part of the country with community organizations, farmers organizations, local authorities, and government institutions. Its work places an emphasis on community mobilization, resilience, social capital development, environmental protection, personal leadership, the promotion of gender equity, agricultural production and food security, agribusiness development, and the mobilization of young people and women in agriculture. It is currently implementing a portfolio in Haiti of over USD12 million.

Heifer International Haiti holds offices in the Trois Rivière (TR) Watershed and has demonstrated implementation capacity (low-risk rating) as evaluated through UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) assessments. UNDP's HACT assessment noted Heifer's high capacity for monitoring (including the use of a QR

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system for project beneficiaries) and reporting, the presence of sufficient technical staff that receives continuous training to address donor and program needs and its appropriate financial accounting measures and procedures.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The proposed project has been designed following extensive consultations with members of the Haitian government, public authorities, civil societies, and the private sector. Haiti's NDA, the MoE, has been fully involved in the development of this project since inception through its valuable contributions to the consultation process and inputs during field missions. UNDP has facilitated dialogue between the MARNDR, other relevant institutions, as well as the MoE, to confirm that the project responds to the adaptation priorities of the country. Furthermore, the proposed adaptation interventions under this project have been validated by all the relevant project stakeholders, including the NDA.

Consultations were organised by UNDP in the North-West, North and Artibonite regions of Haiti. Given the observed impacts of flooding on the communities in these regions, developing climate-resilient solutions that are supported by technical assessments to address this problem were prioritised by the GoH and other stakeholders, including women's and farmers' associations. Discussions — with the regional branches of the MoE, Civil Protection Agency (DPC), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) in the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC) and the Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Office (OREPA) and irrigation associations — also underlined the need for a coordinated effort towards improved flood risk management as the preferred solution for increasing resilience to climate change-induced flooding. Additional adaptation priorities that were discussed during stakeholder consultations included the need for: i) improved policies on natural resource management; ii) strengthened coordination between adaptation projects, donors, and their executing entities; iii) further information on climate change and adaptation solutions to facilitate decision-making around flood management; and iv) the implementation of climate-resilient solutions to reduce the impact of climate change and natural hazards on vulnerable communities in the regions.

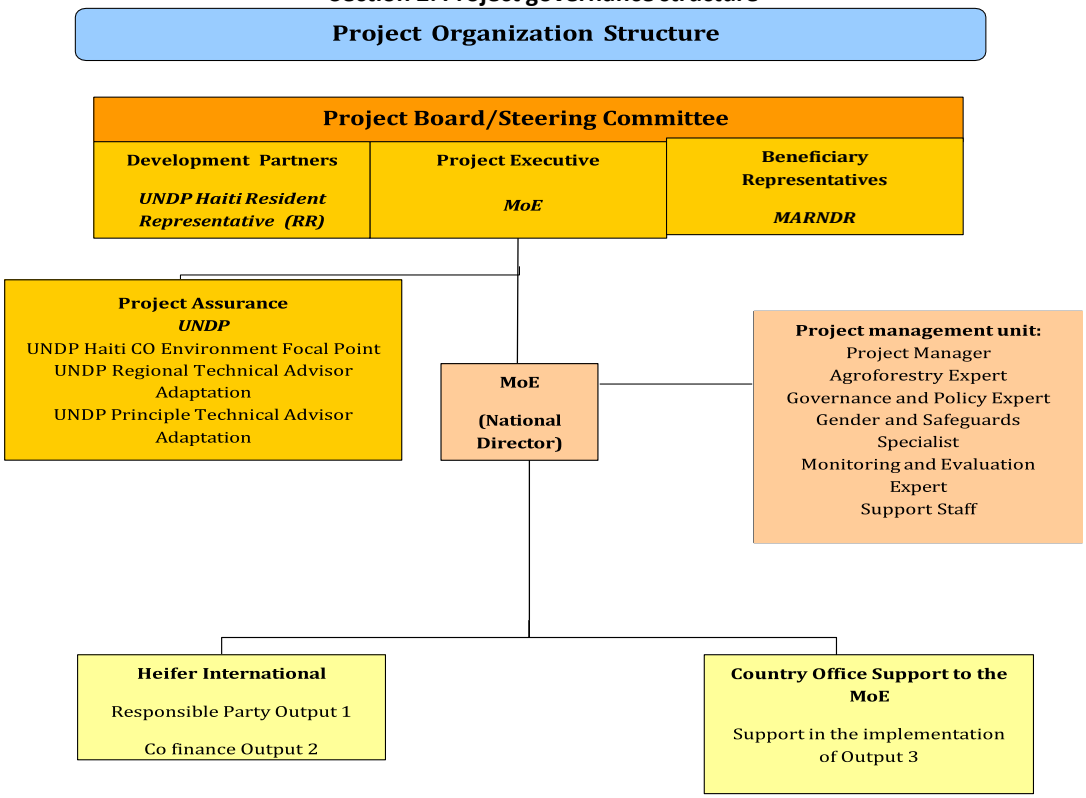
During the implementation phase, all target beneficiary groups will remain engaged to ensure that the benefits conferred by project interventions respond directly to the needs of these groups. This will simultaneously encourage stronger inputs from stakeholders, while allowing for challenges that may be encountered to be addressed early on, which will reduce adverse effects on project implementation. One representative of beneficiaries group will be designated during inception phase and will paarticipate to project board meetings. Further details on the stakeholder engagement process relevant to the project development and implementation phases are presented in Annex 7: Stakeholder engagement plan, with specific details related to the grievance mechanism and environmental and social risk mitigation measures presented in Section 10 of Annex 6: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GCF 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 GCF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP BPPS Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Regional Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GCF 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.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GCF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GCF) and should be correctly budgeted in the TBWP agreed with the GCF. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

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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 GCF-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.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GCF NDA have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of *USD$ 345,868* for the full duration of the project, the cost of which has been duly budgeted in the TBWP for the execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other non-GCF sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

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

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by **UNDP Resident Representative for Haiti. The UNDP Haiti Environmental Focal Point (EFP)** providing p**roject assurance.** UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GCF) is performed by the M&E project officer that will be designated for the project (TBD) who will in turn report to Jean Ronald Alexandre, Project Coordinator for the UNDP Country Office, providing execution support to diverse projects within the Country Office's Environmental Portfolio**.**

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Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities 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 prominent (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 register and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is the main body 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 (if not avoidable) 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 guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and provides overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk register 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;

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- 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/VF Executive Coordinator (and the GCF Secretariat and/or GCF Board, as required by GCF 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, Baseline Report, GCF APRs, Interim Independent Evaluation and terminal evaluation reports, other reports that GCF may require.
- 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: *The serving Minister of Environment or the General Director for the Ministry*
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: *the Local Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)*
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: *the UNDP Resident Representative in place or their deputy.*

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 applying and ensuring compliance with UNDP's risk management and social and environmental management systems to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

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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: UNDP's Environmental Focal Point from the Haiti Country Office.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project officer) 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 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 representatives attending board meetings are: *Hervil Cherubin, Senior Country Director for Heifer International Haiti, and the PM that will be hired by the project upon implementation (currently TBD).*

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 31,290,561.* This is financed through a GCF grant of *USD* 22,427,206, *USD 560,000* in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and *USD 8,303,355 in* other co-financing not administered by UNDP. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of implementation of the Funded Activity, including those activities and outcomes supported by GCF resources and through co-financing.

Co-finance disbursement monitoring: The actual realization (materialization) of project co-financing will be monitored and reported (i) in each Annual Performance Report (APR), (ii) in the Interim Evaluation, (iii) in the Terminal Evaluation, (iv) in the Project Completion Report, (v) as a condition precedent for all requests for disbursement, within the timeframe to ensure timely requests for disbursements and in form and substance satisfactory to the GCF, and (vi) upon the request of GCF. Signed letters from co-financiers will be requested for (i) and (v) to confirm the amounts that have materialized for the respective calendar year or implementation year.

Co-financing will be used for the following project outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type/financial instrument	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount	Co-financing Outputs
Heifer International	Cash	Heifer International	0	USD 8,303,355	Implementation of Output 2
UNDP	Cash	UNDP Haiti	0	USD 560,000	Project monitoring, Project management costs, Knowledge management and communication of lessons learned

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed by GCF upon submission of the Request for Disbursement (RfD) to GCF according to the indicative disbursement schedule (submitted to GCF as a condition for FAA effectiveness) and upon meeting all conditions precedent to disbursement. The Country Office will submit an

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annual work plan to the UNDP BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually to accomplish the expected outputs/activities on a timely manner, within the planned duration to avoid extension of the project.

Disbursements	GCF Proceeds (USD)
Disbursement 1	**$ 826,147.00**
Disbursement 2	**$ 1,611,433.00**
Disbursement 3	**$ 1,799,736.00**
Disbursement 4	**$ 4,930,280.00**
Disbursement 5	**$ 4,866,725.00**
Disbursement 6	**$ 4,714,188.00**
Disbursement 7	**$ 2,284,013.00**
Disbursement 8	**$ 1,394,684.00**
Total	**$ 22,427,206.00**

Conditions Precedent for Disbursement: The Government/Implementing Partner is aware of the conditions and covenants of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding, as further set out below. To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed. The UNDP-BPPS unit will conduct a compliance review the FAA conditions precedent and covenants to disbursement as a part of the internal clearance procedures for submitting request for disbursements to the GCF.

Clause 9. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement

9.01 The obligation of the Fund to make any Disbursements under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:

(a) *General conditions for all Disbursements*:

(i) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed by the Fund have been spent on Eligible Expenditures;

(ii) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and Financial Information in accordance with the AMA and this Agreement;

(iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the Disbursement is requested to be made, which shall not be later than the Closing Date;

(iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence indicating the status and the amount of the Co-financing disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Funded Activity up to the date of the request for funds made by the Accredited Entity; and

(v) Confirmation to the Fund by the Accredited Entity that there is no event of default occurring with respect to this Agreement and/or the Subsidiary Agreement.

(b) *Conditions precedent to first Disbursement*:

(i) Effectiveness of this Agreement;

(ii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity and in accordance with the AMA; and

(iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement (with respect to the GCF Proceeds and the Accredited Entity Fees) under this Agreement, unless otherwise notified by the Accredited Entity, and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person.

9.02 If within ninety (90) calendar days from the Effective Date, or such longer period established by the Fund in writing, the Accredited Entity has not requested the first Disbursement or the conditions precedent for the first Disbursement established in Clause 9.01 have not been fulfilled, the Fund may terminate this Agreement by giving notice to the Accredited Entity.

9.03 If at the Closing Date, the Accredited Entity has not requested the Disbursement of the full amount of the GCF Proceeds with at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to such date, or the Fund has not otherwise disbursed

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the full amount of the GCF Proceeds, the undisbursed portion of the GCF Proceeds shall automatically be cancelled and no longer available for Disbursement.

Clause 10. Additional Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Accredited Entity

10.01 In addition to clause 18.01 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity represents and warrants that:

(a) On the date of the execution of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, there are no circumstances of which the Accredited Entity is aware, including through its oversight of the Funded Activity as per the obligations of this FAA, the AMA and UNDP's own policies and practices, that may substantially interfere with the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, the AMA or with the implementation of the Funded Activity, or otherwise jeopardize the achievements of any objectives, outcomes or outputs of the Funded Activity;

(b) On the date of the first Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement and throughout the term of this Agreement, the Subsidiary Agreement remains in effect;

(c) On the date of each Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement, no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under this Agreement and no event of default or equivalent event has occurred and is continuing under the Subsidiary Agreement;

(d) On the date of execution and the Effective Date of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, the policies of the Accredited Entity addressing AML/CFT are substantially consistent with the principles of the AML/CFT Policy; and

(e) On the date of execution of this Agreement, the Effective Date and on the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, the Accredited Entity has carried out all due diligence as necessary to ensure that the Funded Activity is at all times in compliance with its own gender policy and indigenous peoples policy, which are equivalent to the Updated Gender Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy.

10.02 In addition to clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:

(a) Ensure that no GCF Proceeds are transferred to the Executing Entity if a default has occurred under the Subsidiary Agreement;

(b) Inform the Fund, in the APRs to be submitted in accordance with the AMA, on the status of the Co-financing funds that have been disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Project Activities;

(c) Ensure that the Co-financing provided by or flowing through the Accredited Entity and Heifer for the execution of the Funded Activity is obtained from and contributed by the Accredited Entity and Heifer, respectively, in a timely manner;

(d) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Co-financing and the GCF Proceeds are disbursed and/or applied for the implementation of the Funded Activity in accordance with the Implementation Plan;

(e) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental & Social Management Framework ("**ESMF**"), which was provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision and which shall not be amended, abrogated or waived without prior written approval of the Fund. This includes putting in place measures, including with respect to the Accredited Entity's grievance redress mechanisms, to prevent and respond to the conducts described in clause 18.02(k) of the AMA, for adherence to the relevant principles and requirements included in the ESMF;

(f) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds will not support or finance, directly or indirectly, any activities with potential environmental and social risks that are equivalent to Category A pursuant to the Environmental and Social Risks Categories to be conducted as part of the Project.

(g) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity;

(h) Prior to commencing any construction works or activities for the implementation of the Project, the Accredited Entity shall submit to the Fund the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan, as per the guidelines included within the ESMF related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF;

(i) Ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire all necessary environmental licenses or clearances, and shall promptly furnish evidence, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF and upon its request, that such licenses or clearances, are available for the purposes of the Project;

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	(j)	Ensure that the infrastructure to be implemented as part of the Funded Activity (i) are designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with good industry practices and any other applicable standards which, in each case, shall be consistent with the practices of other international organizations working in the region, and taking into consideration health and safety risks to third parties or affected communities; and (ii) the quality of such infrastructure is in accordance with best practices followed by international organizations in the region;
	(k)	In case any amendment or modification is entered to or otherwise agreed by the Accredited Entity with respect to the Subsidiary Agreement, inform of such event and furnish to the Fund the executed copies of such amendment or modification within ten (10) days from its execution. For the avoidance of doubt, the Accredited Entity shall ensure that such amendment or modification does not contravene the terms and conditions provided in this Agreement and the AMA;
	(l)	Apply, in accordance with its own policies and procedures, its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to AML/CFT in the implementation of the Funded Activity;
	(m)	In case of a change of the authorized representative to sign the Request for Disbursement, provide, together with the Request for Disbursement, evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of such person to sign the Request for Disbursement and the relevant authenticated specimen signature of such person;
	(n)	Inform the Fund, in each APR required to be delivered prior to the delivery of the Independent Interim Evaluation Report set out in Schedule 4, of updates to the baselines and targets for any Project indicators (such as supplementary indicators 3.1, 3.3, etc. in the Logical Framework), and finalize such baselines and targets prior to the delivery of the Independent Interim Evaluation Report and
	(o)	Ensure that GCF Proceeds under Activity 1.2 of the Project are not used for producing wood for sale into charcoal value chains.
10.03	Pursuant to clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF Secretariat in the final APR and consult with the GCF Secretariat on the steps to be taken in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity, provided that nothing herein shall in any way be construed to limit the rights of UNDP to take such steps as it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the GCF and the terms of the applicable SBAA, and in accordance with its policies and procedures.	

Budget Revision and Tolerance:

Any reallocation of the GCF grant among the outputs that result in a variation of more than [10%] of the GCF agreed budget for that output must be approved by the GCF in advance.

Any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs must be communicated by the Accredited Entity to the Fund and approved in writing by the Fund in advance.

Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design, or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires UNDP BPPS internal review/clearance and the GCF's prior written consent. All minor and major changes shall be duly documented in a Note to File and submitted to BPPS for prior to their implementation.

As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-BPPS team.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor; therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GCF resources by the Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity).

Project Specific Conditions: The Implementing Partner hereby expressly agrees, and shall ensure that each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project Implementation, either as

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contractors or subcontractors and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document agrees, to comply with the Project Specific Conditions, Representation, Warranties and Covenants, in each case as set out in Annex A of this Project Document. Non-compliance with these Project Specific Conditions, Representations, Warranties and Covenants shall be deemed to constitute a breach by the Implementing Partner of its obligations under this Project Document.

Project extensions**:** Any project milestones with deadlines indicated in the signed FAA (including GCF closing date and completion date) **cannot be extended unless through a formal extension request submitted and approved by the GCF** as per the GCF policy on cancellation and restructuring. The UNDP-BPPS Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion & Closing Date and other milestone extensions with hard deadlines, before they are submitted to the GCF. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GCF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. Extensions are unfunded by the GCF and UNDP. 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 shall be covered by non-GCF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources, in accordance UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS Executive Coordinator shall consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no external (non-GCF) financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources for the additional oversight cost of UNDP can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies 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.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM 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, however it **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[25]. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit complete their assignments.

In addition, the following GCF requirements must be followed: As stated in the Funding Activity Agreement clause 10.03 , the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF, in the final Annual Progress Report (APR), which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

Closing Date (GCF term): The closing date is defined in the signed FAA to be the date which is means the date which is seven (7) years and six (6) months after the Effective Date, on which the Accredited Entity's right to receive GCF Proceeds to the GCF Account in respect of the Funded Activity will have terminated. The project closure date is identified in the signed FAA.

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[25] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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Project completion (GCF term): The project completion date is the date of FAA effectiveness plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request to the GCF Secretariat. Prior to the completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project completion will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP and in accordance with the GCF-approved and agreed Project Calendar/Milestones in the FAA, as follows:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project implementation	Effective Date
Inception Report	Within six (6) months after the Effective Date
Baseline Assessments	Within twelve (12) months after the Effective Date
Independent Interim Evaluation Report (IER)	Within three (3) months after Year 4
Project Completion Report (Final APR)	Within three (3) months after the Completion Date
End of Project Implementation	Eight (8) years after the Effective Date
Independent Final Evaluation Report (FER)	Within three (3) months of submission of Project Completion Report.
Management response to IER and FER	Within 7 weeks of IER and FER submission

Project closure (UNDP term): 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 closure**: **Operational closure must happen 9 months after the Completion Date as per the deadlines set in the FAA**. Prior to operational closure, the Final Evaluation Report must have been submitted and the corresponding FER management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP (refer to **Transfer or disposal of assets** paragraph).
- **Financial closure**: **Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project is financially closed when the following conditions are met: a) project is operationally completed or has been canceled; b) 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). 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 UNDP-BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

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Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GCF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and the GCF policy on restructuring and cancellation).

Refund to GCF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-BPPS VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GCF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.





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X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

PIMS ID	**5996**	**Quantum Business Unit**	**UNDP- HTI**
Quantum Project ID	**01001393**	**Quantum Project Title**	**PIMS 5996-Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management**
Quantum Award ID	**1224602**	**Quantum Award Title**	**HTI_GCF_01001393**
Implementing Partner	**Ministry of Environment**		

Quantum Outcome (GCF Component)	Quantum Output (GCF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GCF Activity)	Financing Source	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Financial Instruments	Amount Year 1 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 3 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 4 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 5 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 6 2029 (USD)	Amount Year 7 2030 (USD)	Amount Year 8 2031 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management.	**1. Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed**	1.1.Strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed	GCF	01495 2-HTI-Heifer Project International	66000	012526	71300	Local Consultants	Grants	-	-	60,000	120,000	60,000	-	-	-	**240,000**	**1A**
							71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	69,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	69,000	**966,000**	**1B**
							71600	Travel	Grants	-	3,600	9,150	12,900	10,950	5,400	5,400	3,600	**51,000**	**1C**
							72200	Equipment and Furniture	Grants	66,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**101,000**	**1D**
							72300	Materials & Goods	Grants	-	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	**24,500**	**1E**
							72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Grants	-	3,850	5,775	5,775	7,700	5,775	5,775	3,850	**38,500**	**1F**
							72800	Information Technology Equipmt	Grants	4,000	8,000							**12,000**	**1G**
							74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Grants	-	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	**84,000**	**1H**

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						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Grants	-	15,000	31,250	40,000	38,750	22,500	22,500	15,000	**185,000**	**1I**
		1.2. Implement ecosystem-based flood management solutions in the Trois-Rivières watershed	GCF	01495 2-HTI-Heifer Project Intern ational	66000	012526	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	36,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	36,000	**504,000**	**1J**
							72200	Equipment and Furniture	Grants	45,000								**45,000**	**1K**
							72300	Materials & Goods	Grants	-	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	**24,500**	**1L**
							72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Grants	-	3,850	5,775	5,775	7,700	5,775	5,775	3,850	**38,500**	**1M**
							72800	Information Technology Equipmt	Grants	4,000	8,000							**12,000**	**1N**
							72100 b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	Grants	-	788,640	788,640	3,943,200	3,943,200	3,943,200	1,577,280	788,640	**15,772,800**	**1O**
		M&E	GCF	01495 2-HTI-Heifer Project Intern ational	66000	012526	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	7,200	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	7,200	**100,800**	**1ME1**
			PNUD	01495 2-HTI-Heifer Project Intern ational	04000	000012	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Grants	70,000			70,000				60,000	**200,000**	**1ME2**
		GCF Total Output 1 GCF (excluding M&E)								**224,000**	**1,064,940**	**1,134,590**	**4,361,650**	**4,302,300**	**4,216,650**	**1,850,730**	**943,940**	**18,098,800**	
		Total M&E Output 1- GCF								**7,200**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**7,200**	**100,800**	
		Total M&E Output 1 - (UNDP Cofinance)								**70,000**	**-**	**-**	**70,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,000**	**200,000**	
		Total M&E Output 1 (GCF and UNDP)								**77,200**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**84,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**14,400**	**67,200**	**300,800**	
		Grand total GCF Output 1 (including M&E)								**231,200**	**1,079,340**	**1,148,990**	**4,376,050**	**4,316,700**	**4,231,050**	**1,865,130**	**951,140**	**18,199,600**	

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		Govt Co-financing Total Output 1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other Co-financing Total Output 1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Output 1 Total			**301,200**	**1,079,340**	**1,148,990**	**4,446,050**	**4,316,700**	**4,231,050**	**1,865,130**	**1,011,140**	**18,399,600**	**-**
	2.1. Enhanced technical and institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels for implementing productive climate-resilient agricultural practices and sustainable land management	2.1.1. Strengthen institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in Haiti's Trois-Rivières watershed for productive and sustainable land-use management	Heifer	Grants	204,788	261,582	183,169	188,169	219,026	217,553	210,310	-	1,484,597	**CoF2**
		2.1.2. Enhance the technical capacity and access to finance of national and local representatives involved in agriculture in the Trois-Rivières watershed for adopting climate-resilient sustainable land-use practices	Heifer	Grants	827,215	943,403	940,903	943,403	713,527	716,028	601,578	-	5,686,057	**CoF3**
		2.1.3. Implement a social	Heifer	Grants	56,625	211,551	211,551	211,551	211,553	113,250	56,620	-	1,072,701	**CoF4**

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		protection system to support vulnerable households at risk to food insecurity because of climate change																
		M&E Output 2						Grants				**30,000**			**30,000**		**60,000**	**ME CoF**
		Total ME Output 2										**30,000**			**30,000**		**60,000**	**ME CoF**
		Heifer Co-financing Total Output 2							**1,088,628**	**1,416,536**	**1,335,623**	**1,373,123**	**1,144,106**	**1,046,831**	**898,508**	-	**8,303,355**	
		Output 2 Total							**1,088,628**	**1,416,536**	**1,335,623**	**1,373,123**	**1,144,106**	**1,046,831**	**898,508**	-	**8,303,355**	
	3 Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)	3.1 Strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act	GCF	00198 1 - UNDP	66000	012526	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Grants	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	**45,120**	**3A**
							71400	Contractual services- Individual	Grants	111,840	90,240	168,240	90,240	90,240	90,240	33,840	33,840	**708,720**	**3B**
							71600	Travel	Grants	4,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	**48,000**	**3C**
							72200	Equipment and Furniture	Grants	17,500	17,500							**35,000**	**3D**
							72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Grants	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	**64,000**	**3E**
							72800	Information Technology Equipmt	Grants	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,000**	**3F**
							75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Grants	5,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,300	**106,300**	**3G**
		3.2. Develop an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance	GCF	00198 1 - UNDP	66000	012526	71400	Contractual Services - individual	Grants	56,148	112,295	112,295	112,295	112,295	112,295	112,295	56,148	786,066	**3H**
							71600	Travel	Grants	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	**78,000**	**3I**
							72500	Supplies	Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**40,000**	**3J**

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framework targeting the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the Trois-Rivières watershed					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Grants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**24,000**	**3K**
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Grants	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	20,250	**162,000**	**3L**
3.3. Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans	GCF	00198 1 - UNDP	66000	012526	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	28,832	44,825	117,271	117,271	117,271	44,825	44,825	28,832	**543,952**	**3M**
					72200	Equipment and Furniture	Grants	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**45,000**	**3N**
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Grants	-	10,300	10,300	10,500	10,300	10,300	10,300	-	**62,000**	**3O**
M&E	GCF	00198 1 - UNDP	66000	012526	72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	Grants	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	**260,000**	**3ME1**
					71300	Local Consultants	Grants		21,000	21,000						**42,000**	**3ME2**
					74100	Professional Services	Grants	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	**56,000**	**3ME3**
					71400	contractual services - individual	Grants	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	11,280	**90,240**	**3ME4**
					61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Grants	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	5,640	**45,120**	**3ME5**
					71600	Travel	Grants		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		**24,000**	**3ME6**
GCF Total Output 3 (excluding M&E)								**327,960**	**346,800**	**478,746**	**404,946**	**400,746**	**332,300**	**271,900**	**192,760**	**2,756,158**	
Total M&E Output 3								**153,920**	**48,920**	**48,920**	**27,920**	**27,920**	**27,920**	**27,920**	**153,920**	**517,360**	
UNDP Total Output 3								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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		Govt Co-financing Total Output 3								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other Co-financing Total Output 3								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Output 3 Total								**481,880**	**395,720**	**527,666**	**432,866**	**428,666**	**360,220**	**299,820**	**346,680**	**3,273,518**	**-**
	4. Project Management	4.1 Project Management UNDP	GCF	001981 - UNDP	66000	012526	74500	Service to Projects – GOE	Grants	50,327	45,048	44,755	43,034	43,034	44,593	40,738	34,339	**345,868**	**PM1**
							71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	13,440	13,440	13,440	13,440	13,440	13,440	13,440	13,440	**107,520**	**PM2**
							71600	Travel	Grants		1,285	1,285	1,290	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	**9,000**	**PM3**
							72200	Equipment and Furniture	Grants		12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12,000**	**PM4**
							72300	Materials & Goods	Grants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**24,000**	**PM5**
							72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Grants	1,500	1,000							**2,500**	**PM6**
							73100	Rental & Maintenance -Premises	Grants	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	**200,000**	**PM7**
							73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Grants	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**32,000**	**PM8**
		4.2 Project Management Heifer	GCF	014952 - Heifer Project International	66000	012526	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	**84,000**	**PM9**
							72300	Materials & Goods	Grants	2,300	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	2,300	**32,200**	**PM10**
							73100	Rental & Maintenance -Premises	Grants	7,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,500	**105,000**	**PM11**
		4.3 Project Management UNDP	PNUD	1981	66000	012526	71200	International Consultants	Grants	-	-	-	15,000	10,000	-	-	25,000	**50,000**	**PM12**
							71300	Local Consultants	Grants	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	12,000	**24,000**	**PM13**
							71400	Contractual Services - Individual	Grants	31,440	31,440	31,440	31,440	31,440	31,440	31,440	31,440	**251,520**	**PM14**

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							71600	Travel	Grants	700	700	700	700	700	700	600	600	5,400	PM15
							72800	Information Technology Equipmt	Grants	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	PM16
							74100	Profesional services	Grants	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110	3,110	24,880	PM17
		GCF Total Project Management Cost								**113,067**	**136,373**	**123,080**	**121,364**	**121,359**	**122,918**	**119,063**	**96,864**	**954,088**	
		UNDP Co financing Project Management Cost								**39,450**	**35,250**	**35,250**	**56,250**	**51,250**	**35,250**	**35,150**	**72,150**	**360,000**	**CoF5**
		Govt Co-financing Project Management Cost								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other Co-financing Project Management Cost								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Project Management Cost Total								**152,517**	**171,623**	**158,330**	**177,614**	**172,609**	**158,168**	**154,213**	**169,014**	**1,314,088**	**-**
Grand Total - GCF (excluding M&E)										**665,027**	**1,548,113**	**1,736,416**	**4,887,960**	**4,824,405**	**4,671,868**	**2,241,693**	**1,233,564**	**21,809,046**	**-**
Grand Total GCF M&E										**161,120**	**63,320**	**63,320**	**42,320**	**42,320**	**42,320**	**42,320**	**161,120**	**618,160**	
Grand total GCF										**826,147**	**1,611,433**	**1,799,736**	**4,930,280**	**4,866,725**	**4,714,188**	**2,284,013**	**1,394,684**	**22,427,206**	
Grand Total - UNDP Co-financing										**109,450**	**35,250**	**35,250**	**126,250**	**51,250**	**35,250**	**35,150**	**132,150**	**560,000**	**-**
Grand Total - Govt Co-financing										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Grand Total - Other Co-financing										**1,088,628**	**1,416,536**	**1,335,623**	**1,373,123**	**1,144,106**	**1,046,831**	**898,508**	-	**8,303,355**	**-**
Grand Total - Co-financing										**1,198,078**	**1,451,786**	**1,370,873**	**1,499,373**	**1,195,356**	**1,082,081**	**933,658**	**132,150**	**8,863,355**	
GRAND TOTAL - PROJECT										**2,024,225**	**3,063,219**	**3,170,609**	**6,429,653**	**6,062,081**	**5,796,269**	**3,217,671**	**1,526,834**	**31,290,561**	**-**

Budget notes.

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Title	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Split	Amount (USD)
Outputs							

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1A	71300	National consultancy for the development of 33 community land use plans. The consultancy would include the identification and mapping of potential areas (to validate initial analysis), outreach with community groups and land owners and the mapping out of agreements and intervention areas for the establishment of the land use plans, socialization of these agreements and presentation in community meetings to allow for their adoption as well as monitoring. USD 7,272.73 per community land use plan * 33 =240,000	7,272.73	33	Community land use plan	100%	**240,000.00**
1B	71400	5 Community Mobilizers to provide community support and awareness for the implementation of output 1, 1 community mobilizer will have a gender focus (USD 1,000/month per community mobilizer * 5 community mobilizers* 84 months).	5,000.00	84	Months	100%	**420,000.00**
		1 Communication and knowlegdge management officer for Output1 that will be exclusively focused in designing the knowledge managment products and messaging related to the community capacity building, awareness campaigns and information products around sustainable land managment and adaptation to be implemented through Output 1 at a local level. The officer will also provide support in systmatizing and eveluating the effectiveness of these knowledge/didactic products for their replication ensuring gender messaging is integrated. (USD 1,000/month *84 months= USD 84,000 to be split 50% between Activity 1.1 and 50% Activity 1.2) .	1,000.00	84	Months	50%	**42,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		Area coordinator to provide overall guidance for the implementation of Activity 1.1 USD 2,000 a month per coordinator *84 months	2,000.00	84	Months	100%	**168,000.00**
		Operations Support Officer dedicated for Output 1 that will provide technical support to the Output through the developpment of technical specifications as well as operation and maintenance strategies for the equipment that will be procured by the project under Output 1 ensuring it is appropriate for the work that will be developed and national capacities for its maintenance. They will also be in charge of ensuring that the equipment related to Output 1 is delivered to project sites for implementation of reforestation and agroforesty activities to be developed in site. 50% of effort is costed for work under Activity 1.1 and 50% for work under Activity 1.2. Salary at USD 1,000 per month over 84 months.	1,000.00	84	Months	50%	**42,000.00**
		2 field logistics personnel with field expertise dedicated to providing mobility and logistical support including the monitoring of safety protocols for the field agronomists, technicians, area coordinators and community mobilizers to allow them to move within the various target sites for awareness and training workshops as well as the extension support related to the EBA actions exclusively under Output 1. USD 500 month per person * 2 ppl * 84 months. 100% of their time will be dedicated for the implementation of Output 1	1,000.00	84	Months	100%	**84,000.00**

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		5 Field technicians to conduct field activities related to reforestation and agroforestry in the area of the project in the Output 1 (USD 500/month * 5 technicians *84 months).	2,500.00	84	Months	100%	**210,000.00**
1C	71600	Internal travels costs required for the delivery of the awareness campaigns (3 ppl per mission (community mobilizer, logistical officer, knowledge mangement specialist) Breakdown per trip $100 *3 pers* 2 days= $600 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 60 trips	600	60	Trips	100%	**36,000.00**
		Travel costs required for the development of the community land use plans (including community consultations and their implementation). Estimated 3 people per trip (community mobilizers, area coordinators, and logistic officer) Breakdown per trip $100 *3 pers* 2 days= $600 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 25 trips	600	25	Trips	100%	**15,000.00**
1D	72200	Costs of stationery for the implementation of community outreach activities under Output 1 including consultations, training events and workshops held under Output 1. Costs include flip charts markers, pens, stationary, kraft paper, writing paper, binders, ledgers, pen drives (USD 5,000/year for at least 33 workshops (1 stationery per communal section) over 7 years)	5,000.00	7	Years	100%	**35,000.00**

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		Two 4X4 vehicles for the mobility of field agronomists and technicians, community mobilizers and area coordinators to the 7 target communes of the project for the implementation and oversight of ecosystem-based flood management solution within remote target areas including transporting material for the development community land use plans, agroforestry and reforestation actions. Field vehicles will be exclusively dedicated to the mobility of Output 1 staff for the direct implementation of field activities required under this Output (50% dedicated to Activity 1.1 and 50% to Activity 1.2).	45,000.00	2	Items	50%	**45,000.00**
		Purchasing of 7 motorcycles to allow the field technicians to move on the ground doing survey, focus groups, community outreach and mobilization for the activity of output 1 and to reach the areas not accessible by car (especially in the case of areas to be reforested). Motorcycles will be exclusively used for the implementation of actions under Output 1.	3,000.00	7	Items	100%	**21,000.00**
1E	72300	Fuel cost for the use of vehicles that will be used in the implementation of activities under the output 1, including the transport of technicians and equipment to remote area sites Fuel for 4x4 vehicles: $2,500 per car (2)per year (7) = $35,000 Fuel for motorcycles: USD 285.72 per motorcycle (7) per year (7) = $14,000 Total of $49,000 with 50% for Activity 1.1 and 50% for Activity 1.2	7,000.00	7	Years	50%	**24,500.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

1F	72400	Communication (internet connection, data plans) for the community mobilizers, field agronomist, technicians, area coordinators, knowledge management specialist and logistic specialists to be able to communicate in the field and upload monitoring and field reports derived from the implementation of activities . USD 687.5 per year* 7 years * 16 field staff dedicated exclusively to the implementation of Output 1 = USD 77,000. 50% divided for actions under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	11,000.00	7	Years	50%	**38,500.00**
1G	72800	12 laptops provided to specialists dedicated exclusively to the implementation of Output 1 for the delivery of their activities including setting up monitoring modules, presenting information to communities, and ensuring communication and the drafting of mission reports and developing communication material. 50% is costed under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	1,600.00	12	Items	50%	**9,600.00**
		Costs for purchasing of 12 telephones for specialistst exclusively dedicated to the delivery of Output 1 to be used when on field missions and communication with project stakeholders in the delivery of Output 1. 50% is costed under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	400	12	Items	50%	**2,400.00**
1H	74200	Awareness campaign including radio spot, portes ouvertes for community and school mobilization on climate change Breakdown per year Year 2, 4, 6, 8 ($12,000) Radio spot (16 communes at $400 per radio spot over 12 months = $6,400)	12,000.00	7	Years	100%	**84,000.00**

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		Visibility materials for Portes-ouvertes and school mobilization over 12 months ($ 5,600) Year 3, 5,7 ($12,000) Radio spot (17 communes at $400 per radio spot over 12 months = $6,800) Visibility materials for Portes-ouvertes and school mobilization over 12 months ($ 5,200)					
1I	75700	42 3-days Training and workshops for community awareness. Workshop is considered for 40 people including local government representatives, the project team, community and local sector leaders. Costs include transportation for participants, meals, venue and workshop facilities. (USD 2,500 @ 42 workshops) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $100 Meals $15*40 pax*3 days= $1800 Transportation fees $5*40 pax* 3 days= $600 Total $2,500.00	2,500.00	42	Workshops	100%	**105,000.00**
		15 3-days Community trainings to enhance climate resilience. Workshop is considered for 50 people including local government representatives, the project team, community and local sector leaders. Costs include transportation for project participants, meals, venue and workshop facilities. (USD 3,000 @ 15 workshops)	3,000.00	15	Workshops	100%	**45,000.00**

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		Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $75 Meals $15*50 pax*3 days= $2,250 Transportation fees $4.5*50 pax* 3 days= $675 Total $3,000.00					
		14 3-days Training and workshops related to the community land use development plans, including 2 focused on gender considerations. Workshop is considered for 40 people including local government representatives, the project team, community and local sector leaders. Costs include transportation, meals, venue and workshop facilities. (USD 2,500 @14 workshops) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $100 Meals $15*40 pax*3 days= $1800 Transportation fees $5*40 pax* 3 days= $600 Total $2,500.00	2,500.00	14	Workshops	100%	**35,000.00**
1J	71400	2 Field Agronomists to support the implementation of the activities under the Output 1 (USD 1,500 monthly salary * 2 agronomist * 84 months).	3,000.00	84	Months	100%	**252,000.00**

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		1 Communication and knowledge management officer for Output1 that will be exclusively focused in designing the knowledge management products and messaging related to the community capacity building, awareness campaigns and information products around sustainable land management and adaptation to be implemented through Output 1 at a local level. The officer will also provide support in systematizing and evaluating the effectiveness of these knowledge/didactic products for their replication ensuring gender messaging is integrated. (USD 1,000/month *84 months= USD 84,000 to be split 50% between Activity 1.1 and 50% Activity 1.2) .	1,000.00	84	Months	50%	**42,000.00**
		1 area coordinator that will be hired to provide overall guidance for the implementation of Activity 1.2 . USD 2,000 a month per coordinator *84 months	2,000.00	84	Months	100%	**168,000.00**
		Operations Support Officer dedicated for Output 1 that will provide technical support to the Output through the development of technical specifications as well as operation and maintenance strategies for the equipment that will be procured by the project under Output 1 ensuring it is appropriate for the work that will be developed and national capacities for its maintenance. They will also be in charge of ensuring that the equipment related to Output 1 is delivered to project sites for implementation of reforestation and agroforestry activities to be developed in site. 50% of effort is costed for work under Activity 1.1 and 50% for work under Activity 1.2. Salary at USD 1,000 per month over 84 months.	1,000.00	84	Months	50%	**42,000.00**

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1K	72200	Two 4X4 vehicles for the mobility of field agronomists and technicians, community mobilizers and area coordinators to the 7 target communes of the project for the implementation and oversight of ecosystem-based flood management solution within remote target areas including transporting material for the development community land use plans, agroforestry and reforestation actions. Field vehicles will be exclusively dedicated to the mobility of Output 1 staff for the direct implementation of field activities required under this Output (50% dedicated to Activity 1.1 and 50% to Activity 1.2).	45,000.00	2	Items	50%	**45,000.00**
1L	72300	Fuel cost for the use of vehicles that will be used in the implementation of activities under the output 1, including the transport of technicias and equipment to remote area sites Fuel for 4x4 vehicles: $2,500 per car (2)per year (7) = $35,000 Fuel for motorcycles: USD 285.72 per motorcycle (7) per year (7) = $14,000 Total of $49,000 with 50% for Activity 1.1 and 50% for Activity 1.2	7,000.00	7	Years	50%	**24,500.00**

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1M	72400	Communication (internet connection, data plans) for the community mobilizers, field agronomist, technicians, area coordinators, knowledge management specialist and logistic specialists to be able to communicate in the field and upload monitoring and field reports derived from the implementation of activities . USD 687.5 per year* 7 years * 16 field staff dedicated exclusively to the implementation of Output 1 = USD 77,000. 50% divided for actions under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	11,000.00	7	Years	50%	**38,500.00**
1N	72800	12 laptops provided to specialists dedicated exclusively to the implementation of Output 1 for the delivery of their activities including setting up monitoring modules, presenting information to communities, and ensuring communication and the drafting of mission reports and developing communication material. 50% is costed under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	1,600.00	12	Items	50%	**9,600.00**
		Costs for purchasing of 12 telephones for specialistst exclusively dedicated to the delivery of Output 1 to be used when on field missions and communication with project stakeholders in the delivery of Output 1. 50% is costed under Activity 1.1 and 50% under Activity 1.2	400	12	Items	50%	**2,400.00**

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10	72100b	Local Oragnizations to implement agroforesty plots in each of the following regions: North, Artibonite and Northwest - 17,740ha @ USD620 per hectare. The proposed approach is to directly involve farmers in activities to develop their interest in implementing agroforestry plots to promote ownership. Thus, the total amount for the implementation of the plots will not be fully covered by the project. The community participation will include the provision of labour for maintenance, plot establishment, harvesting and local inputs (depending on availability). Consequently, the cost of agroforestry was aligned to that of the Heifer International project which took a similar approach, taking into account inflation. This led to an estimate of USD620/ha. This amount takes into account the acquisition of inputs (seeds, compost), production of seedlings and cultivation operations (clearing, drilling, planting, anti-erosive management, monitoring)	10,998,800.00	1	Items	100%	**10,998,800.00**

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		Local Oragnizations to implement reforestation activities in each of the following regions: North, Artibonite and Northwest - 7,700ha @ USD620 per hectare. The proposed approach is to directly involve farmers/beneficiaries in activities to develop their interest in implementing reforestation activities to promote ownership. Thus, the total amount for the implementation of the plots will not be fully covered by the project. The community participation will include the provision of labour for maintenance, plantation establishment, follow up and local inputs (depending on availability). Consequently, the cost of reforestation activities was aligned to that of the Heifer International project which took a similar approach, taking into account inflation. This led to an estimate of USD620/ha. This amount takes into account the acquisition of inputs (seeds, compost) and cultivation operations (clearing, drilling, planting, anti-erosive management, monitoring)	4,774,000.00	1	Items	100%	**4,774,000.00**
1ME1	71400	Salary of the M&E Officer to ensure the implementation and management of the monitoring system for output 1 (ecosystem health, forest coverage, etc) including gender monitoring (USD 1,200/month over 7 years). This accounts to 100 % of his/her time	1,200.00	84	Persons	100%	**100,800.00**
Total of Output 1.1 GCF							**18,199,600.00**
CoF1	72100a	Co financing: Costs for carbon monitoring through a learning by doing approach at 3 times during the project implementation (Y1, Y4, Y8)	100,000.00	2	Items	100%	**200,000.00**

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		Year 1: (5 pers*$800*15 days = $60,000 for monitoring Plus 1 pers*$800*12.5 days= $10,000 for Capacity building) Year 4: (5 pers*$800*15 days = $60,000 for monitoring Plus 1 pers*$800*12.5 days= $10,000 for Capacity building) Year 8: (5 pers*$800*15 days = $60,000 for monitoring)					
Total of Output 1							**18,399,600.00**
Output 2							
CoF2	Seeds and material to develop community tool and seed banks, and strengthen animal production, health and wellbeing (Purchasing of silos (USD 101,250), purchase of agriculture for tools bank (USD 301,300), purchase of seeds for bank (USD 248,700), Realization of animal mobile clinic (purchase of medicaments/fees for veterinarians/fees for DJ, mobilizer) (USD 51,000), Breeding Trainings (animal health, animal wellbeing, animal production) (USD 81,900), awareness campaigns (USD 8,820))						**792,970.00**
	Trainings and workshops for farmers						**20,000.00**
	Transportation costs (ticket and DSA)						**30,000.00**
	Maintenance of vehicle dedicated to the projec tand other materials						**67,753.00**
	Audiovisual materials and internet connection to support project work						**9,996.00**
	Cost for office materials and supplies for the office						**10,997.00**
	Cost for office location and maintenance						**70,000.00**
	Project staff USD 68,983/ year allotted to 3 specialists (Project Coordinator, Capital Social Officer, Agronomist Specialist) for 7 years providing service to component 2)						**482,881.00**
CoF3	Community and social capital development (technical and leadership training, technical assistance, resources distribution, community activities, etc)						**2,273,761.00**
	Market system development and financial assistance (development of infrastructure for smallholder farmers)						**527,401.00**
	Trainings and workshops related to market system development and infrastructure implementation						**210,000.00**
	Consultants hired for market system development and gender and capacity building activities						**315,000.00**
	Tickets and DSA for staffs and consultants for travel to project areas						**138,964.00**
	project staffs 20% of (USD 85,000/ year allotted to 5 staffs (M&E Officer, Communication Officer, 2 technicians, Training Officer) for 7 years providing service to component 2						**595,000.00**

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	Trainings and workshops related to the strengthening of agricultural finance mechanism						**140,268.00**
	Trainings and workshops for community awareness						**63,000.00**
	Costs for communication materials (Phones cards for staffs, Internet connection)						**70,000.00**
	Cost for recruitment of project personnel (USD 80,000) , procurement of goods and services (USD 150,000) , processing travel (46 000) , spotchek (USD 35,000), oversight and technical support (USD 871,663), reporting (USD 100,000) and audit (70,000 USD)						**1,352,663.00**
CoF4	Voucher and food distribution for Social protection system (voucher and food distribution)						**710,395.00**
	Admirative, security and maintenance staffs 25% of (USD 51,758/ year allotted to 4 staffs (Financial and Administrative Assistant, Procurement Officer, Office Cleaner and Office Keeper) for 7 years providing service to component 2						**362,306.00**
ME CoF	Costs for internationals consultants for impact assessments						**60,000.00**
Total of Output 2							**8,303,355.00**
Output 3							
3A	61100	Finance Analyst is a UNDP personnel to provide support in technical and financial management of work related to output 3 for 8 years. This accounts for 10% of his/her time dedicated to the project of which 100% is applied to Output 3. Monthly cost US$ 4,700. 10% of time is US470. US470*96 months. = US$ 45,120	470	96	Months	100%	**45,120.00**
3B	71400	Safeguard national expert to provide for safeguard monitoring and the development of EISAs and ESMPs as required for interventions under Output 3 per ESMF (USD 2,000 monthly salary * 78 months)	2,000.00	78	Months	100%	**156,000.00**
		Project Manager (SB5) in charge of overseeing the development of Output 3, preparing and overseeing the delivery of workplans, ensuring results are well monitored within the project's monitoring system. The PM will also be in charge of the implementation and design of the monitoring system USD 4,700/ month* 96 months (over 8 Years)	4,700.00	96	Months	60%	**270,720.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		60% of his time to be dedicated to technical inputs in activities implementation under output 3.					
		Policy Specialist (SB5) to work on the policy and governance related issues to be managed through Output 3 and for the statutes of creation of the Water Committees all activities related to Output 3 USD 4,700/month over 5 Years.	4,700.00	60	Months	100%	**282,000.00**
3C	71600	Travel related costs attributed to the development of the EISA's and ESMP's under Output 3, including for the mobilization of community based events to ensure consultation processes. 2 pax (gender specialist and safeguard specialist) x 2 nights each trip x $150 average DSA = $600 * 25 trips over 4 years	600	25	Trips	100%	**15,000.00**
		Travel costs for the implementation of activities under Output 3, including support to water committees and end users associations. 60 trips for 2 people to provide extension support under Output 3 2 pax (Technical Advisors) x 2 nights x $150 average DSA = $600 * 55 trips travels over 8 years	600	55	Trips	100%	**33,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

3D	72200	Materials and equipment required for the implementation of activities in the delivery of consultations for EISA and ESMP, to realize consultations and trainings of watershed committees and key local stakeholders within the sectoral ministries for the delivery of activities under Output 3, including policy advisory consultation and support in the formation of watershed committees and the development and monitoring of the EISAs and ESMPs required for activity 3.1 ($35,000 over 2 years) Breakdown Office set to allow technical staff realize project activities (Desk, file cabinet, chair) $2000*5pers= $10,000 Conference room set for meetings with counterparts $12,000 Video conference equipment to allow technical meetings between local team and international consultants $13,000	17,500.00	2	Years	100%	**35,000.00**
3E	72400	Communication (internet connection, data plans) for the entire technical team and ESMP works to be able to communicate in the field and upload reports derived from the implementation of activities under Output 3. USD 1000 per year* 8 field staff* 8 years. under Activity 3.1	8,000.00	8	Years	100%	**64,000.00**
3F	72800	1 laptop for the delivery of work of the Policy Specialist that will be providing her full time to Output 3 as defined in BN 3C	1,600.00	5	Items	100%	**8,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		1 laptop for the delivery of work of the Technical Assistant that will be providing her full time to Output 3 as defined in BN 3Q 1 laptop for the delivery of work of the Climate Change Specialist that will be providing her full time to Output 3 as defined in BN 3O 1 laptop for the Gender Specialist dedicated to Output 3 for the integration of gender considerations within the Integrated Water Management Plans and ESMP as defined in BN 3J 1 laptop for the delivery of work of the IWM Specialist that will be providing her full time to Output 3 as defined in BN 3J					
3G	75700	Workshops and trainings related to the EISA and ESMPs (33 workshops envisioned, 1 per subcommune, cost of workshops USD 1100 per workshop) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $100 Meals $25*40 pax*1 day= $1000 Total $1,100.00	1,100.00	33	Workshops	100%	**36,300.00**
		Community training in integrated water management and water governance (31 training sessions, 1 per sub-catchment committee, USD 967.74 per training) Breakdown per training: Conference room $87.74 Meals $22*20 pax*2 days= $880 Total $967.74	967.74	31	Workshops	100%	**30,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		Trainings and workshops related to the implementation of the water Act (40 workshops (31 sub-catchment level, 2 national, 7 commune level) at USD 1,000 per workshop) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $125 Meals $25*35 pax*1 day= $875 Total $1,000.00	1,000.00	40	Workshops	100%	**40,000.00**
3H	71400	Implementation Analyst (SB4) to provide support for the preparation and revision of technical specifications for the purchase of equipment and studies to be commissioned as well as in ensuring monitoring and guidance for the delivery of activities in Output 3.	2,943.30	84	Months	100%	**247,237.00**
		Integrated Water Management Technical Advisor (SB5) to do work related to Output 3 USD 3471.34/month* 84 months (over 7 years)	3,471.34	84	Months	100%	**291,592.00**
		Gender specialist to support work under the implementation of output 3 (SB4) USD 2943.30/month* 84 months (over 7 years)	2,943.30	84	Months	100%	**247,237.00**
3I	71600	Travel costs to enable government officials to conduct oversight and evaluation visits to socialize the water governance work required for the enactment/implementation of the water act (2 officials per visit to 30 subcatchments) Breakdown per trip $150 *2 pers* 2 days= $600 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 30 trips	600	30	Trips	100%	**18,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		Travel costs of Specialists to develop with the water catchment and user associations gender responsive Water management Plans. Accounts for 100 trips in 7 years (estimating 3 visits per each subcommune (33) and 1 at the catchment level (1))* 2 people per trip *USD 150 Travel cost per person (with DSA) Breakdown per trip $150 *2 pers* 2 days= $600 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 100 trips	600	100	Trips	100%	**60,000.00**
3J	72500	Costs of stationery and material required for the implementation of workshops in the delivery of consultations for gender and inclusion s as well as for the training and consultations on integrated water management and formation of the water committee that will be created under Output 3 - activity 3.2 (flip charts, pens, binders, markers, paper, staplers, folders, notebooks, ledgers, pen drives) (USD 5,000/year over 8 years). Activity 3.2	5,000.00	8	Years	100%	**40,000.00**
3K	72400	Audiovisual and communication material for the socialization work under Output 3 including the development of audiovisual materials to socialize the work of the watershed committees and promote and visibility of the governance actions around the Water Act and the promotion of benefits around sustainable water management (USD 3,000/year over 8 years) activity 3.2	3,000.00	8	Years	100%	**24,000.00**





DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

3L	75700	Training and workshop (including transport fees for the participants) on water management framework development and risk management awareness (40 workshops (31 sub water catchments, 7 communes and 2 national) *USD 2,250 per workshop) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $150 Meals $22*35 pax*2 day= $1540 Transportation fees $8*35 pax* 2 days= $560 Total $2,250.00	2,250.00	40	Workshops	100%	**90,000.00**
		Trainings and workshops for women groups (including transport fees for the participants) on water management framework development and CC adaptation (USD 2,000 * 36 workshops (33 subcommune level and 3 national productive level) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $110 Meals $20*35 pax*2 day= $1400 Transportation fees $7*35 pax* 2 days= $490 Total $2,000.00	2,000.00	36	Workshops	100%	**72,000.00**
3M	71400	Climate change Specialist (International personnel service) focused on integrating best practices on sustainable land and water management to guide the formation of water committees as well as in systematizing those derived through the implementation of Output 3 to national initiatives on the ground from partners, UN agencies (WHO), and the government in light of the Water Act.	80,000.00	3	Years	100%	**240,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		1 field logistics personnel with field expertise dedicated to providing mobility and logistical support including the monitoring of safety protocols in the field work required for Output 3 including the formulation of water plans, EISAs and conduct health monitoring as well as the transportation of health monitoring equipment. USD 590.78 month per person * 1 ppl * 96 months. (over 8 years)	590.78	96	Months	100%	**56,715.00**
		Technical Assistant to support the implementation of work under Output 3 (Reporting, organization of meetings, Initial review of consultant's deliverables, drafting of TORs) (SB3) USD 2,943.30/month* 84 months (over 7 years) This accounts to 100% of his time.	2,943.30	84	Months	100%	**247,237.00**
3N	72200	One (1) 4X4 vehicles for mobility within the watershed for the delivery of activities under Output 3, including health monitoring, support in the trainings on climate change as well as in the transport of health and water monitoring equipment	45,000.00	1	Items	100%	**45,000.00**
3O	75700	Trainings and workshops with women groups and sub catchment committees on health monitoring and its relation to CC and water management USD (USD 969.70 @ 33 workshops (1 per subcommune) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $89.7 Meals $22*20 pax*2 day= $880	969.7	33	Workshops	100%	**32,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		Total $969.70					
		Trainings and workshops related to the health monitoring process and evaluation analysis at sub commune level with local and communle level officials (USD 750 per workshop * 40 workshops) Breakdown per workshop/ training: Conference room $60 Meals $23*15 pax*2 day= $690 Total $750.00	750	40	Workshops	100%	**30,000.00**
3ME1	72100d	Impact assessment studies and analysis to be developed including household surveys and CIS and climate modelling (First year : USD 130,000 and Last year : USD 130,000)	130,000.00	2	Studies	100%	**260,000.00**
3ME2	71300	National Expert to design and deliver health monitoring and impact evaluation Breakdown of $42,000 over 2 years: - Logistic fee for a total of $10,500 including $4,500 for DSA for meetings with stakeholders on the project sites (30days* $150) + $6,000 for other logistic costs related to the consultancy for meetings with counterparts, Communication, printing, Insurance - Technical fee for a total of $31,500 ($450*70 days)	600.00	70	Days	100%	**42,000.00**
3ME3	74100	Provision for spotchecks (USD 7000 / Year over 8 years)	7,000.00	8	Years	100%	**56,000.00**
3ME4	71400	Project Manager (SB5) to establish and support the M&E system of the project USD 4,700/ month* 96 months (over 8 Years) Accounting that 20% of his time will be dedicated to M&E	4,700.00	96	Months	20%	**90,240.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

3ME5	61100	Monitoring and Evaluation System Analyst working within the country office and supporting the project M&E system and knowledge management under the output 3 (Over 8 years). This accounts for 10% of his/her time that will be dedicated to the project of which 100% is applied to Output 3. Monthly cost US$ 4,700. 10% of time is US470. US470*96 months. = US$ 45,120	470	96	Months	100%	**45,120.00**
3ME6	71600	Travel costs related health monitoring activities and impact evaluation as detailed in the FP under Activity 3.3 (2 person mission (health monitor, project logistic officer , visiting 25 monitoring spots twice at USD 150 travel cost including DSA per person Breakdown per trip $150 *2 pers* 2 days= $600 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 40 trips	600	40	Trips	100%	**24,000.00**
Total of Output 3							**3,273,518.00**
Project Management							
PM1	74500	Budget for Direct Project Costs are estimated for direct project services planned to be carried out by UNDP, such as: recruitment of project personnel, procurement of goods and services, processing travel	345,868.00	1	Items	100%	**345,868.00**
PM2	71400	Financial Officer to support the management of the project (SB4) (over 8 years). 2,800/ Month *96 months (over 8 Years) 40% of his time	2,800.00	96	Months	40.00%	**107,520.00**
PM3	71600	Travel costs for the Project Manager to oversee the project activities	450	20	Trips	100%	**9,000.00**

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DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

		USD 200 travel cost including DSA per person Breakdown per trip $150 *1 pers* 3 days= $450 USD (DSA and travel cost)* 20 trips					
PM4	72200	Costs for purchasing of solar panels system (batteries, solar panels, inverter and other accessories) to support the implementation of activities under the output 3	12,000.00	1	Items	100%	**12,000.00**
PM5	72300	Costs for purchasing fuel for 1 vehicle to support the implementation of activities under the output 3 (USD 3000/year/ vehicle @ 8 years)	3,000.00	8	Years	100%	**24,000.00**
PM6	72400	Telecommunication equipment to be provided to the project technical staff 1 per project staff (Climate Change specialist, Policy Specialist, Gender, Technical Assistant, IWM specialist)	500	5	Items	100%	**2,500.00**
PM7	73100	Rental costs for the main office of the project under the implementation of output (USD 10,000/year over 8 years)	10,000.00	8	Years	100%	**80,000.00**
		Costs for local company to provide cleaning services for the project office under the implementation of the output 3 (USD 6,000/year over 8 years)	6,000.00	8	Years	100%	**48,000.00**
		Costs for local company to provide security services for the project office under the implementation of output (USD 9,000/year over 8 years)	9,000.00	8	Years	100%	**72,000.00**
PM8	73400	Costs for the vehicles maintenance under the implementation of output 3 (USD 4000/year/vehicle @8 years)	4,000.00	8	Years	100%	**32,000.00**

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PM9	71400	Administrative and financial Assitant to provide implementation support under the Output 1 (USD 1,000/month over 7 years).	1,000.00	84	Months	100%	**84,000.00**
PM10	72300	Costs for purchasing fuel for office generator to support the implementation of activities under the output 1 (USD 4,600 /year over 7 years)	4,600.00	7	Years	100%	**32,200.00**
PM11	73100	Costs for Office rental under the implementation of the Output 1 (USD 10,000/year over 7 years)	10,000.00	7	Years	100%	**70,000.00**
		Costs for generator maintenance under the implementation of output 1 (USD 3,000/year over 7 years)	3,000.00	7	Years	100%	**21,000.00**
		Costs for office maintenance under the implementation of output 1 (USD 2,000/year over 7 years)	2,000.00	7	Years	100%	**14,000.00**
Total of PMC GCF							**954,088.00**
PM12	71200	Co financing: Additional costs related to data collection and analysis of the international consultant to conduct midterm evaluation					**25,000.00**
		Co financing: Additional costs related to data collection and analysis international consultant to conduct final evaluation					**25,000.00**
PM13	71300	Co financing: Additional costs related to data collection and analysis of local consultant to support final evaluation					**12,000.00**
		Additional costs related to data collection and analysis of local consultant to support mid-term evaluation					**12,000.00**
PM14	71400	Financial Officer to support the management of the project (SB4) (over 8 years). 2,800/ Month *96 months (over 8 Years) 60% of his time					**161,280.00**
		Salary of Project Manager and M&E (SB5) to manage the daily activities, workplan implementation, reporting and establish and support the monitoring system of the project USD 4,700/ month* 96 months (over 8 Years) 20% of his time					**90,240.00**
PM15	71600	Travel for Financial Officer					**5,400.00**
PM16	72800	Costs for purchasing of 2 laptop and accessories for Financial Officer and Project Manager					**3,200.00**
		Costs for purchasing of 2 telephone and consumables for Financial Officer and Project Manager					**1,000.00**

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PM17	74100	Costs for audit services	**24,880.00**
Total CoF 5 Project Managing Cofinance			**360,000.00**
Total of PMC			**1,314,088**
Grand Total - GCF			**22,427,206.00**
Grand Total -UNDP cofinance			**560,000.00**
Grand Total HEIFER cofinance			**8,303,355.00**
Grand Total Project			**31,290,561.00**

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XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

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 the Ministry of Environment (MoE) ("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.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, 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.

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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

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").

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(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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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 its 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).

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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 UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. 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.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's 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.

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14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, credible allegation of fraud or corruption or other financial irregularities 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.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by

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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 or the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, 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 responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

The following Annexes must be included within this Project Document and not as separate documents.

Annex A: GCF Specific Conditions, Representations, Warranties and Covenants
Annex B: GCF Board-approved Funding Proposal
Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties
Annex D: Co-financing commitment letters of co-financing (from the project design stage)
Annex E: Timetable of project implementation
Annex F: Procurement plan
Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team
Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document)
Annex I: Environmental and Social Management Plan or Framework (ESMP or ESMF), as relevant
Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (including summary of consultations)
Annex K: Gender Analysis and Action Plan
Annex L: UNDP Risk Register
Annex M: Letter of Agreement with the government in case UNDP Support Service Costs are applied
Annex N: HACT micro assessment and Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT)
Annex O: Additional agreements: Including cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments
Annex P: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document)
Annex Q: Monitoring Activity Table
Annex R: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner
Annex S: Other annexes included in the Funding Proposal annex package approved by the GCF Board (to the extent that they are not confidential as indicated in the disclosure form submitted to the GCF)

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Annex A: GCF Specific Conditions, Representation, Warranties and Covenants

(i) The Implementing Partner hereby expressly agrees, and shall ensure that each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project Implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document agrees, to comply with the following Project Specific Conditions:

Clause 9. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement

9.01 The obligation of the Fund to make any Disbursements under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:

(c) *General conditions for all Disbursements*:

(vi) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed by the Fund have been spent on Eligible Expenditures;

(vii) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and Financial Information in accordance with the AMA and this Agreement;

(viii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the Disbursement is requested to be made, which shall not be later than the Closing Date;

(ix) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence indicating the status and the amount of the Co-financing disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Funded Activity up to the date of the request for funds made by the Accredited Entity; and

(x) Confirmation to the Fund by the Accredited Entity that there is no event of default occurring with respect to this Agreement and/or the Subsidiary Agreement.

(d) *Conditions precedent to first Disbursement*:

(iv) Effectiveness of this Agreement;

(v) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity and in accordance with the AMA; and

(vi) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement (with respect to the GCF Proceeds and the Accredited Entity Fees) under this Agreement, unless otherwise notified by the Accredited Entity, and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person.

9.02 If within ninety (90) calendar days from the Effective Date, or such longer period established by the Fund in writing, the Accredited Entity has not requested the first Disbursement or the conditions precedent for the first Disbursement established in Clause 9.01 have not been fulfilled, the Fund may terminate this Agreement by giving notice to the Accredited Entity.

9.03 If at the Closing Date, the Accredited Entity has not requested the Disbursement of the full amount of the GCF Proceeds with at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to such date, or the Fund has not otherwise disbursed the full amount of the GCF Proceeds, the undisbursed portion of the GCF Proceeds shall automatically be cancelled and no longer available for Disbursement.

(ii) The Implementing Partner hereby expressly represents and warrants, and shall ensure, where applicable, that each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project Implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document represents and warrants, that:

Clause 10. Additional Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Accredited Entity

10.01 In addition to clause 18.01 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity represents and warrants that:

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(a) On the date of the execution of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, there are no circumstances of which the Accredited Entity is aware, including through its oversight of the Funded Activity as per the obligations of this FAA, the AMA and UNDP's own policies and practices, that may substantially interfere with the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, the AMA or with the implementation of the Funded Activity, or otherwise jeopardize the achievements of any objectives, outcomes or outputs of the Funded Activity;
(b) On the date of the first Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement and throughout the term of this Agreement, the Subsidiary Agreement remains in effect;
(c) On the date of each Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement, no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under this Agreement and no event of default or equivalent event has occurred and is continuing under the Subsidiary Agreement;
(d) On the date of execution and the Effective Date of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, the policies of the Accredited Entity addressing AML/CFT are substantially consistent with the principles of the AML/CFT Policy; and
(e) On the date of execution of this Agreement, the Effective Date and on the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, the Accredited Entity has carried out all due diligence as necessary to ensure that the Funded Activity is at all times in compliance with its own gender policy and indigenous peoples policy, which are equivalent to the Updated Gender Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy.

(iii) The Implementing Partner hereby expressly covenants, and shall ensure, where applicable, that each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project Implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document covenants, that:

10.02 In addition to clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:
(a) Ensure that no GCF Proceeds are transferred to the Executing Entity if a default has occurred under the Subsidiary Agreement;
(b) Inform the Fund, in the APRs to be submitted in accordance with the AMA, on the status of the Co-financing funds that have been disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Project Activities;
(c) Ensure that the Co-financing provided by or flowing through the Accredited Entity and Heifer for the execution of the Funded Activity is obtained from and contributed by the Accredited Entity and Heifer, respectively, in a timely manner;
(d) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Co-financing and the GCF Proceeds are disbursed and/or applied for the implementation of the Funded Activity in accordance with the Implementation Plan;
(e) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental & Social Management Framework ("**ESMF**"), which was provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision and which shall not be amended, abrogated or waived without prior written approval of the Fund. This includes putting in place measures, including with respect to the Accredited Entity's grievance redress mechanisms, to prevent and respond to the conducts described in clause 18.02(k) of the AMA, for adherence to the relevant principles and requirements included in the ESMF;
(f) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds will not support or finance, directly or indirectly, any activities with potential environmental and social risks that are equivalent to Category A pursuant to the Environmental and Social Risks Categories to be conducted as part of the Project.
(g) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity;
(h) Prior to commencing any construction works or activities for the implementation of the Project, the Accredited Entity shall submit to the Fund the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan, as per

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the guidelines included within the ESMF related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF;

(i) Ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire all necessary environmental licenses or clearances, and shall promptly furnish evidence, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF and upon its request, that such licenses or clearances, are available for the purposes of the Project;

(j) Ensure that the infrastructure to be implemented as part of the Funded Activity (i) are designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with good industry practices and any other applicable standards which, in each case, shall be consistent with the practices of other international organizations working in the region, and taking into consideration health and safety risks to third parties or affected communities; and (ii) the quality of such infrastructure is in accordance with best practices followed by international organizations in the region;

(k) In case any amendment or modification is entered to or otherwise agreed by the Accredited Entity with respect to the Subsidiary Agreement, inform of such event and furnish to the Fund the executed copies of such amendment or modification within ten (10) days from its execution. For the avoidance of doubt, the Accredited Entity shall ensure that such amendment or modification does not contravene the terms and conditions provided in this Agreement and the AMA;

(l) Apply, in accordance with its own policies and procedures, its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to AML/CFT in the implementation of the Funded Activity;

(m) In case of a change of the authorized representative to sign the Request for Disbursement, provide, together with the Request for Disbursement, evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of such person to sign the Request for Disbursement and the relevant authenticated specimen signature of such person;

(n) Inform the Fund, in each APR required to be delivered prior to the delivery of the Independent Interim Evaluation Report set out in Schedule 4, of updates to the baselines and targets for any Project indicators (such as supplementary indicators 3.1, 3.3, etc. in the Logical Framework), and finalize such baselines and targets prior to the delivery of the Independent Interim Evaluation Report and

(o) Ensure that GCF Proceeds under Activity 1.2 of the Project are not used for producing wood for sale into charcoal value chains.

10.03 Pursuant to clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF Secretariat in the final APR and consult with the GCF Secretariat on the steps to be taken in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity, provided that nothing herein shall in any way be construed to limit the rights of UNDP to take such steps as it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the GCF and the terms of the applicable SBAA, and in accordance with its policies and procedures.

The Implementing Partner agrees that any non-compliance of the Project Specific Conditions under item (i), representation and warranties provided under item (ii) and/or the covenants set out in item (iii) above shall be deemed a breach of the obligations of the Implementing Partner under this Project Document.

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Annex B: GCF Board-approved Funding Proposal

This can be a link to the approved Funding proposal on the GCF website :

https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/enhanced-climate-resilience-trois-rivi-res-region-haiti-through-integrated-flood-0

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Annex D: Co-financing commitment letters of co-financing (from the project design stage)

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HEIFER INTERNATIONAL
HAITI

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Executive Coordinator and Director
Nature, Climate and Energy
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
UNDP

June 10, 2021

Subject: Letter of Commitment/Co-financing Letter

Heifer Project International, through its branch office in Haiti ("Heifer Haiti"), would like to express its support for the project titled "**Enhanced Climate Resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management**" (the "Project"), led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). We understand the proposal related to this Project (the "Proposal") seeks funding from the Green Climate Fund, and is aligned with the priorities of Heifer Haiti and of the Republic of Haiti.

This letter indicates Heifer's dedication and good will toward committing up to **US $8,303,355** in co-financing during the duration of the Project (the "Co-financing"). This amount would include the following components:

1. **up to US $1,484,603 in-kind through our current EU/GIRE-SECALM activities in the Moustique watershed;**
2. **up to US $4,500,000 in cash, and**
3. **up to US $2,318,752 as indirect costs (NICRA).**

The Co-financing would be used to support the Project by improving the affected communities' resilience to flooding threats in the North-West region over a period of 7 years. The interventions reflected in the Proposal's Output 2 will focus on providing food security for poor households in the Trois-Rivières catchment, thereby improving food security and enhancing sustainability.

It is understood and agreed this letter will not become a binding obligation upon Heifer Haiti until a formal agreement has been negotiated and signed by the appropriate parties.

We are looking forward to further collaboration under this Project

Sincerely,

Pierre M. Ferrari

Pierre Ferrari
President and Chief Executive Officer

Annex E: Timetable of project implementation

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Annex F: Procurement plan

I. General

1. **Project information**: "Reducing the impacts of floods linked to climate change through a targeted intervention in the Trois-Rivières region in Haiti" HAITI- PIMS ID 5996

2. **Version of the Plan**: Version 3.0 dated March 26, 2023 (First Version presented on 21-08-2019)
3. **Approval Date of the procurement Plan**: April 19, 2023
4. **Date of General Procurement Notice**: April 19, 2023
5. **Period covered by this procurement plan**: 18 months.
6. **Other Arrangements**: The Ministry of Environment will act as an Executing Entity to the project which will be implemented through a support to NIM arrangement in which UNDP will provide "CO support services" for procurement services to the project per request by the Government of Haiti through a LoA.

II. Goods, Works and non-consulting services.

1. Prior Review Threshold: Procurement Decisions subject to Prior Review by the AE

	Procurement Method	Threshold for use of method	Prior Review Threshold	Comment
1.	**Micro-purchasing**	Below US $5,000	N/A	Goods, services or simple works Procured via Limited international or national
2.	**Request for quotation**	US $5,000 to $199,999	US $50,000/CAP Review	Goods, services or simple works Procured via Limited international or national
3.	**Request for proposal**	US $200,000 and above	US $150,000 and above/RACP Review	Advertisement in international media (UNGM/ UNDP Procurement Notices via Quantum) – Open competition
4.	**Invitation to bid**	US $200,000 and above	US $150,000 and above/RACP Review	Advertisement in international media (UNGM/ UNDP Procurement Notices via Quantum) – Open competition
5.	**Request for quotation/ Invitation to bid**	US$2,000,000 and above	ACP Review	Advertisement in international media (UNGM/ UNDP Procurement Notices via Quantum) – Open competition

2. Prequalification (for complex Civil Works): N/A

3. Procurement Packages (for Goods, Works and Non-consultancy services) with Methods and Time Schedule

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ref. No.	**Contract (Description)**	**Source of Funds**	**Planned vs Actual**	**Estimated Cost in US$**	**Procurement Method**	**Pre qualification (yes/no)**	**Domestic Preference (yes/no)**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Date of issuance of doc's**	**Bid-Opening Date**	**Date of contract /order signature**	**Comments**
1	supply of ICT Equipment and materials (laptops, telephones, consumables and other)		**Planned**	12,600	Use of LTA	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	There is a corporate LTA for IT equipment.
			Actual									
2	Office Materials and equipment	GCF	**Planned**	9,750	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Office materials for 18 months
			Actual									
3	Purchasing of fuel (vehicles)	GCF	**Planned**	9,000	Use of LTA Or Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	15 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Fuel Consumption: 700gl/yr * 2 vehicles*18 month* 4.3 dollars = 9,000 USD (https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/Haiti/diesel_prices/)
			Actual									
4	Purchasing of a solar system (batteries, solar panels, inverter and other accessories)	GCF	**Planned**	12,000	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	
			Actual									

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ref. No.	**Contract (Description)**	**Source of Funds**	**Planned vs Actual**	**Estimated Cost in US$**	**Procurement Method**	**Pre qualification (yes/no)**	**Domestic Preference (yes/no)**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Date of issuance of doc's**	**Bid-Opening Date**	**Date of contract /order signature**	**Comments**
5	Purchasing of two 4X4 Vehicles including fret/shipping, transport, clearance, assurance.	GCF	**Planned**	90,000	Use of LTA.	No	No	Post	1st April, 2024	15 April, 2024	30 April, 2024	There is a corporate LTA for SUV vehicle. However, if not available for shipping in Haiti, a local purchase will take place using an ITB method.
			Actual									
6	Maintenance (Vehicle)	GCF	**Planned**	12,000	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	4,000 maintenance costs per year per vehicle for 18 months
			Actual									
7	Communication and audiovisual materials (internet connexon and other materials)	GCF	**Planned**	6,000	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Audiovisual and communication material for the socialization work (USD 3,000/year over 8 years) at 18 months 4,500 is expected to be executed.
			Actual									

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ref. No.	**Contract (Description)**	**Source of Funds**	**Planned vs Actual**	**Estimated Cost in US$**	**Procurement Method**	**Pre qualification (yes/no)**	**Domestic Preference (yes/no)**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Date of issuance of doc's**	**Bid-Opening Date**	**Date of contract /order signature**	**Comments**
8	Trainings and workshops	GCF	**Planned**	27,300	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	During 18 months of project implementation
			Actual									
9	Provision of cleaning services	GCF	**Planned**	12,000	Request for quotation	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Annual costs expected at 6,000 per year, for 18 months it is expected to be 9,000. 2-year contract is expected.
			Actual									
10	Provision of security services	GCF	**Planned**	18,000	Use of local LTA	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Annual costs estimated at 9,000 a year. 2-year contracts expected of which 13,500 will be executed by 18 months
			Actual									
11	Office rental	GCF	**Planned**	20,000	Direct contracting	No	No	NA	1st April, 2024	30 April, 2024	15 May, 2024	Rental costs (USD 10,000/year over 8 years through 2-year

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ref. No.	**Contract (Description)**	**Source of Funds**	**Planned vs Actual**	**Estimated Cost in US$**	**Procurement Method**	**Pre qualification (yes/no)**	**Domestic Preference (yes/no)**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Date of issuance of doc's**	**Bid-Opening Date**	**Date of contract /order signature**	**Comments**
												contracts estimate). In 18 months 15,000 is expected to be executed
			Actual									
Total	**For Goods**			**228,650**								

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III. Selection of Consultants

1. **Prior Review Threshold**: Selection decisions subject to Prior Review by AE:

	Selection Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comment
1.	Direct contracting	US$100,000	Review for any Direct contracting case equals or above US$100,000 and for 12 months cumulative amount.
2	Request for Proposal	US$100,000	Review for any contract equals or above US$100,000 and for 12 months cumulative amount.

2. **Short list comprising entirely of national consultants**: Short list of consultants for services, estimated to cost less than $100,000 equivalent per contract, may comprise entirely of national consultants in accordance with the Fund's interest in encouraging the development and use of National Consultants from partner countries of operation.

3. **Any Other Special Selection Arrangements:** [including advance procurement and retroactive financing, if applicable]

1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ref. No.	**Description of Assignment**	**Source of Funds**	**Estimated Cost**	**Selection Method**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Issuance of Expression of Interest**	**Finalize shortlist and issue RFP**	**Proposals Submission Date**	**Complete Technical Evaluation**	**Complete Financial Evaluation**	**Negotiate and Award**	**Comment**
1	1 international firm for impact evaluation studies	GCF	130,000	Request for proposal	Post	1st June, 2024	June 20th, 2024	July 25th, 2024	1st August, 2024	30 August, 2024	1er September, 2024	130,000 in year 1
	1 international firm for Spotcheck	GCF	56,000	Use of LTA	Post	N/a	No	sept 15th, 2024	no	no	Sept 20,2024	8,000 Every year for 8 years. At 18 months 16,000 is expected to be executed
	Total		**186,000**									

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4. Consultancy Assignments with Selection Methods and Time Schedule

1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ref. No.	**Description of Assignment**	**Source of Funds**	**Estimated Cost**	**Selection Method**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Issuance of Expression of Interest**	**Finalize shortlist and issue RFP**	**Proposals Submission Date**	**Complete Technical Evaluation**	**Complete Financial Evaluation**	**Negotiate and Award**	**Comment**
1	Local consultancy to design and deliver health monitoring and impact evaluation	GCF	42,000	Individual Consulting (IC)	NA	1st dec, 2024	dec 20th, 2024	dec 25th, 2024	1st january, 2025	1st january, 2025	5 January, 2025	Breakdown of costs to design and conduct a health monitoring and impact evaluation over 2 years: - Health Monitoring Protocol: Number of work days: 10 days Estimated Cost: X = $4,500 (10 days x $450/day) Description: Drafting of the health surveillance protocol in collaboration with project stakeholders. - Health Monitoring System development including detailed survey over all communes: Number of work days: 34 days Estimated Cost: X = $16,350 (34 days x $450/day + 6 days of DSA x $175/day)) Description: Design and implement a health surveillance system for the project. - Health monitoring implementation including validating the data/info and

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1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ref. No.	**Description of Assignment**	**Source of Funds**	**Estimated Cost**	**Selection Method**	**Review by AE (Prior / Post)**	**Issuance of Expression of Interest**	**Finalize shortlist and issue RFP**	**Proposals Submission Date**	**Complete Technical Evaluation**	**Complete Financial Evaluation**	**Negotiate and Award**	**Comment**
												testing the system with focus group in all communes: Number of work days: 15 days Estimated cost: X = $8,850 (15 days x $450/day + 12 days of DSA x $175/day) Description: Conduct health surveillance at project baseline, mid-term and end of project. - Conducting the health impact evaluation : Number of work days: 25 days Estimated cost: X = $12,300 (25 days x $450/day + 6 days of DSA x $175/day) Description: Conducting the health impact assessment. Thus, the total estimated cost is $42,000 ($37,800 : honoraries+4,200 DSA).
	Total		**42,000**									

Competitive Methods are the following:

- Quality Cost Based Selection method (QCBS)
- Quality Based Selection (QBS)
- Fixed Budget Selection (FBS)
- Least Cost Selection (LCS)
- Consultants Qualifications Selection (CQS)
- Individual Consulting (IC)

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Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team

Terms of Reference of Techncial Services to be provided by UNDP:

- *These staff costs cannot include any oversight functions as this would duplicate GCF implementation functions paid by the GCF Fee.*
- *All technical services must be specified and known and cannot refer to anticipated or expected technical support services.*
- *The qualifications necessary to undertake these technical services must be included in the TOR.*
- *The UNDP-BPPS RTA and the PTA must approve the technical services included in the TOR (and the qualifications). The RTA and the PTA have the full authority to edit, revise, and/or refuse the technical services if they are contrary to GCF policy.*

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Manager

Background

The Project Manager (PM) will be appointed by the project implementing partner. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project 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 register;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

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- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GCF APR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GCF APR.
- Prepare the GCF APR;
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-BPPS/VF Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Monitor and track progress against the GCF Core indicators.
- Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
- 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-BPPS/NCE; 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;
- 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.

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or local institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management and disaster management.
- At least 5 years of experience and knowledge of field mission in Haiti

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.

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- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Significant experience in collating, analyzing and writing up results for reporting purposes;
- Very good knowledge of results-based management and project cycle management, particularly with regards to M&E approach and methods. Formal training in RBM/ PCM will be a definite asset;
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Indonesian protected area system, biodiversity conservation and law enforcement at national and subnational levels.
- French, creole are considered mandatory languages, written level proficiency in English is necessary

Project Gender Officer

Project Gender Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender Officer will have the responsibility for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The project Gender Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer, Safeguards Officer and Communications Officers on related aspects of project implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;

The Project Gender Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development or closely related area.
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in relevant Country/Region/Area of Work;
- Proven experience in gender issues in Country/Region/Area of Work
- Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues;
- Experience in gender responsive capacity building;
- Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is highly desired/required;

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- Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills.
- French, creole are considered mandatory languages, written level proficiency in English is necessary

Project Technical Assistant

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the project Technical Assistant will have the responsibility for the implementation of the environmental and social management plan/framework. The project Technical Assistant will work closely with the M&E Officer and Communications Officers on related aspects of project reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans;
- Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;
- Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk register; mitigation/management plans as necessary;
- Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders;
- Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;
- Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project;
- 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;
- 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.

The Technical Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelor's degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management;
- An environmental and safeguards qualification (certificate, demonstrated experience)
- At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Previous experience in developing and implementing environmental and social safeguard strategies for organizations or projects
- Very good inter-personal skills
- in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.
- French, creole are considered mandatory languages, written level proficiency in English is necessary

Project Administrative Assistant

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Administrative Assistant will carry out the following tasks:

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- Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day administrative management ;
- Assist in the preparation of progress reports;
- 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.
- Assist in the project communication and awareness of the project activities.

The Project Administrative Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or an equivalent qualification;
- At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and/or sustainable livelihoods. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.
- French, creole are considered mandatory languages, written level proficiency in English is necessary

Project Finance officer

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Finance Officer will have the following specific responsibilities:

- 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.

The Project Accountant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or an advanced diploma in accounting/ financial management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UNDP or UN project will be a definite asset;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications particularly MS Excel;
- French, creole are considered mandatory languages, written level proficiency in English is necessary

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Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document)

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (2021 SESP TEMPLATE, VERSION 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas Project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS+# 5996
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Haiti
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	26th April 2023

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
The Project mainstreams a human-rights based approach by designing interventions to promote the resilience and rights of the citizens of Haiti, in particular vulnerable rural farmers and those living in downstream, flood-prone urban rural and urban settlements, with extremely limited resilience, to better handle increasingly severe flooding brought on by changing environmental conditions, while ensuring their right to productive land, water, and health. That is, the Haitian population, both rural and urban, is extremely vulnerable to flood events, affecting the safety and security of millions of Haitians. 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 Project will be to improve infiltration and slow run-off, resulting in reduced mortality in the case of future flood events. None of the proposed Project activities violate human rights obligations or the state of law, but rather enhance the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights. That is, the Project will support the development of governance conditions in local communities, in order to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholders' interests in the planning of landscape management, promoting the right to expression and democratic processes. The Project also takes a human-rights based approach by promoting early, inclusive, participatory decision-making processes throughout the Project that integrate community and stakeholder perspectives, as well as equitable sharing of the socio-economic and environmental benefits across social groups. Finally, Project design prioritized Project areas and beneficiary selection based on areas/ beneficiaries most vulnerable to flooding impacts.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

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The Project emphasizes the participation of women in the design and implementation of agroforestry interventions, as well as decision-making processes for the proposed flood management framework. Activities will not only be done carried out with the full input and participation of women, but will also strengthen women's leadership roles in local community organizations, including those related to agricultural extension and product transformation, as well as their knowledge and capacities related to climate change resilience.

Given the high proportion of women led households involved in agriculture, cropping/agroforestry systems will directly benefit the resilience and livelihoods of women, and women's organization involved in the transformation of agricultural products will be strengthened both to ensure the sustainability of agroforestry interventions but also to enhance gender benefits. Recognizing that women are disproportionally affected by flooding (see Gender Assessment), the Project will reduce their vulnerability to flooding in a gender-responsive manner, by increasing awareness, improving access to information, increasing participation in local level flood management activities and ensuring that women's concerns are reflected in department of civil protection strategies in post-flood response.

Finally given the systematic marginalization of women from political processes, creating space for women leaders in resource governance activities will promote gender empowerment and greater participation in decision making from the national to local level.

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

The Project directly addresses important aspects of environmental resilience (tree cover, soil conservation, bio-diverse agroforestry systems) which all has a direct impact on climate change resilience. Increasing tree cover also has an environmental co-benefit of enhancing carbon sequestration and protecting water quality of fresh water and marine areas downstream of flood run off waters.

The Project further mainstreams nature-based solutions for risk reduction and environmental sustainability in all its interventions by carefully considering flood resilience from an integrated perspective by not relying on physical infrastructure in isolation, but rather takes a green infrastructure/landscape management approach which is strengthened through governance, land use planning and sustainable techniques in agroforestry systems (mixed cropping, low or no inputs of pesticides and fertilizers). Finally, all spatial locations of physical interventions have been chosen to avoid impacts on environmentally sensitive areas. The choice of crops will promote biodiversity in cropping systems, favoring native species and avoiding alien invasive species.

Finally, comprehensive community sensitization campaigns in the Project intervention areas will inform community stakeholders, both direct and indirect on the importance of maintaining vegetation/tree cover for flood resilience and broader protection of ecosystem services.

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

The Project was developed through a participatory and consultative process, allowing all stakeholders to contribute to the design of the interventions. These interventions focus on improving the resilience of the TR watershed to the impacts of climate change induced flooding by implementing an integrated land and water resources management approach. The use of this will enable stakeholder buy-in and engagement at the national and local levels to ensure that the adaptation interventions implemented under the Project directly address the needs of all beneficiary groups and continue to provide long-term benefits (See Stakeholder Engagement Plan). This will also facilitate greater ownership of the Project and stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the Project.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**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***

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Risk 01 – Water abstraction To water the plants in the nurseries and the planting sites, the Project will use significant amount of water. This will be collected from existing surface water bodies. If not managed properly, such water abstraction could cause harm to ecosystems, local communities and downstream users or increase their vulnerability. **Principle 1: Leave No One Behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5, P6)** **Principle 5: Accountability** **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	There are chances that Project activities could lead to inefficient water use.	Following completion of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), an Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) was also developed during the Project design phase. The ESMF is aimed to guide risk management steps required during Project implementation. During the implementation phase, the Project will undertake a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for upstream activities (Outcomes 1, 2). Appropriately scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) will be completed for downstream activities (Outcomes 3). Prior to the ESIA, and in parallel with the SESA, additional screenings will be completed. These will allow for site selection and greater definition of activities. The screening will ensure that environmental and social impacts are well identified and managed through proper management measures in line with the Project's ESMF and SESP. The ESIA will assess potential social and environmental impacts (both short-term and long-term) of any restriction or altered access to water resources by any water users, to develop and implement management measures, and to monitor the implementation of such measures and their effectiveness. Along with the ESIA, an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared. The ESMP will include plan that promotes the sustainable use of water resources. The ESIA and ESMP will be completed during the first year of Project implementation to further refine risk identification, mitigation and management strategies, as well as to establish a system for monitoring risks. Stakeholder consultations took place during Project design and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed by the Project). The SEP will be implemented during the Project's lifetime aimed at actively involving all relevant groups through targeted communication and outreach efforts, these efforts will actively work to ensure correct water management practices. A standalone Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. The GRM will be activated in case any concerns are raised by partners or beneficiaries about human rights infringements, adverse socio-economic

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				or environmental impacts directly or indirectly attributed to Project implementation, including incorrect use of water. The GRM will include a section dealing with potential complaints by water users and/or downstream communities who might experience or perceive negative impacts on their resource supply. All concerns will be assessed, documented, and followed up with appropriate responses in order to address the issue.

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Risk 02 – Limited institutional capacity towards Safeguards standards Project implementation partners (e.g. Government ministries, agencies, NGOs, private sector partners, as well as community associations) may not have all the capacity and tools needed to meet their obligations in the Project, especially those related to their roles and responsibilities in the Project cycle, as well as the social and environmental safeguarding. **Principle 1: Leave No One Behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P3)** **Principle 5: Accountability**	I = 2 L = 4	**Moderate**	The Project will involve personnel from several parties for its implementation (various Government agencies, NGOs, community associations, and other third-party institutions) to implement activities on the ground. At the time of Project implementation, all these partners will not necessarily be aware of UNDP technical and safeguarding requirements. Capacity gaps for these implementation partners are also expected to have a gender dimension.	The Project will hire a full time safeguard and a full time gender specialist within its Project Management Unit to provide guidance to Project implementation, ensuring adherence to the ESMF, and Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) and their monitoring as well as risk management. The Project will assess capacities of third parties through HACT Micro assessment and will provide training and/or workshops to build the capacity of key Project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently. The Project will organize trainings and/or workshops to build the capacity of key Project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently. Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the first activity and will include a combination of the following topics : ▪ UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) ▪ Stakeholder Engagement ▪ UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism, SRM, SECU), ▪ Understanding UNDP Project Cycle, ▪ Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation ▪ Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, ▪ Human Rights Overall, the Project will have a strong focus on enhancing capacity of relevant authorities and targeted communities to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in Project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices. UNDP Country Office in Haiti as well as Heifer International have a strong history in Project implementation in Haiti through use of international funds.

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Risk 03 – Perpetuation of discriminations against women The Project might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against women in their access to Project benefit. The low knowledge of the formal law within rural communities, and the ambiguous customary practices, could promote gender discrimination on accessing Project benefits. **Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5)** **Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	This risk is prevalent given the baseline situation in the Project landscape (including gender-based violence, under-representation in Women among Project beneficiaries may face structural barriers to participation such as a high time burden of work due to household duties, and existing gendered differences in economic and productive roles within agroforestry systems.	During the Project design phase, the Project ensured women's participation in the discussions and decisions about Project activities. A Gender Expert, member of the Project Team, developed a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) during the design phase. Gender-responsive targets for all Project activities have been set in the GAAP to ensure that Project interventions are not gender-biased Hence the implementation of the Project's GAAP will ensure that women are adequately represented, and its targets will be monitored. The site specific ESIAs/ESMPs that will be developed will review the impacts associated with women while training and capacity-building activities will also be designed to ensure that women's voices are being heard and adequately integrated into decision-making processes without discrimination. Technical training for agroforestry and involvement in integrated flood planning at the community level will account for gender norms and expectations, to ensure that women are able to actively engage and learn from these activities without gender discrimination. Community organizations that support livelihoods and transformation of products from agroforestry interventions that are geared towards women's participation will be supported (see GAAP and its related budget). The impact and sustainability of Project interventions will be further enhanced through the Project's focus on ensuring gender-responsive benefits are provided to Project beneficiaries.

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Risk 04 – Consultations may not be comprehensive Full participation of potentially affected stakeholders in the design and implementation of the Project is critical. However, because of logistical and/or cultural barriers, there is a risk that consultations with stakeholders, as well as local communities may not be comprehensive in the next phase of the Project. **Principle 1: No One Left behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P5)** **Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** **Principle 5: Accountability**	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	All the Project outcomes require consultation and/or engagement with stakeholders. If the stakeholder engagement is not properly designed and managed, by ensuring the full and equitable participation of all stakeholders, including women and the most vulnerable, there is a risk that local communities, especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups could be discriminated, sidelined, and not effectively involved during the different Project phases, resulting in them being negatively impacted by the Project or in them not benefiting from positive Project results.	During the Project design phase, consultations with stakeholders and communities were conducted in the Project landscape. These activities were led by experienced Stakeholder Engagement professionals who also have good understanding of local contexts and profound knowledge of consultation with local communities, to both gather views and concerns of stakeholders and facilitate their full contribution to Project design. The Project will continue to adhere with this principle of comprehensive and effective consultations in the implementation phase. For this purpose the Project will hire within its PMU both a Safeguards and Gender Officer that will provide guidance to Project implementation and monitoring of its relevant plans. An extensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to ensure that this participatory approach is continued during implementation. The SEP will guide the consultation and engagement activities and its use will be monitored by the PMU as will the Project's Gender Action Plan. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was also prepared. It will play a key role in addressing in a timely manner any concerns or grievance from affected the community. The GRM will be carefully monitored and reported on during the Project implementation. Some women that where consulted were concerned that the Project would forget about them during the implementation phase. This risk is also managed through the GAAP. The Project will put measures in place to ensure that local people are inclusively consulted and provided with regular feedback on how their input is taken into consideration and to address any additional concerns that may be identified as the Project moves forward. This engagement process will include disclosure of information in appropriate format that is understandable and relevant to local women and men and consultation in a culturally appropriate manner. Moreover, the Project will maintain a clear and transparent communication channel with the

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				communities by presenting the activities and objectives of the Project, and what are being done with the Project.
Risk 05 – Restricted access to land and natural resources (economic displacement) The Project agroforestry or reforestation activities might impose spatial or temporal restrictions on lands previously used by local communities for their livelihoods. This could lead to economic displacement and pose some hardship on local communities. **Principle 1: Leave No One Behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P4, P6, P7)** **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement**	I = 3 L = 4	**Substantial**	In the process of restoring land there is a possibility that new spatial or temporal restrictions could be introduced, affecting both men and women in local communities. Such restrictions must be agreed upon by all parties, with efforts made to avoid significant hardship to any parties as a net result of the agreements.	Before the implementation of activities in the Project landscape, the Project will engage local communities in a way that ensures that they are fully aware of the Project and able to provide meaningful input in its development and implementation, as well as the activities, the outcomes, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, the risks and impacts associated with the Project, as well as the mitigation and management measures (See Project SEP). An Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed during the design phase to guide risk management steps required during Project implementation including guidelines to develop Livelihood Action Plans as part of the site specific EISA's that will be developed by the Project. The ESMF was developed with the support of extensive community consultation and includes a SEP. An appropriately scoped ESIA will be completed prior to the start of relevant activities, and specific management plans will be developed to address issues related to access to natural resources, livelihood, grievance redress (through the GRM proposed in the ESMF), etc. including Livelihood Action Plan for compliance. Specialist studies will be conducted during the ESIA and the ESMP that will subsequently be developed will contain detailed recommendations to mitigate the risks related to such spatial or temporal restrictions.

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Risk 06 – Physical Displacement The Project will normally be implemented on public lands that are currently uninhabited due to their difficult access (steep slopes) and lack of vegetation. However, in an emergency situation (such as an earthquake) may cause these areas to become temporarily inhabited during Project implementation. In such circumstances, the Project's agroforestry or reforestation activities may impose spatial or temporal restrictions on those inhabitants, therefore causing physical displacement. **Principle 1: Leave No One Behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P4, P6)** **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement**	I = 3 L= 2	**Moderate**	The Project does not require physical displacement for its development and has included it within its exclusionary criteria. However, In special circumstances, there is a possibility that new spatial or temporal restrictions in targeted areas for agroforestry and reforestation could be introduced.	Physical displacement is not required for the Project development and has been included within its exclusionary principles within the Project's ESMF. The Project's targeted area is vast enough to ensure that interventions do not require physical displacement of any kind. The Project has included a screening procedure within its ESMF for site selection that will be informed through a fully scoped ESIA and will result in site specific ESMPs that will be monitored and reported on throughout the Project's lifetime. The Project has also developed a GRM with clear protocols that will be well socialized, monitored and reported on. The Project's own implementation of on the ground actions includes informed communal decision making. Before the implementation of activities in the Project landscape, the Project will engage local communities in a way that ensures that they are fully aware of the Project and able to provide meaningful input in its development and implementation, as well as the activities, the outcomes, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, the risks and impacts associated with the Project, as well as the mitigation and management measures (See Project SEP).
Risk 07 – Introduction of exotic tree species Project activities supporting regreening of land could inadvertently lead to the introduction of exotic tree species, which then leads to adverse environmental effects through becoming invasive. **Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience** **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Although the Project is designed around the best practice which facilitates the growth of indigenous seedlings, it is possible that Project participants could fail to implement those best practices and instead undertake planting of exotic and potentially invasive species.	The Project will promote the regeneration of useful and resilient indigenous tree species for regreening. The Project will develop site specific ESIA and ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent accidental introduction of invasive alien tree or other species.

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Risk 08 – Risk of gender-based violence The Project plans to provide significant support to women through income-generating activities. An increase of women's income (through Project-sponsored activities) could lead to gender-based violence in some households. Given the level of gender-based violence that already exists in the country, there is a risk that any shifts in power balances that the Project could cause might exacerbate GBV, including sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH). **Principle 2: Human Rights (P3, P7)** **Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**	I = 4 L = 2	**Moderate**	An increase of women's income in a community is a great indicator of Women's Empowerment. However, such empowerment could also lead to a change in existing balance of power at the household level. Some men could resort to violence to restore their traditional power.	The Project has developed a detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) has been prepared during the Project design phase. The GAAP has considered within its analysis the impact of gender-based violence and the various national mechanism that exist for its management as well as lessons learned from past Projects The GAAP specifically describes opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the Project design so that the proposed Project interventions address gendered climate resilience across the household, community and institutional levels. Sensitization sessions will be held to explain the benefits of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for communities these sessions will be provided to both men and women. A first-level SEAH risk assessment was completed during the design phase and an initial list of mitigation measures was established. During the ESIA, the Project will carry out in-depth SEAH risk assessment. The Project will then update the mitigation measures and include them in the ESMP, in order to prevent, mitigate and respond to these SEAH risks. The Project will adhere to UNDP's policies for protection against Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and abuse of Authority, as well as special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers, and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH conduct and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations, in the absence of which, contractual arrangements can be terminated. Other mitigation measures will include, but not limited to: • Conducting training and sensitization sessions for Project staff and the target population on SEAH issues in collaboration with the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights. • Establish a separate Grievance Redress Mechanism that is survivor-centered to adequately respond to SEAH incidents. • Integrate the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights.into the Project's technical implementation committee

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				• Encourage competent authorities to legally address SEAH-related issues. During the Project duration, Project stakeholders and beneficiaries will be continuously informed about zero SEAH tolerance and encouraged to report possible SEAH acts to the appropriate national authorities for criminal prosecution. In its exit strategy, the Project will contribute to the ownership of Project activities by both women and men which, in turn, will result in gender-responsive adaptation benefits being conferred beyond the Project lifetime. The Project will hire a Gender and Safeguards Specialist to guide Project implementation.
Risk 09 – Risk of use of pesticides or other chemicals The agroforestry and reforestation initiatives supported by the Project could be using pesticides or other chemicals that may have a negative effect on the environment and human health. **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Current practices in the Project's target sites currently involve little/to no application of fertilizers and pesticides, due to the extreme socio-economic vulnerability of farmers in the Trois Rivieres region. The Project does not intend to use pesticides and fertilizers for agroforestry systems nor for reforestation. However an increase in income/revenue generation may allow farmers that previously could not afford inputs, to start applying pesticides and fertilizers.	The Project will promote organic practices that avoid the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on the initiatives it supports. The Project will include environmental awareness activities with local communities on how to avoid issues related to waste management and environmental pollution as well as to the benefits of organic practices and sustainable agroforestry. Pesticide and fertilizer use will be monitored as part of the Project's general ESMF and site specific ESMP.

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Risk 10 – Environmental and Physical Hazards during agroforestry and reforestation activities The Project interventions (agroforestry and reforestation) could generate waste and litter (e.g. human waste, food waste, plastic, soiled material, scrap equipment, etc.). around the work areas. Poor management of those waste product and/or its poor handling (storage, transport) could cause pollution or physical hazards and pose a threat to the health of the community and eventually the workers. **Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience** **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	There is a potential for generation waste at the work areas (reforestation sites, agroforestry sites). Wastes are already being poorly managed by local communities in Haiti, the Project should not make that situation worse.	The ESIA will further investigate these risks and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be indicated in the ESMP. The Project will include environmental awareness activities as part of the Project's Output 1 and 3 with local communities and Project workers on how to avoid issues related to waste management and environmental pollution and contractual clauses will be included in Responsible Party Agreements and Contracts with service partners on correct waste management in Project areas. Adherence will be monitored during site visits by the PMU while the GRM will allow for community reporting of unproper waste management. These issues will nonetheless be addressed in the ESMP.

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Risk 11 – Effect of climate change The Project outcomes (activities) could still be compromised by the effect of climate change or extreme climatic conditions. **Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience** **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation**	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	Haiti is a country vulnerable to the impacts of extreme climatic conditions, so any intervention will carry this risk . Natural disasters could damage the agroforestry systems and reforested areas, but forested landscapes are significantly more resilient than existing denuded landscapes. Project activities could be affected earthquakes, or other extreme events (erosion, landslide, and flooding) occurring more frequently and with greater intensity with climate change. For example, reforested plots could be affected by a landslide, erosion, flood or prolonged dry spell.	Planting protocols for the agroforestry systems and reforestation will draw on good practice in the Haitian context to minimize losses by ensuring that planting occurs in periods of least risk of hurricanes and floods. The agroforestry systems will promote species which are the most climate resilient, including a mix of those that thrive under waterlogging and drought conditions Once systems are established, forested landscape will significant increase climate resilience The Project will also implement measures that will minimize climate-related risks to Project activities (e.g. Climate-Smart Agroforestry Technologies) or upstream revegetation to minimize erosion by flash floods.

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Risk 12 – Child labour Project intervention (agroforestry) could potentially involve child labour. Additional hazards to children could include disrupted physical, mental, moral and social development, exposure to extreme weather conditions, injuries, infections, and diseases, etc. **Principle 2: Human Rights (P3)** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	US Department of Labour reports issued in 2020 indicated that Child labour continues to be prevalent in Haiti (agriculture, domestic work, etc.). Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture and domestic work.	Risks associated with child labour will be further assessed during the implementation phase through the ESIA and subsequent specific mitigation/management measures and procedures will be included in the site specific ESMP as appropriate.
Risk 13 – Non-compliance with labour standards Project activities (e.g. agriculture / agroforestry supply chain, land restoration, erosion control) could potentially involve practices that fail to comply with national and/or international labour standards or safety standards. **Principle 1: No One Left behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P3)** **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Unsafe work practices are also prevalent in Haiti.	Risks associated with occupational health and safety, working conditions will be further assessed during the Project implementation phase and addressed as appropriate through implementation of a scoped ESIA/ESMP and subsequent measures as required. The relevant procedures are described in the ESMF.

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Risk 14 – Exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks The COVID-19 and other potential disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective Project implementation and benefit sharing. The Project activities (e.g. frequent meetings, field visits, travelling, etc.) could inadvertently cause significant spread of the COVID-19 virus. **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security**	I = 4 L = 2	**Moderate**	It would affect the ability of vulnerable people to get back into economic activities as any lingering or new zoonotic disease outbreaks can affect vulnerable groups in the Project area the most and leave them out from participating and accruing benefits from the Project in particular from the reforestation and agroforestry activities.	Mask wearing and usage of hand sanitizers were adopted during the meetings and consultation events by the Project Team and community. To manage potential risks and vulnerabilities related to Covid-19, during the implementation, the Project team will continue applying the Covid-19 prevention protocols in effect in Haiti per government and UNDP current policy for work in the field. In addition, awareness will be promoted to ensure that people (Project staff and stakeholders) are aware of the risks and undertake mitigation measures. The Project has included health monitoring as part of its activities. Risks associated with COVID-19 and other diseases will be addressed through a scoped ESIA/ESMP and subsequent measures as required. Relevant procedures are described in the ESMF.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Risk 15 – Potential Impact on Key Biodiversity Areas /critical habitats. Some of the Project activities related to EBA may be carried out within or adjacent a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and could inadvertently cause harm. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.**	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	The Project may be implemented within the Port-de-Paix Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). These activities and their specific footprint will be defined during project implementation and in coordination with communities. Critical habitats include those areas that are (i) legally protected, (ii) officially proposed for protection, (ii) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value (such as areas that meet criteria of the World Conservation Union classification, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization's world heritage sites), or (iv) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	The relevant procedures are described in the project's Further screening will be completed during the ESIA.This will allow the Project to make decision on the best course of action with regards to siting the planned activities, which will be done in line with SES Standard 1. Then the Project will conduct the ESIA, including specialist biodiversity studies to confirm level of risk to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ESIA could confirm whether Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species are found at the Project's intervention sites, as well as the ecosystem services that could be impacted. The relevant site specific ESMP(s) will include an appropriately scoped and detailed Biodiversity Action Plan address the biodiversity risks identified in or near the critical habitats, and management actions will be designed to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values. Per the SES and as noted in the ESMF exclusionary criteria, no activities will be implemented in critical habitats unless all of the following are demonstated: (a) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the area's biodiversity values and supporting ecological processes, (b) no reduction in Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species, (c) any lesser impacts are appropriately mitigated, and (d) a Biodiversity Action Plan is in place to achieve net gains of relevant biodiversity values

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Risk 16 – Security concerns Instability, violence, and security concerns in the Project landscape may put the safety of Project staff and stakeholders at risk. **Principle 1: No One Left Behind** **Principle 2: Human Rights (P2, P7)** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions**	I = 5 L = 3	**Substantial**	The safety of Project staff, stakeholders and Project partners is paramount to the success of the Project.	A Security Plan in alignment with the relevant elements of the UNDP SES and the guidelines and protocols established by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for work in the field of Haiti will be developed by the Project to ensure that measures are in place to protect Project staff operating in the field and all stakeholders involved in Project in keeping with appropriate measures already used by UNDP for field work in the country. The ESMF includes set procedures do establishing this Plan.
Risk 17 – Impact on cultural resources The Project activities could lead to accidental discovery of / damage to cultural heritage. **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Activities under Output 1.2 will involve movement of earth over large areas, which uncover cultural resources.	Site specific ESMP swill ensure: ▪ Full and effective community participation, stakeholder consultations and use of experts when dealing with cultural heritage properties. ▪ Development and implementation of a chance finds procedure to be implemented during all the works of the Project. ▪ Immediate reporting to local authorities of all discoveries and any archaeological sites discovered.

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Risk 18 – Impact on social cohesion The Project activities could lead to impacts on social cohesion among communities, particularly by exacerbating underlying conflict or triggering new conflict or and/or by contributing to risks that affect conflict sensitivity. **Principle 2: Human Rights (P7)** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security**	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Given Haiti's current baseline of conflict and fragility (see Section 3.1.3 in the ESMF), the Project may inadvertently trigger new and/or existing factors of conflict in certain project sites. Inequitable and/or improper management of finance flows, control and exploitation over natural resources can exacerbate grievances and illicit economies and create enabling environments for non-state armed groups to grow their influence, for example.	The Project has been designed to respond to the vulnerabilities of Haitian communities, and contribute towards building climate resilience, improve livelihoods, and ameliorate governance mechanisms by providing training and capacity building. At the same time, although climate change does not cause violent conflict in and of itself, it is a threat multiplier – and can multiply risks known to contribute to insecurity, overburden state capacity, and make already vulnerable communities more susceptible. The Project is proposing timely investments in increasing adaptive capacities and livelihood security while working with (and ensuring meaningful participation of) communities in the most climate- vulnerable areas of Haiti. The ESMF provides an outline for a detailed analysis of conflict and fragility in Haiti, which will be conducted during the ESIAs.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	☒	**3 Substantial Risks; 15 Moderate Risks**
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				
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☒			***Status? (completed, planned)***

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	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☒	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: Stakeholder analysis, gender analysis Planned
			☒	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned
			☒	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	☒			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☒	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Completed: Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan
			☒	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned
			☒	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☒			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒			
	Accountability	☒			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☒			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☒			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☒			

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☒	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☒	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		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		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		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.

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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
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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? [26]	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)?	Yes
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?	Yes

[26] 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.

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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? *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*	Yes
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *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*.	Yes
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:	
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?	No
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	
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	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?	Yes
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)?	Yes
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	Yes
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No

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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? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[27]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[28]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	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		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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

[27] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

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

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3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Yes
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		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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?	Yes
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?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes
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)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[29]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples[30]		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including Project area of influence)?	No

[29] 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.
[30] Please refer to Appendix I in this document for further information.

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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)? *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*	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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	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? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to Project and contractor workers)		
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		
Would the Project potentially involve or lead to:		
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

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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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

Appendix I: Haiti PIMS5996 – Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management (GCF)

UNDP SES policy applicability in Haiti: Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples

UNDP initially indicated that SES 6 might be relevant in the context of this GCF Project in Haiti.

However, this has been reconsidered in light of the following:

1. A review of UNDPs'[31] and other agencies'[32] programmes in Haiti indicate that SES 6 has not been triggered in the sites/areas of this GCF Project
2. Field consultations (see reports[33]) concluded that:
    a. No sub-group in the Project area and area of influence has pursued its own way or developed distinct group identity, languages., etc.;
    b. There are no distinct ethnicity nor group self-identifying as indigenous peoples in Haiti;
    c. There are no special connection between Haitian people and their territory other than the national one.
3. A baseline analysis of each standard was conducted and validated in October 2023 as part of the SES Capacity Assessment and Quality Assurance of Project-level safeguards documentation of UNDP Haiti Country Programme. This analysis concluded on the non-applicability of standard 6[34].

[31] For example, see the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure of Project PIMS6314 "Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti" (GEF) https://pims.undp.org/attachments/6314/217428/1746819/1796973/6314%20Haiti%20UNDP%20SESP_November%202021.dotx ; Project PIMS5628 "Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in South of Haiti" (LDCF) https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1790256

[32] The World Bank also concluded that ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities) is not relevant to the Project as there are no IP/SSAHUTLCs in Haiti as per standard definition of ESS7. For example, see the Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) of Project "Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience" (P174111) https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/340371603899099121/pdf/Appraisal-Environmental-and-Social-Review-Summary-ESRS-HT-Adaptive-Social-Protection-for-Increased-Resilience-P174111.pdf

[33] Reports of the consultations held during Project design phase are available: https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1822500

[34] The SES Capacity Assessment of UNDP Haiti CO was conducted in between May and October 2022. It included a full review of the portfolio, and a preliminary assessment of the applicability of each standard to the country. The full report is available: https://pims.undp.org/attachment-revision-file/index?attachmentRevisionId=1822519

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

It is now determined based on the above cited information that Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples is not applicable in this Project, as no communities self-declare as "indigenous peoples" on the Haitian territory. This due diligence process led to the decision to revise the Project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and ESMF accordingly.

Background information on Haiti

RefWorld, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Haiti[35]

The original inhabitants of the island of Hispaniola were the indigenous Taíno, an Arawak-speaking people who began arriving from the Yucatan peninsula as early as 4000 BCE, but they have all perished during the Hispanic colonization period (16th century).

Minority Rights Group, Directory: Haiti[36]

The population of Haiti is predominantly of African descent (around 95 per cent) and homogeneous. The rest of the population is mostly of mixed European-African ancestry (*mulatto*). There are a few people of Syrian and Lebanese origin. There is also a community of Europeans of Polish origin and a small minority of people from the Dominican Republic. Haiti's official languages are French and Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian Creole). Nearly all Haitians speak Kreyòl Ayisyen, with French being spoken by the small group of educated people. Many Haitians also speak English and Spanish, particularly due to the proximity of the Dominican Republic and Cuba and the extent of travel and trade between the nations. Catholicism is the formal state religion and there is a considerable Protestant minority. The largely African-based religious system known as Voudoo is recognized as an official religion and is practiced by a majority of the population.

Background information on the definition of "indigenous peoples"

There is no one universally accepted definition of indigenous peoples. For purposes of UNDP SES policy, "indigenous peoples" refers to distinct collectives, regardless of the local, national and regional terms applied to them,[37] who satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples.[38]

These definitions include, among other factors, consideration of whether the collective:

(a) has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political and historical context;
(b) has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life;
(c) has exercised control and management of the lands, territories and natural resources that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depends; self-identifies as indigenous peoples;

pre-dates those who colonized the lands within which the collective was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed.

[35] https://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce1ac.html
[36] https://minorityrights.org/country/haiti/
[37] For example, "tribal people", "first peoples", "scheduled tribes", "pastoralist", "hill people."
[38] Including but not limited to those provided for in the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO Convention No. 169), the Study on the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations (the "Martínez Cobo Study"), and the Working Paper on the Concept of "Indigenous People" prepared by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Annex I: Environmental and Social Management Plan or Framework (ESMP or ESMF) as relevant

Table of Contents

1 Executive Summary 147
2 Introduction 149
3 Project Description 149
3.1 Overview of the Project 150
3.1.1 Country context 150
3.1.2 Project context 150
3.1.3 Description of baseline environmental conditions 153
3.1.4 Description of baseline socio-economic conditions 163
3.1.5 Capacity assessment and training requirement 167
3.1.6 Health risks 167
3.1.7 Gender equality 168
3.1.8 Natural resources and agriculture 169
3.1.9 Charcoal production 170
3.1.10 Summary of the proposed project 170
3.2 Summary of Activities 171
4 Applicable Legal and Institutional Framework 1
4.1 Legal framework 1
4.1.1 Constitution of Haiti (1987) 1
4.1.2 The Decree of 07 July 1987 1
4.1.3 Presidential Decree on Environmental Management (2006) 1
4.1.4 Decentralization Decree, 2006 (part of previous decree) 2
4.1.5 Rural Code, 1962 2
4.1.6 Labour Code, 1961 3
4.1.7 Decree of 03 September 1979 3
4.1.8 National land tenure legislation (1987) 3
4.1.9 National Policy to Combat Climate Change (2019) 3
4.1.10 Haiti's Initial (First) and Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC (2001 and 2013) 3

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

4.1.11 Nationally Determined Contribution (2015) 4
4.1.12 National Environmental Action Plan (1999) 4
4.1.13 National Action Plan for Integrated Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas (2001) 4
4.1.14 National Adaptation Programme of Action (2006; 2017) 4
4.1.15 Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (2012) 5
4.1.16 Action Plan for Water Resources Management in Haiti (1999) 5
4.2 Institutional Framework 5
4.2.1 The Ministry of Environment 5
4.2.2 The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development 5
4.2.3 The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication 5
4.2.4 The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Regional Planning 6
4.2.5 The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF) 6
4.2.6 The Office for the Fight against Violence Against Women (Bureau de Lutte contre la Violence Faite aux Femmes) 6
4.2.7 The National Centre for Geospatial Information 6
4.2.8 Civil Society Organisations focused on addressing climate change 6
4.3 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Haiti 8
4.4 Key International Agreements and Protocols 10
4.4.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). 10
4.4.2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). 10
4.4.3 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994). 10
4.4.4 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001). 10
4.4.5 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999) 10
4.4.6 Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015). 10
4.5 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards 11
4.5.1 Overview 11
4.5.2 Applicable Principles and Standards 11
4.5.3 Non-applicable Principles and Standards 14
4.6 Gap Analysis 15
5 Potential Social and Environmental Impacts 18
5.1 Social and Environmental Impacts 18

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

5.1.1 Potential Negative Social and Environmental Impacts 18
5.1.2 Potential Positive Social and Environmental Impacts 20
6 Procedures to Address Social and Environmental Impacts 20
6.1 Screening for further social and environmental risks and impacts 21
6.1.1 Screening, Assessment & Management Procedures for some sub-activities: 21
6.1.2 Measures/procedures for ongoing screening: 22
6.1.3 Procedures for Unidentified/Emerging Risks: 23
6.2 Assessment of social and environmental risks and impacts 23
6.2.1 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) 24
6.2.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) 24
6.3 Management Procedures 27
6.3.1 Mitigation Hierarchy 27
6.3.2 Details on Management Procedures to be developed/refined in the Implementation Phase 28
6.3.3 Additional Procedures for partnering with Third Parties 33
6.3.4 Recap of all management procedures 33
7 Implementation and operation 34
7.1 General Management Structure and Responsibilities 34
7.1.1 Project Board (National Project Steering Committee) 34
7.1.2 Implementing Partner 35
7.1.3 Project Management Unit and Project Manager 35
7.1.4 Project Assurance 36
7.2 Project Delivery and Administration 36
7.2.1 Project Delivery 36
7.2.2 Administration of Environmental and Social Management Framework 36
7.2.3 Social and environmental procedures, site and activity-specific work plans/instructions 36
7.2.4 Social and environmental incident reporting 36
7.2.5 Daily and weekly inspection checklists 37
7.2.6 Corrective Actions 37
7.2.7 Review and auditing 37
7.3 Capacity Building and Training 37

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

8 Stakeholder Engagement 38
8.1 General Communications 38
8.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure 38
8.3 Complaint Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism 40
8.3.1 Complaints Register 41
8.3.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism 41
8.3.3 UNDP SRM and SECU 42
8.3.4 GCF's IRM 43
9 Monitoring and Evaluation of ESMF Implementation 43
10 Budget for ESMF Implementation 46
Appendices 46

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

XIV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMSF) has been prepared in support of a project proposal on "Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management" by the Government of Haiti (GoH) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in its role as a GCF Accredited Entity, supports this project, it has been screened against the UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).

The ESMF was prepared based on the social and environment screening procedure (UNDP's SESP) that was completed as part of the project design phase. Information included within the SESP procedure and ESMF included community consultation, on site visits and desk review of relevant policy frameworks and national conditions. Information included within the ESMF and SESP considers the project's Feasibility Study (Annex 2 of the Funding Proposal) to inform on the implementation of project activities. The project's SESP has categorized the project's overall risk as substantial according to UNDP SES policy which is equivalent to GCF's moderate risk rating. The Project will avoid any high risk activities and has an exclusionary criterion in place as well (Section 6.1.8).

The ESMF outlines the processes that will be undertaken during the project implementation phase for the additional assessment of impacts and development of appropriate risk management measures, consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). It contains measures and plans to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts. The ESMF specifies the most likely applicable social and environmental policies and requirements and how those requirements will be met through procedures for the screening, assessment, approval, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the project activities.

The Project's design has avoided all high-risk environmental and social impacts, and favoured a green infrastructure approach to flood management. Furthermore, the project does not require any physical displacement and/or resettlement, does not promote the use of pesticides and fertilizers, prohibits the use of alien invasive species in planting, and promotes diverse agroforestry systems and reforestation that will not only build climate resilience and food security, and decrease the impact of floods, but also provide significant environmental and social co-benefits.

Based on initial screening (following the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), the overall risk of the Project was rated SUBSTANTIAL, on account of the presence of security concerns, activities within a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), as well a the potential risk for economic displacement derived from reforestation actions related to Activity 1.2.

Substantial risks identified with the Project are:

Restricted access to land and natural resources (economic displacement)
Impact on Key Biodiversity Areas and potential critical habitats
Security concerns

Moderate risks identified with the Project are:

Water abstraction
Limited institutional capacity towards Safeguards standards
Perpetuation of discriminations against women
Consultations may not be comprehensive
Physical displacement, under potential scenarios such as earthquakes
Introduction of exotic tree species
Risk of gender-based violence and PSEAH
Risk of use of pesticides or other chemicals
Environmental and Physical Hazards during agroforestry and reforestation activities

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Effect of climate change
Child Labour
Non-compliance with labour standards
Exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks
Impact of cultural resources

This ESMF identifies the steps that will be followed during the implementation phases for the completion of the safeguards in struments required for SES compliance, including a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMP). The ESMF also details the roles and responsibilities for its implementation and includes a budget, a monitoring and evaluation plan, and guidelines for the development of the required assessments and management plans (see Appendices).

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the National Designated Authority (NDA) of Haiti, and will be the Executing Entity for the project as such is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions achieving project outcomes and for the effective use of GCF resources. UNDP is the Accredited Entity proposing the Project and will be providing Implementation Support as requested by the Government of Haiti under the LoA. Other partners will support project activities within the scope of their mandates, most significantly the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MANRRD). Notably, the BAC (Bureau of Agriculture at the Commune level) is responsible for the technical support that the ministry aims at giving to communities at the local level.

The PM will be supported by the technical staff under the PMU, including: i) national and international consultants and support staff; ii) an Agroforestry Expert who will coordinate activities under Outputs 1 and 2; iii) a Governance and Policy Expert who will coordinate activities under Output 2; iv) a full-time Gender and Safeguards Specialist, who will be responsible for tracking project interventions against the Environmental and Social Environment Framework and Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8); and v) a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Expert, who will be responsible for detailed monitoring of the progress of project activities against the targets specified in the Logical Framework".

The number of direct beneficiaries was estimated based on the population in the target intervention area directly affected by floods which include the number of farmers that will be adopting climate-resilient livelihood practices in the agriculture sector with the project's support and GCF financing, encompassing households benefiting from activities for improving food security and the percentage of the population living next to the rivers in all communal sections of communes integrating the catchment plus 50% of the total number of farmers in Trois Rivières (TR). It is estimated that 292,600 people (152,152 women) will directly benefit from the implementation of agroforestry systems and rehabilitation of water towers to increase communities' resilience to flooding. Indirect beneficiaries account for 441,272 (229,461 women) with both direct and indirect benefeciaries representing the totality of the TR population (733,800 people; 381,576 women) as project adaptation measures will result in reduced climate change-induced flooding, which impacts health, transportation, livelihoods, and the economy of the TR catchment as a whole.

The project has developed a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP), a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address any complaints and/or grievances and issues that may arise as a result of the project. This Grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed in line with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and has been harmonized with local experience in administering such mechanisms.

Building the resilience and adaptive capacity of Haitian population living within the Trois Rivières watershed, that are among the most vulnerable to flooding and food insecurity in the country, is an essential investment to support the basic socio-economic human rights of beneficiaries, in regards risks of catastrophic floods associated to extreme weather events. Agroforestry, reforestation and the creation of an Integrated Flood Management system, will have a positive environmental benefit by increasing soil-water retention and infiltration, reducing erosion and sedimentation, and improving drainage water quality in watersheds. Additional environmental co-benefits will be generated in regards to biodiversity, with improvements in land cover and habitat through agroforestry systems and reforestation. Significant social benefits will be accrued through the creation of employment and resilient livelihoods, which will generate additional income for the extreme poor in Haiti's TR region.

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The development of an equitable and inclusive flood management framework and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group to coordinate adaptation projects in the watershed will create positive social change in regards to equity and gender dynamics. These activities will engage and empower women, and ensure that their voices, needs and priorities are included in decision-making. Moreover, the project will increase livelihood resilience of the most vulnerable, and improve health through the reduction of water borne diseases risks following extreme climate events.

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared in support of a project proposal for the Project "Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management" to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As this project is supported by UNDP in its role as a GCF Accredited Entity, the project has been screened against UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) utilizing the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and deemed a Substantial Risk project, which is equivalent to GCF's moderate risk rating.

This ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for screening, assessing, and managing the potential social and environmental impacts of the forthcoming but as yet undefined interventions. It contains measures and plans to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts. The ESMF specifies the most likely applicable social and environmental policies and requirements and how those requirements will be met through procedures for the screening, assessment, approval, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the activities to be supported.

For the project components that have been defined with a reasonable degree of certainty, this ESMF includes as annexes initial management plans (or outlines thereof) for addressing likely social and environmental impacts and to address the requirements of applicable policies and standards, including the UNDP SES.

This ESMF was developed based on a desktop-based impact risk assessment through remote meetings with Project Team, review of the outcomes of community consultation and site visits, review of project-related documents, review of relevant policy frameworks and review of literature on Haiti and Trois-Rivieres watershed). The risk assessment was undertaken using the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure to assess the probability and the impact of the risk.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Haiti (GoH) is requesting US$22.4 million in GCF grant finance to implement climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM) to respond to the impacts of flooding on the Trois Rivières (TR) watershed. This GCF investment will be supported by the Heifer International, which has committed US$8.3 million in co-financing for the implementation of project interventions.

The proposed project will seek to contribute to GCF's paradigm shift objective of increased climate-resilient sustainable development by enhancing the resilience of Haiti's Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding. This shift will be achieved by implementing a transformative approach to the way in which the GoH addresses flood impacts.

Specifically, the funds will be used to:

implement agroforestry systems and rehabilitate 'water towers' through reforestation of degraded landscapes at priority intervention sites;

enhance technical and institutional capacity for productive climate-resilient land management at the national and local levels; and

establish the required governance framework for integrated water resources management (IWRM) to support the climate-resilient land management systems and facilitate sustainable use and management of water resources over the long term.

The combined effect of project interventions will result in the adoption and implementation of a climate-resilient, integrated approach to flood management that can be readily scaled up and replicated nationally and across the Caribbean region.

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Overview of the Project

Country context

Haiti forms part of the Caribbean island Hispaniola, sharing a border with the Dominican Republic to the east. Hispaniola is the second-largest island in the Greater Antilles, and at 27,750 km2, Haiti is the third-largest country in the Caribbean. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and the only Least Developed Country (LDC) in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti is exposed to multiple natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides and droughts. Many of the country's primary economic activities (including agricultural production and industry), as well as more than 96% of the country's population of 11.1 million people), are situated in areas that are at risk of being impacted by two or more of the hazards mentioned above.

The vulnerability of the population is compounded by high levels of poverty and longstanding macroeconomic challenges experienced in the country — with approximately 59% of Haitians living under the national poverty line of US$2.41 per day and approximately 24% living under the national extreme poverty line of US$1.23 per day (World Bank, 2022). The existing exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards are being exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, with Haiti ranking first on the Global Climate Risk Index and third on the Long-Term Climate Risk Index (GermanWatch, 2016). Moreover, climate change impacts — particularly regarding floods, hurricanes and tropical storms — have considerable implications for health and livelihoods, as well as the local economy.

Haiti is very mountainous. While cities are mostly located in the coastal plains, much of the most productive land is located along steep mountainsides. As a result, agricultural production mainly occurs in these mountainous areas. Soil conditions in the country are intrinsically fragile, comprised of newly formed shallow soils that can support forests and grasslands but that are also susceptible to erosion and leaching of water-soluble nutrients.

This erosion, combined with the steep topography of the country, has severe consequences for some of the country's most populous cities which are situated in valleys along the coast. When it rains, the steep hills in the upper reaches of the valleys channel rainwater towards urban areas. Given the widespread degradation of the watersheds and the associated surface runoff and erosion, the resulting floodwaters contain substantial sediment loads which are deposited downstream. These sediments block already limited drainage infrastructure in the urban areas, which, coupled with the intensity of rainfall events, creates an environment conducive to intense flooding.

Project context

The conditions mentioned above are particularly evident in the Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed, where the project will be active — one of the largest and most productive watersheds in the country. The TR watershed is particularly important to the country in that it provides critical ecosystem goods and services (including aquifer recharge), as well as contributing to food security through its high potential for agricultural production and opportunities for economic development. While frequent and intense flooding, soil erosion and sedimentation of rivers have considerable adverse impacts on the landscape and agriculture in the TR watershed, they also have severe consequences for water resources and human health. The erosion of riverbanks and sedimentation build-up in rivers caused by flooding decreases water quality in the watershed considerably, with multiple impacts on freshwater and marine biodiversity as well as increasing the risk of waterborne diseases in surrounding communities. Women and girls are particularly at risk as their household duties — including cooking and cleaning — involve the highest level of exposure to potentially contaminated food and water.

Without urgent intervention in the management of land and water resources, the vulnerable population of the TR region in Haiti will continue to become increasingly at risk to flooding and the associated negative impacts on the environment and the population's health and livelihoods. An integrated approach to flood management under future climate change conditions is consequently required to adequately address the diverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the TR watershed in Haiti.

An approach to flood management in Haiti's TR watershed that is underpinned by green infrastructure is considered the more sustainable and cost-effective option for the proposed project (please review the Feasibility Study for further analysis). A comprehensive suite of recommended interventions has been designed to enable Haiti to reduce flood-related impacts in the TR watershed. These interventions include: i) implementing green infrastructure (agroforestry and reforestation activities) to strengthen flood resilience, supported by capacity-building programmes for land-use management; ii)

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establishing and promoting climate-resilient agricultural and land-use practices to enhance food security in the watershed; and iii) improving national and local governance frameworks for the implementation of integrated water resources management at national, catchment and sub-catchment levels to contribute to creating an enabling environment for climate-resilient flood management in Haiti.

Seven target communes in the TR watershed (Port-de-Paix, Chansolme, Bassin Bleu, Plaisance, Pilate, Marmelade, Gros Morne) with a combined total population of ~715,000 have been identified and selected to receive agroforestry and reforestation activities under the proposed project. Projected flood reduction benefits from the implementation of these activities will result from, inter alia, increased surface roughness, reduced overland flow and improved groundwater infiltration. This will enhance flood attenuation across the TR watershed in upstream and downstream communities as previously degraded ecosystems will be restored through increasing vegetative cover. As stated previously, this is evidenced by a projected 50% reduction in the number of households affected by 100-year flood events and a 35% reduction in the number of households at risk to 20-year flood events in the TR watershed. Moreover, considerable co-benefits will be seen by households within the target area as green infrastructure interventions also enhance ecosystem goods and services provisioning. By providing non-timber forest products: i) livelihoods will be diversified alongside enhanced market access and therefore reduced pressure will be placed on forests for charcoal production; ii) water quality and quantity will be improved; and iii) agricultural productivity will improve with the increased fertility of soils.

The project will enable the Government of Haiti (GoH) to reduce climate change-induced flood related impacts and extreme vulnerability through a targeted intervention in the Trois Rivières region in Haiti (Figures 1-3), using a three-fold approach:

Output 1: Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed ;

Output 2: Output 2: Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed;

Output 3: Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)

The Haitian government's prioritization of flood resilience and watershed management, and food security as key elements of building resilience to climate change threats is clearly demonstrated by several policies and assessment reports, including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) highlight the importance of managing watersheds to combat the extreme climate risks. The Risks Disaster Management National Framework (PNGRD), which addresses vulnerability in Haiti, highlights the importance of harmonizing the efforts and applying better practices for watershed management. National Watershed Policy, an initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), focuses on building resilience through participatory planning.

Social issues form an integral part of the climate change driven flood management process. In addition to extreme weather events linked to climate change, the community's vulnerability and capacity to anticipate and cope with flood risks heavily determine the socio-economic impact of flooding. Therefore, effective integrated flood management requires appropriate options for managing flood risks for different social groups. Social norms and values also determine how well the negative impacts of flooding can be overcome and how well the positive effects of flood management use can be utilized and shared equitably. Therefore, the proposed project will give special attention to the gender and social dynamics that influence access to flood management decision-making, with emphasis on promoting the empowerment of women and other disadvantaged groups.

The project will also contribute to strengthening of farmers' technical capacities in soil conservation and agroforestry and dis-incentivize deforestation, contributing to the up scaling of soil conservation practices and decreasing negative impacts of floods downstream. Development of an inclusive and equitable flood management governance framework and capacity building of local women and men to increase community resilience to climate change induced floods impacts. As it is necessary to tackle poverty and development issues in the TR catchment to ensure sustainability of the CCA interventions. The project through its second output (co-financed) and focuses on promoting livelihoods, improving supply chains and improving food security for vulnerable households.

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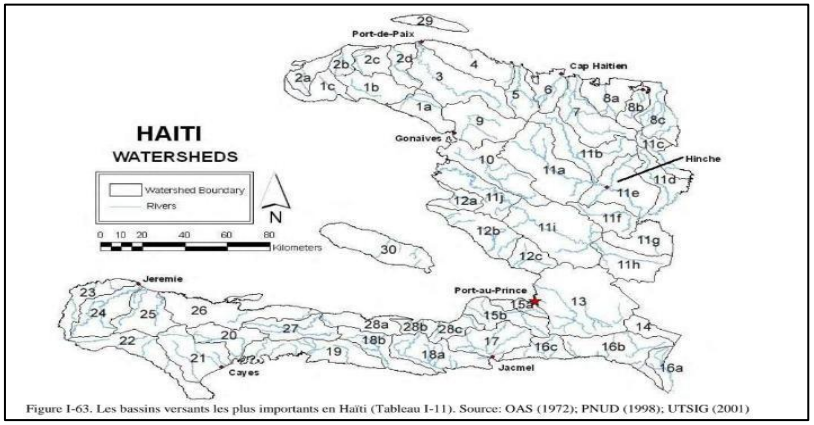


Figure I-63. Les bassins versants les plus importants en Haïti (Tableau I-11). Source: OAS (1972); PNUD (1998); UTSIG (2001)

Figure 1: Map of Haiti's Watersheds: Trois Rivieres is #3 in this map.
(Source: NATHAT 2)

1.

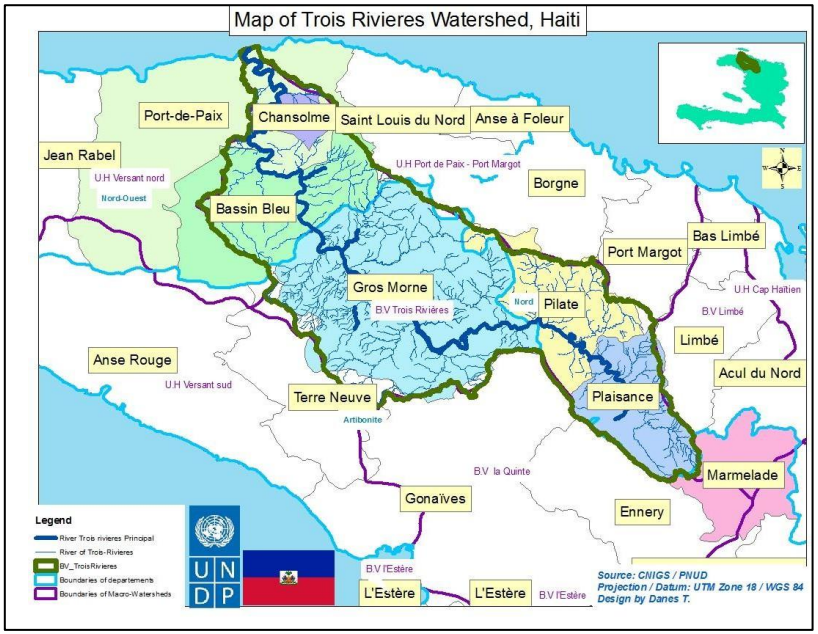


Figure 2: Map of Trois Rivières watershed (where project will be active) (Source: NATHAT 2)

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Description of baseline environmental conditions

Physical context

Haiti is situated in the Caribbean Archipelago and forms part of Hispaniola Island, together with the Dominican Republic. While the Dominican Republic occupies the east of Hispaniola, Haiti occupies the west, covering an area of 27,750 km^2, with land covering 27,560 km^2, and water 190 km^2. Haiti is located between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea and includes five satellite islands (Figure 1), namely: i) La Gonave (670 km^2); ii) La Tortue (180 km^2); iii) Ile-à-Vache (52 km^2); iv) Cayémites (45 km^2); and v) Navassa Island (7 km^2). The country has a rough and rocky terrain — approximately 80% of the total land area is mountainous — coupled with river valleys and coastal flatlands. More than half of the landscape is steep at a minimum gradient of 40%, while ~21% of the landscape is at 10% or less. The plains, or flatlands, occupy ~20% of the total land area (~5,500 km^2).



Figure 3: Geographical map of Haiti

Geological context

Hispaniola Island borders two large tectonic plates, namely the North American and Caribbean plates. Consequently, two major fault lines run through Haiti — the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault in the south, which forms part of the North American and Caribbean plate boundary; and the Septentrional fault in the north (Figure 4). This geological occurrence makes Haiti vulnerable to earthquakes and aftershocks, compromising both the livelihoods of Haitians and the natural environment. Earthquakes, and the aftershocks that follow, result in: i) deaths of people in Haiti; ii) the disruption of water systems, which compromise water safety; and iii) the disruption of emergency medical systems. The impacts of earthquakes on Haiti's ecosystems include landslides which result in river blockages, therefore increasing the potential of rapid flooding. Landslides also increase deposits of sediment and debris in rivers and dams. Haiti's most severe earthquake in over 200 years occurred in January 2010, along the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault near the capital city of Port-au-Prince (Figure 4). With a magnitude of 7.0, the earthquake resulted in ~200,000 deaths, the displacement of ~1.7 million people and damages estimated at ~US$7.8 billion.

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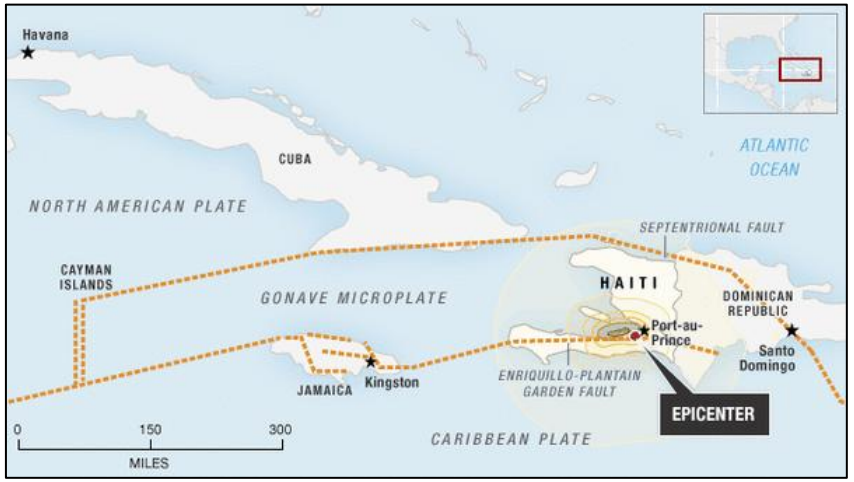


Figure 4: Image illustrating the Septentrional and Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Faults which run through Haiti, as well as the epicentre of the earthquake which occurred in 2010.

Soil conditions

Soil conditions in Haiti are intrinsically fragile, comprising of newly formed shallow soils that can support forests and grasslands, but that are also susceptible to leaching of water-soluble nutrients and erosion. In 1999, Haiti's annual soil erosion was estimated at 1,316 tonnes $km^{-2}yr^{-1}$. Although largely attributed to the severe deforestation mentioned above, soil erosion is exacerbated by varying biophysical and anthropogenic factors, such as: i) soil types; ii) climatic conditions; iii) topography; iv) extent of deforestation; and v) unsustainable agricultural practices.

Ecological context

Haiti's geographic isolation has enabled unique speciation of national fauna and flora, which has resulted in one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the Caribbean region. The tropical climate, combined with the rugged terrain, have contributed to a variety of ecosystems and habitats. However, severe deforestation has adversely affected Haiti's natural ecosystems, creating conditions for erosion and intense flooding. Deforestation has been attributed to, *inter alia*, fuelwood harvesting, increasing population growth and food insecurity. Consequently, indigenous tree cover has been reduced to less than 1% of the total original indigenous tree cover in Haiti, compared to the 13% in its neighbouring country, the Dominican Republic. However, traditional agroforestry practices and agroforestry initiatives in Haiti have resulted in an increase in vegetative cover of ~30%. Unlike Haiti's indigenous forests, which were located within the mountain slopes, the current agroforests are primarily located in valleys and accessible agricultural lands (such as those in the north of the country).

Critical Habitats including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Critical habitats include those areas that are (i) legally protected, (ii) officially proposed for protection, (ii) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value (such as areas that meet criteria of the World Conservation Union classification, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization's world heritage sites), or (iv) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.

The identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Haiti began in 2009 through local expert consultation led by BirdLife International. A preliminary set of 17 KBAs were identified that represented the majority of threatened terrestrial species on the IUCN Red List. This resulted in a 2009 draft that was reviewed and expanded in 2011 to refine the scientific basis for the KBAs and to merge the KBAs toward the nascent Système Nationale des Aires Protégées being developed under the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment (UNDP, 2011).

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List of KBAs in Haiti[39]

KBAs including IBAs	KBAs not including IBAs	Proposed KBAs
Massif de la Hotte (Aux Bec-Croisés, Bois Musicien)	Cavaillon, Cayemites-Baradères, Côtes du Nord, Chaines des Cahos, Dame Marie, Dépression de Jacmel, Dubedou – Morne Balance, Fond des Nègres – L'Etang Miragoâne, Ile à Vache, Ile de la Tortue Ouest, La Gonâve – Côte Sud, La Gonâve – Côte Nord, Le Delta de l'Arti-bonite, Madicaque, Môle Saint Nicolas, Morne Bailly, Nan L'Etat, Neiba d'Haïti, Pic Tête Boeuf, Picmi, Plaisance, Port-de-Paix, Saint Michel de l'Atalaye-Morne Basile.	Arcadins, Banc de Rochelois
Massif de la Selle (Aux Cornichons, Aux Diablotins)		
Lac Azuéi-Trou Caïman (Lac Azuéi, Trou Caïman)		
Citadelle-Grottes Dondon (Les Todiers)		
Ile de la Tortue Est (Coquillage – Pointe Est, Les Grottes)		
Lagons du Nord-Est (Lagons-aux-Boeufs)		

KBAs in Haiti cover an area of 9,340 km2 – about a third of the country's land area. The estimated area of the KBAs include significant areas of marine ecosystems. The KBAs vary widely in their sizes, from the smallest at Picmi (1.6 km2) to the 2 largest, Massif de la Hotte (1981 km2) and Massif de la Selle (1934 km2).
Relevant to the project is the Port-de-Paix KBA (27,322 ha; marine and terrestrial), which is also an Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site.[40] Of significant concern, this KBA is one of several in Haiti with no coverage by protected areas (PAs) or Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and the opportunity for Haiti to increase protection of KBAs such as Port-de-Paix has been noted.[41] This KBA falls within the project's AREA 2 (semiarid: Gros-morne, Chansolme and Port-de-Paix, Bassin Bleu). It is expected that community land use plans (LUPs; Sub activity 1.1.1) may be developed along the Port de Paix region, potentially within or adjacent to this KBA (SESP risk 15). The decision as to whether activities will take place within or adjacent to this KBA (and other critcal habitats) must follow the mitigation hierarchy (see ESMF section 6.3.1) as described in chapter 6 of this ESMF. If project activities take place within or adjacent to a KBA, then those activities must be guided by an appropriately scoped and detailed Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) if required (see Appendix 9 for the SES outline), and must contribute to its conservation (see ESMF section 6.3.3). As noted in ESMF section 6.1.2 below, avoidance of potential negative impacts to this KBA is of utmost importance; the preparation and implementation of all relevant assessments and management plans must adhere to the requirements of SES Standard 1 and the associated SES Guidance Note.[42]

[39] Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund 2011. Key Biodiversity Areas of Haiti. http://ciat.bach.anaphore.org/file/misc/126_Key_biodiversite_areas_final-EN.pdf
[40] https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/26675, https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/HTI
[41] https://www.cbd.int/pa/doc/dossiers/haiti-abt11-country-dossier2021.pdf
[42] UNDP SES Guidance Note on Standard 1 Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management



Figure 5a: Map of Port-de-Paix KBA (Source: https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/)



Figure 5b: Map of Haiti's KBAs (Port-de Paix indicated in the north, Source: Google Earth)

Threatened Animals and Plants of Port-de-Paix KBA. CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List.

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CLASS	SPECIES	STATUS
AMPHIBIANS	*Eleutherodactylus rhodesi* Schwartz, 1980	CR
TREES	*Cedrela odorata* L.	VU
	Copernicia ekmanii Burret	EN
	Ekmanianthe longiflora (Grisebach) Urban	EN
	Guaiacum officinale L.	EN
	Guaiacum sanctum L.	EN
	Juniperus barbadensis L.*	VU
REPTILES	*Caretta caretta* L., 1758	EN
	Celestus curtissi Grant, 1951	VU
	Chelonia mydas L., 1758	EN
	Cyclura cornuta Bonnaterre, 1789	VU
	Dermochelys coriacea Vandelli, 1761	CR
	Eretmochelys imbricata L., 1766	CR
CRUSTACEANS	*Epilobocera haytensis* Rathbun, 1893	VU
FISH	*Balistes vetula* L., 1758	VU
	Epinephelus striatus Block, 1792	EN
	Hippocampus erectus Perry, 1810	VU
	Hyporthodus flavolimbatus Poey, 1865	VU
	Hyporthodus nigritus Holbrook, 1855	CR
	Lachnolaimus maximus Walbaum, 1792	VU
	Lutjanus analis Cuvier, 1828	VU
	Lutjanus cyanopterus Cuvier, 1828	VU
	Mycteroperca interstitialis Poey, 1865	VU
	Thunnus obesus Lowe, 1839	VU
SHARK	*Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810	VU
CORAL	*Acropora cervicornis* Lamarck, 1816	CR
	Acropora palmata Lamarck, 1816	CR
	Agaricia lamarcki Edwards & Haime, 1851	VU
	Dendrogyra cylindrus Ehrenberg, 1834	VU
	Dichocoenia stokesii Edwards & Haime, 1848	VU
	Montastraea annularis complex[†]	VU
	Mycetophyllia ferox Well, 1973	VU
	Oculina varicosa Leseuer, 1821	VU

Endemic Species: *Consolea falcata, Opuntia acaulis,* and *O.ekmanii* are among the cactus species that are endemic Haiti and found in this KBA. However, they have not been assessed by IUCN. The monotypic palm genus, *Zombia antillarum* Bailey, has not assessed by IUCN, though it 's populations are vulnerable. Several live-bearing fish species of the *Limia* genus are Hispaniola island endemics that occur in fresh and brackish water bodies including *L. dominicensis, L. melaanogaster, L. melanotata, L. nigrofasciata* and *L. tridens.* These have not been assessed by IUCN. The purple copepod, *Mastigodiaptomus purpureus* Marsh, 1907, VU, is found in freshwater systems of Haiti, but uncertain extent of its range. * Likely extinct in Haiti (IUCN, 2011). [†] Comprised of 3 species: *Montastraea annularis, M. faveolata* and *M. franksi.*

Hydrological conditions

Haiti has 160 major rivers and 31 main watersheds, of which 25 watersheds have been, or are being, degraded by deforestation. During rainfall events, the limited vegetation results in higher overland flow speed, decreased water infiltration into soils and, subsequently, increased levels of surface water run-off. Consequently, the rate at which aquifers recharge is also reduced, further compromising the freshwater output of the aquifer-fed rivers in the country. Haiti's poor water quality was illustrated by its 2002 ranking on the Water Poverty Index as having the lowest indices on environmental indicators, including: i) water quality; ii) water stress; iii) water management capacity; and iv) aquatic biodiversity. In addition, Haiti's rivers lack levees and embankments which further exacerbates erosion and consequently increases sedimentation of rivers.

Despite only 15% of the country comprising plains and valleys, these landscapes contain ~85% of Haiti's available groundwater. The remaining 15% of groundwater is found in mountainous areas and comes from springs that originate from multiple aquifer types including karstic, fractured, low permeability, and indigenous aquifers (Figure 5). Because of deforestation, the ability of aquifers to recharge has decreased to the extent that the water table now seasonally fluctuates by up to 15 meters in many parts of the country. Freshwater is nevertheless still available locally from varied aquifers, including fractured limestones, sandstones, conglomerates, and schist aquifers.

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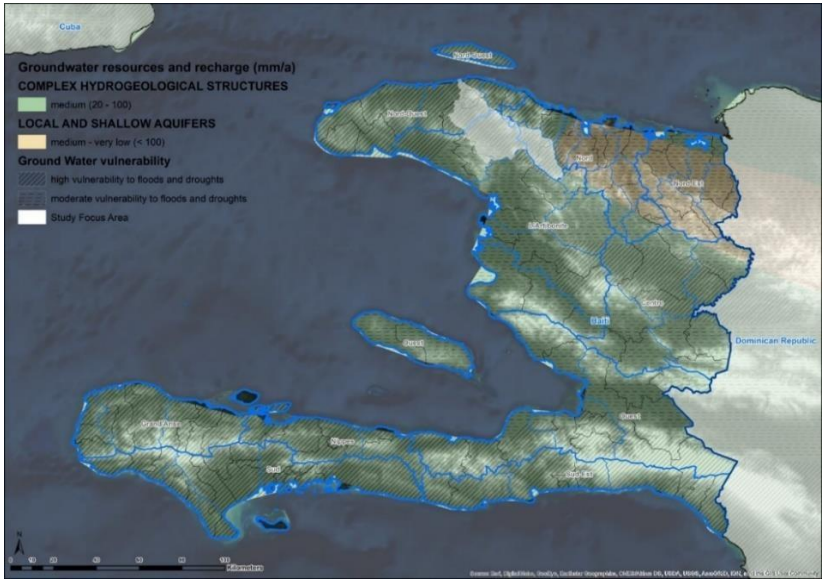


Figure 5: A map of groundwater resources in Haiti.

The Trois-Riviéres (TR) watershed, which has a catchment area of 897 km^2. In 2000, the TR watershed had an average flow of 6.5m^3 per second and a runoff coefficient of 18%. The TR watershed is particularly vulnerable to floods, with an erosion and soil potential index of 70 and 26 (out of 100), respectively. The vegetation cover surrounding the TR watershed has been severely over-utilised and degraded. This has been largely attributed to: i) increasing population growth;
ii) unsustainable agricultural practices; iii) food insecurity; and iv) limited land-use regulation and enforcement resulting in deforestation. The resultant limited vegetation cover reduces water infiltration and retention, consequently exposing topsoil to further erosion caused by extreme rainfall events and storms.

Climate profile

Haiti is characterised by a year-round hot and humid tropical climate and is subject to variability driven by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). It is divided into tropical rainforest and tropical monsoon climates with small areas of arid steppe and temperate climates (Figure 6). The rainy season is long, particularly in the northern and southern regions of the island, with two pronounced peaks in rainfall occurring between March and November. Haiti is located in the middle of a hurricane belt, with the most severe storms routinely occurring from June to October and typically causing widespread flooding.

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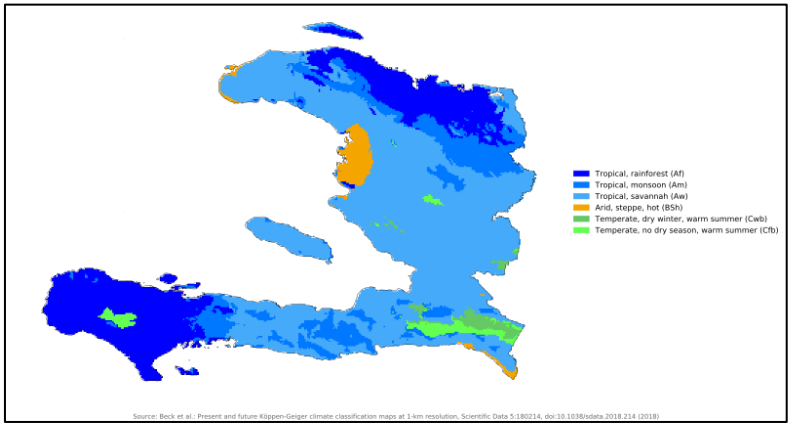
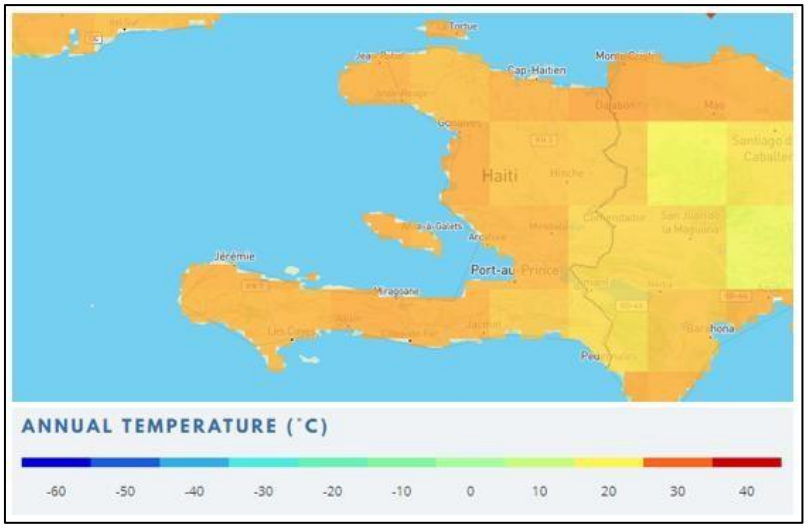


Figure 6: Köppen-Geiger climate classification map for Haiti (1980–2016).

Temperature

The average annual temperature in Haiti is 24.4°C (Figure 10), with monthly temperatures typically ranging between 19–28°C in winter and 23–33°C during summer (Figure 11). The size of the country allows for latitudinal variation in mean monthly temperatures. Still, temperatures are consistently high in the lowland areas, ranging between 15–25°C in winter and 25–35°C during the summer months. Across the island, cooler temperatures occur during the northern hemisphere winter (December to February), and warmer temperatures occur in summer (July to August). Temperatures peak in July to August and the mean annual range in temperatures between the coolest and warmest months of the year is between 3°C and 4°C. Occasional surges of cooler air from North America — occurring from October through early April during the passage of cold fronts — contribute to minimum temperatures that can fall below 20°C, particularly for northern portions of the island.



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Figure 7: Average annual temperature of Haiti (1901–2016)

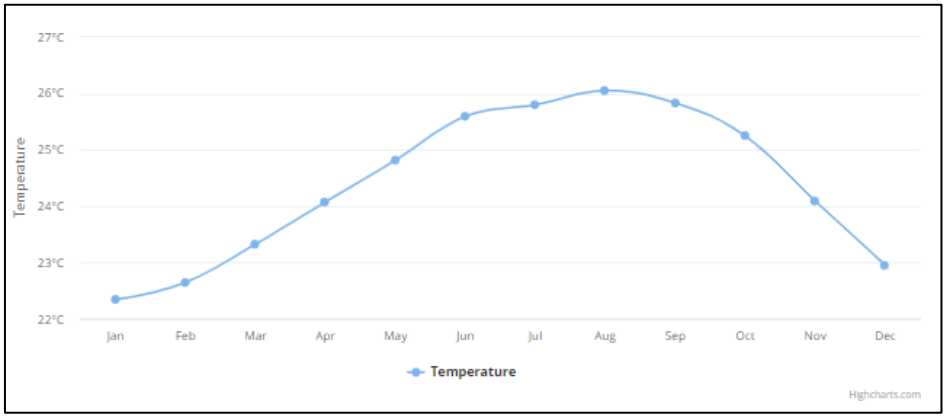


Figure 8: Average monthly temperature of Haiti (1901–2016).

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in Haiti ranges between 1,400–2,000 mm, with uneven distribution across the country (Figure 12), while the average monthly rainfall ranges from 40–210 mm (Figure 9, 10). Heavier rainfall occurs in the southern peninsula and on the northern plains and mountains, whilst rainfall decreases from east to west across the northern peninsula. The eastern central region receives a moderate amount of precipitation, while the western coast from the northern peninsula to Port-au-Prince, is dry.

Rainfall levels differ according to the island's varied topography, with the central regions receiving more rainfall than the northern and western regions. Northern and windward slopes in the mountainous regions receive up to three times more precipitation than the leeward side. Annual precipitation in mountainous areas averages 1,200 mm, while the annual precipitation in the plains is as low as 550 mm. The Plaine du Gonaïves and the eastern part of the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac are the driest regions in the country, where, combined with the effects of high temperatures, evaporation rates are high. The North-West, Artibonite, North-East, and Central Departments frequently experience repeated droughts caused by erratic rainfall patterns coupled with limited water management infrastructure.

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Figure 9: Average annual precipitation of Haiti (1901–2016).

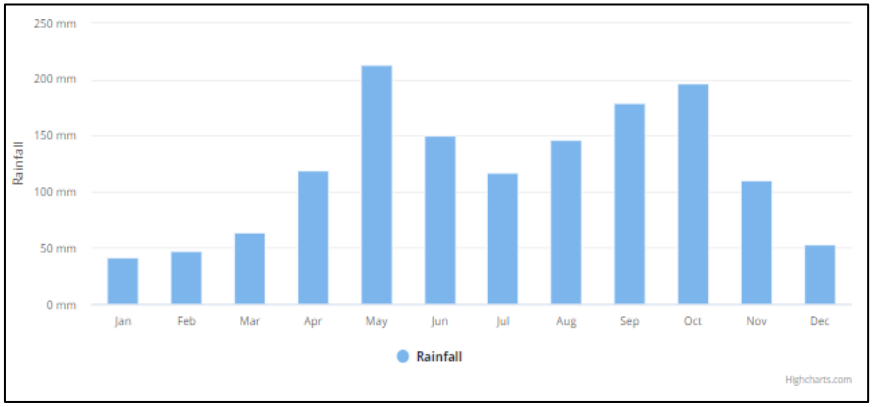


Figure 10: Average monthly rainfall of Haiti (1901–2016).

Baseline flood conditions

Floods are the leading contributor to climate change vulnerability in Haiti, resulting from intense rainfall events, tropical storms and hurricanes. The country's most populous cities are located both along the valleys leading to the coast, as well as along or near the coastline. This means that when it rains, steep hills upstream direct rainwater towards urban areas, exacerbating flooding. Widespread deforestation in the upper reaches of these valleys, coupled with limited drainage infrastructure, creates an environment conducive to flooding. This flood risk is compounded by the steep topography of the island, with approximately two-thirds of all land in Haiti being sloped at more than 20% — further contributing to erosion and landslide risk. The capital city of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, is particularly vulnerable, with a large portion of its inhabitants residing on floodplains in poorly constructed housing. While the government administers a flood early-warning system, it does not yet

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provide adequate, accurate and real-time data, restricting the ability of communities to respond to flood events promptly. Disaster risk reduction and management systems are further limited by the fact that there are few accessible and adequate shelters located on high ground and equipped with the food and medicine necessary to serve vulnerable communities.

The low-lying plains of the Ouest and Artibonite Departments and the narrow coastal zones of the Sud, Sud-Est, Grande Anse, and Nippes Departments are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Additionally, on the Cul-de-Sac Plain of the Ouest Department, the Rivière Blanche and Rivière Grise basins are subject to severe flooding. Heavily populated coastal towns, such as Jacmel, Les Cayes, and Gonaïves, are also at high risk of flooding as they lie in the direct path of tropical storms (Figure 11). Low-income communities located near rivers and coastal floodplains are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of hurricanes, experiencing fatalities during the storm season as a result of both flooding and gale-force winds. For example, in 2004, more than 2,800 people died in Gonaïves following Hurricane Jeanne. In addition to the inland flood impacts of intense rainfall, hurricanes result in storm surges which flood coastal plains with saltwater. This saltwater increases the salinity of soils and groundwater reserves, with considerable economic losses resulting from the negative impacts on agriculture. Other priority sectors, such as public health, are also negatively affected by torrential rains through inundations, as they facilitate the spread of diseases such as cholera. These impacts are often compounded by deliberate overflowing of the Peligre hydropower dam to maintain the power supply in metropolitan Port-au-Prince, exacerbating flooding in the Artibonite Valley. The Canot irrigation dam was built to divert irrigation water to larger and wider areas and to ease flooding via two channels on either side of the Artibonite River. Instead of alleviating floods, however, these diversion spillways facilitate inundations because of the overflow events caused by the upstream release of water behind the Peligre and Dominican Republic hydropower dams.

Haiti's vulnerability to flooding (described above) is attributable to a variety of climate- and non-climate-related drivers. Climate-related drivers include: i) the changes in variability of rainfall and extreme weather events; ii) intense seasonal rainfall; and iii) storm surges in coastal zones. Non-climatic drivers include: i) degraded and eroded watersheds; and ii) sedimented river channels. Many of these drivers, both climatic and non-climatic, are interlinked and combine to increase the impacts of flooding. For example, as a result of the reduced infiltration linked to deforestation and catchment degradation, heavy rainfall during tropical storms and hurricanes (sometimes as much as 40 mm/hour) causes rapid runoff and extensive erosion. This erosion reduces the depth of fertile soils, while the resulting sedimentation reduces storage capacities of water bodies. The degradation of forests also reduces water retention capacity of soils in the catchment, exacerbating surface runoff. As a result of the combination of these effects, the impacts of future floods become increasingly more intense, leading to loss of lives and livelihoods in larger numbers. Additionally, by destroying fertile soils and damaging property and livelihoods in communities within flood-prone areas, flooding causes low-income communities located near these areas to experience considerable economic losses.

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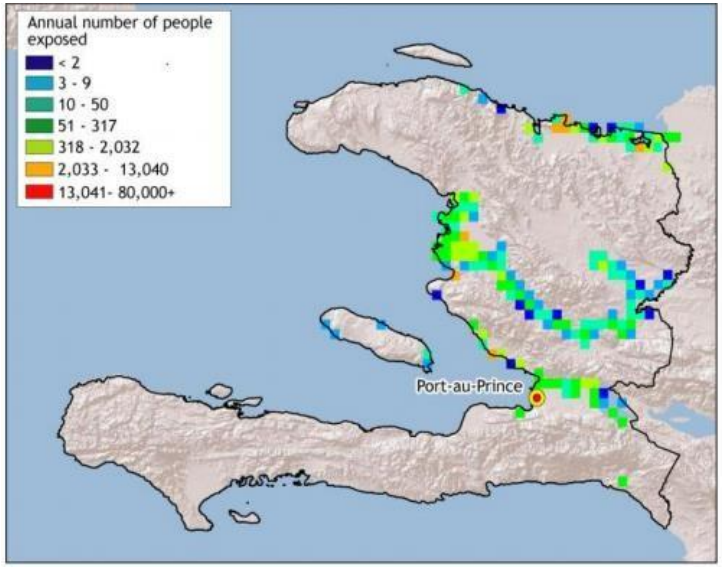


Figure 11: Physical exposure to flooding in Haiti.

Description of baseline socio-economic conditions

There are several socio-economic factors which influence the vulnerability of Haitian citizens to climate change, particularly to extreme climate events such as hurricanes and heavy rainfall. These include: i) high levels of poverty and food insecurity; ii) rising urbanisation; iii) limited access to secure water and sanitation facilities; iv) gender inequality; and v) the structure and dynamics of the Haitian economy. These factors will be elaborated on in the following sections.

Population dynamics

Haiti has a population of ~11 million people, of which ~51% are women. Despite accounting for more than half the population, Haitian women face numerous systemic barriers to their socio-economic development, including low levels of access to education and public transport and limited disposable incomes. These barriers inhibit women's participation in public life and undermine gender equality. As a result of these challenges, Haiti ranked 150 out of 162 countries on the UNDP Gender Inequality Index in 2018.

The country's population is increasing by ~1% per annum and is projected to reach ~14 million by 2050. The long-term population growth projections assume that national fertility rates will decrease from 2.99 births per woman in 2017 to ~2.5 births per woman by 2025–2030. As a result of the above-average fertility rate and the relatively low life expectancy (~63 years), Haiti has a relatively young population demographic with ~32% of the population under the age of 15, median age of only ~23 years, and a low age dependency ratio (Table 1). In the TR Region, it is estimated that 43% of the population is under 18 years of age, of these 57.3% is estimated to have some level of schooling.

Table 1 below provides a summary of relevant baseline, socio-economic and vulnerability indicators for Haiti.

Vulnerability of the population

Along with the abovementioned vulnerability to diseases, Haitian communities face an increasing number of development challenges which increase their vulnerability. Classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and Least Developed Country (LDC), Haiti ranks at a low 169 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) with a score of only 0.503. Haiti's ranking is below the HDI average for low human development group countries (0.507) and considerably

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below the HDI average for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (0.759). Development challenges in Haiti may also be exacerbated by ongoing political discontent, which developed in early 2020 when the President Jovenel Moise began ruling by decree as the terms of many legislators expired.

In addition to developmental and political challenges, Haiti is still recovering from the impacts of several extreme climate events and natural disasters as well as ongoing health risks, including: i) the 2016 Category 5 Hurricane Matthew and the resultant flooding and landslides; ii) a magnitude 7 earthquake in 2010, and iii) a cholera outbreak in 2010. Hurricane Matthew was the first Category 5 hurricane to make landfall in Haiti since 1963, exacerbating cholera outbreaks introduced in 2010 and resulting in increased food insecurity for ~1.4 million people. Approximately 700,000 people's livelihoods were affected by the hurricane, particularly smallholder farmers, small-scale fisherman and herders.

The COVID-19 pandemic is projected to significantly undermine economic growth and social wellbeing in Haiti. An 18% year-over-year decrease in remittances — which represented ~36% of GDP in 2019 — was recorded in March 2020 compared with March 2019, which will significantly impact the economic wellbeing of Haitian households which depend on them. In addition, limited health care provision — traced back to Structural Adjustment Programmes mandated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during the 1980s and 1990s — has exacerbated vulnerability to the pandemic: for example, just 62 ventilators were available across the country prior to the first recorded COVID-19 cases.

The rural areas of Trois-Rivières — such as Marmelade, Plaisance, Pilate, Gros-Morne, Bassin Bleu, Chansolme, and Port-de-Paix — are home to 80% of Haiti's population of extremely poor people. These areas have an extreme poverty rate of 40%, which is almost twice the national average of 23.9%, and much higher than any other area (for comparison, Port-au-Prince has an extreme poverty rate of 4.9%). Households within these rural areas areas, are mainly constructed out of wood with sheet metal roofs, demonstrating the vulnerability of construction to flooding and other natural hazards.

In addittion, food insecurity in Haiti is most severe in the North-West Department, closely followed by the Artibonite and North Departments, all of which are located in the TR region. (Figure 12). Field visits conducted during the project design identified that rural areas within the TR watershed faced greater difficulty in accessing food than those in urban areas, hence demonstrating a potential for greater food insecurity in project target areas. The project's approach through Outputs 1 and 2 seems particularly relevant as both look to link ecosystem based adapatation to agricultural productivity with a strong focus on food security as part of the project's long term sustainability strategy. Benefit sharing throughout the region and its various stakeholders is an important consideration embedded within the project's approach.

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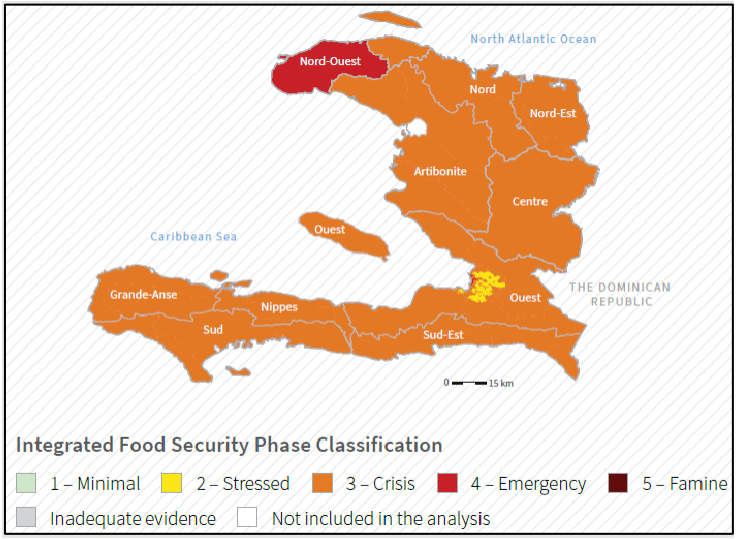


Figure 12: Food Insecurity in Haiti, 2020.

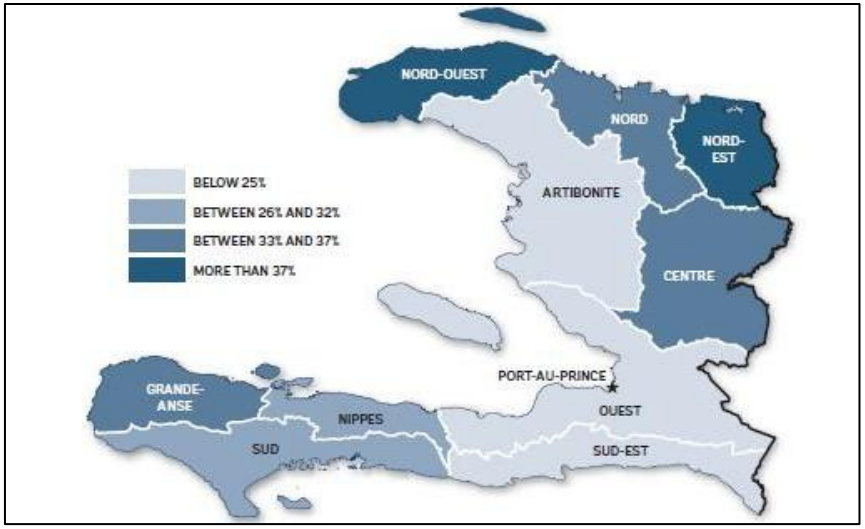


Figure 13: Extreme Poverty Rates in Haiti by Department, 2012.

Conflict and fragility assessment

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The project will be implemented within a national context of an enduring political, security crisis which has impacted government branch functions. The current political crisis can be traced to 2016, when Jovenel Moise was elected President at the end of a controversial process and with only 21% turnout. However, in the following years, his administration faced challenges in fully addressing economic stagnation and increasing levels of gang violence and kidnappings. In 2021, President Moise´s assasination and an earthquake of an even greater magnitude than that of 2010 pushed the country even further into hardship. Ariel Henry has become the Haitian government's de facto. As of January 2023, the terms of all elected officials have expired as elections have failed to take place since 2016.

Haiti´s security crisis caused by gang violence and exacerbated by a weak police and governance response. The country does not experience inter-communal conflict and Haiti´s religious and ethnic makeup is not considered to pose a threat to intensifying the gang-based conflict[43]. However, gangs control much of Haiti's territory both benefiting from and exacerbating a lack of a security presence and committing regular crimes against the population, particularly in urban areas. As a result of the increasing number of kidnappings, Haiti's elite are leaving the country. Impunity has made it easier for gangs to expand and the inability of the police to secure the country has led to a violent response from the population to ensure their own security. Recently, the population lynched 13 members of a gang in Port-au-Prince suggesting a rising risk of vigilantism.

Whilst further conflict and fragility assessments will be conducted as part of ESIAs/ SESAs, UNDP´s baseline assessment is that it is unlikely that project will increase or exacerbate the national-level political or security crisis. At the local level, stakeholder consultation revealed minor tensions in some areas around land tenure. These are described in greater detail below (Section 3.1.7). However, these tensions are not currently considered to be related to inter-community grievances or to issues of identity, ethnicity or religion and so are not considered flashpoints for wider violence or conflict. UNDP does not expect to increase/exacerbate/create conflict through the targeting of beneficiaries, as the Project looks to promote an inclusive community approach based on continuous consultation during the implementation phase. It will also work with stakeholders to ensure that all land and water users in the areas are involved in the Project and have space to share their views and needs while investing in governance mechanisms and ensuring that a robust GRM is in place.

The project is located outside in areas worse affected by violence, which the partial exception of Gros Morne and Bassin Bleu, which are further north from the Artibonite urban area (see Figure 2) where the security situation is particularly fragile. However, the security issue is considered a destabilizing factor that makes the operating context more prone to conflict and increases the risk, although currently low, that the project may inadvertently trigger new and/or existing factors of conflict in certain project sites where social tensions around land tenure (outlined in Section 3.1.7) have been observed. In addition, inequitable and/or improper management of finance flows, control and exploitation over natural resources can exacerbate grievances and illicit economies and create enabling environments for non-state armed groups to grow their influence, for example. Further, it is important to consider that the grand majority of Haiti, including the TR watershed is located within a seismic area where the risk of earthquakes is a continuous presence. Devastating earthquakes have a high risk of worsening crisis situations in Haiti. To manage these risks and maximise the peacebuilding potential of the project, a proactive approach to conflict sensitivity will be adopted. This will begin with a detailed conflict analysis of project sites (See Guidance in Annex 10) that will be developed as part of the community land use plan process that will map issues and dynamics that bring groups together and divide them, particularly in regards to natural resources, and assess more deeply how the project may interact with local conflict dynamics. The analysis will provide recommendations to tailoring delivery to account for conflict issues, but more broadly will inform the delivery of support to the design of community land use plans. Here the project will take an environmental peacebuilding approach whereby bringing communities together with a common objective on natural resources management and livelihoods will enable them to not only agree sustainable governance structures but also negotiate compromises around competing visions of land and water use. In practice, this means integrating conflict resolution methodologies into the participatory process of design community plans (as stated above). Further, this experience will help to inform the strengthening of national capacities under Output 3.

[43] Haiti: Conflict Analysis 2023 - Haiti | ReliefWeb

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Capacity assessment and training requirement

Governance of land and water resources, as well as improving the sustainability of agricultural practices, are major capacity barriers that need to be addressed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in the TR region to the impacts of climate change. Critical conditions needed for the implementation of an effective and efficient resilience strategy for vulnerable populations are the strengthening of governance and technical capacities of institutions and the establishment of appropriate legal frameworks in relation to land and water resources management. A multi-sectoral approach is therefore required to establish an integrated water resource management (IWRM) approach in the TR region. The adoption of such an approach will contribute to the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, which will concomitantly increase food security and reduce the adverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on the most vulnerable communities in the region.

Most national and local decision-makers, as well as farmers, are aware of the adverse impacts of climate change-induced flooding on land and water resources in the TR catchment. However, there is limited knowledge on adaptation options for communities, as well as limited awareness surrounding the urgent need for an integrated approach to flood management in the region. Consequently, people in the TR region that rely on farming for their livelihoods are unable to understand the implications of conventional, unplanned agricultural practices on the landscape under climate change conditions. For example, the cultivation of annual crops leaves soil bare during most of the year, resulting in its degradation and erosion caused by extreme weather. This leads to decreased surface cover and reduced infiltration capacity of the soil, subsequently exacerbating the impacts of flooding on the landscape and surrounding communities. Furthermore, profit margins for the farmers within the catchment are small and government budgets are extremely limited. As a result, on-farm decision-making is aimed at sustaining livelihoods in the short term, while government investments do not currently prioritise the long-term sustainability of climate-resilient activities within the catchment. GCF resources supported by government co-financing will, therefore, be used to: i) demonstrate the benefits of implementing an integrated, climate-resilient flood management approach in the region; and ii) strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of national and local decision-makers, farmers, community members, CSOs and association representatives to implement coordinated and planned long-term adaptation interventions. The combined effect of these adaptation interventions will contribute enhanced climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the TR region.

Health risks

Inundations from flooding have adverse effects on Haiti's public health and result in: i) the contamination of existing water supplies; and/or ii) the destruction of water supply and sanitation facilities, which reduces water security and results in the increased use of contaminated water. Both impacts enable the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera. This was demonstrated in the 2010 post-earthquake recovery in Haiti, during which poor access to sanitation and safe drinking water contributed to the 2010 cholera outbreak. Haiti's rural populations are particularly vulnerable to these health risks, as just ~19% of its rural households have access to improved sanitation. In addition, flooding often has a disproportionately negative impact on the health of women and children compared with men, as the former have a higher level of exposure to contaminated water because of gender roles in the home (including women's expected cooking and cleaning duties). If displacement and relocation occur after a flooding event, women and girls also face a greater risk of gender-based violence — including sexual violence. This outcome may be partially attributed to the breakdown of traditional societal protections in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Flood risk and the associated threat to the health of Haitians who lack access to safe water and sanitation facilities is partially attributable to large-scale deforestation across the TR watershed. In 2014, flood risk in the TR watershed was classified as high in the Artibonite Department, medium-high in the North-West Department and medium in the North Department. Across the North and North-West Departments, extensive deforestation throughout the shared Grand Riviere du Nord Basin has resulted in a decline in total forest cover in this area (including mixed hardwoods and agroforestry) to ~1% by 1998. This large-scale clearing of forests has been driven by increased cultivation of crops including corn, beans and sorghum on steep slopes, as well as a dependence on charcoal and firewood for energy generation. Deforestation enhances flood risk through driving increasing surface water runoff, which in turn leads to reduced groundwater and aquifer recharge, soil erosion, and a greater incidence and intensity of flooding.

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The COVID-19 pandemic is continuting to pose further health risk to many Haitians. During the lockdown phases, Haitian migrant workers and diaspora were returning to Haiti, contributing to increases in the local spread of the virus. Presently, Despite efforts to make the COVID-19 vaccine available and free to all, more than a year after the first doses arrived, Haiti still registers one of the lowest vaccination coverage rates in the world.
By September 2022, 17 countries and territories in the Americas had reached the goal of vaccinating at least 70 percent of their inhabitants. Only 1.9 percent of the Haitian population had received the first two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, according to the Pan American Health Organization.
Successive political and social unrest, widespread security threats, logistical challenges, an earthquake and reported high levels of hesitancy around the vaccine prevented the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) from achieving its immunization goals.
The Project includes a dedicated Activity (3.3) to ensure community health monitoring in light of the above analysis. *Activity 3.3: Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans.*

From project inception (Year 1), continuous health monitoring and impact evaluations will be undertaken and will continue throughout the implementation phase. The implementation of EbA solutions under Output 1 of the project are expected to significantly reduce the extent of climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed and reduce erosion caused by extreme rainfall events. Such reductions in flood extent are also likely to reduce the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases, as contamination of freshwater sources (e.g. rivers) and food is reduced. By monitoring the evolution, frequency and location of flood-related illnesses from the start of the project, the impact of the project can be assessed once a sufficient time series of observations is completed. UNDP will commission an expert to undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions (Sub activity 3.3.1). The World Health Organisation (WHO) will provide technical support to this expert, as they are currently monitoring cases of water- and vector-borne diseases in Haiti and therefore have a pre-defined methodology that would allow comparison studies to be undertaken across watersheds. The contracted expert will undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases within the TR watershed and analyse the impact of climate change-induced flooding on the spread of these diseases (Sub activity 3.3.2). Following this assessment, the expert will report on her/his findings and provide the required health impact data to assess the health benefits of the EbA interventions implemented under the project. Simultaneously, this expert, assisted by representatives from SCWRUAs, will monitor dry season baseflow at four locations along the main stem of the Trois-Rivières (TR) river. This will be done to provide a stable indicator of the increased infiltration capacity of the soil because of forest rehabilitation and restoration activities to be implemented under Activity 1.2 of the project (Sub activity 3.3.3). The monitoring will facilitate an evidence-based assessment of these EbA solutions as effective measures for reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed and for improving the health of the watershed's population. Finally, lessons generated through the implementation of all project interventions will be shared through the relevant committees and associations at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to inform adaptative management of these interventions under future climate change conditions (Sub activity 3.3.4).

Gender equality

Haiti's long-term economic and democratic development rely on prioritising the protection and empowerment of women. In 2008, the Government of Haiti (GoH) initiated an internal assessment within each of its ministries to move towards a formalized gender policy. Following the internal assessment, the Ministry of Women's Status and Women's Rights (MCFDF), with support from UN Women, prepared a national report on the status of gender within the country. The GoH adopted in 2014 and publicly launched on March 8, 2015, the 2014–2034 Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Politique Egalité HommeFemme: Autonomisation des Femmes).[44]
Although Haiti's Constitution established several protections for women (including from workplace discrimination and physical and sexual abuse, as well as guaranteeing the right to political participation), in practice, women routinely face exclusion and harassment in their public and private life. Despite this, Haiti has made some progress regarding gender representation, with the 2012 Constitutional amendment instituting a 30% quota for women in all elected and appointed

[44] Haïti Libre (2015, March 8). Haïti – Politique : Lancement de la Politique Egalité Homme-Femme.

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positions at the national level. The 2015 Electoral Decree extended this quota to local councils and political candidates. Unfortunately, the implementation of these amendments has not been effective, and women seeking political office continue to face considerable obstacles, including patriarchal attitudes towards leadership, a lack of financial support, and threats of violence and intimidation. These barriers partially explain the very low political representation of women in Haiti, with women holding just ~3% of seats in Parliament in 2018. Please refer to the Annex VIII – Gender Assessment and Action Plan for the full assessment of Haiti's gender context.

Natural resources and agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic sector in Haiti, contributing to ~20% of its GDP and providing employment for more than 70% of the rural population. Despite this, agricultural production is low — the country imports 51% of its food — because of the sector's decline over recent decades as a result of neglected rural infrastructure, limited agricultural research and extension, poorly defined land tenure, limited access to credit, and under-investment in human capital. Haiti's vulnerable production systems are threatened by climate change impacts (such as flooding) which are expected to exacerbate food insecurity in the country, particularly in catchment areas such as the Trois Rivières (TR) watershed located in the northern region of Haiti.

Within the agricultural sector, a large part of the workforce are smallholder farmers, with ~90% of Haiti's rural employed workforce engaging in a household-owned activity. Nationally, ~78% of all Haitian households engage in agricultural activities with agricultural output consisting largely of cereals: maize is the predominant crop, followed by sorghum and rice. In the TR region, agriculture and livestock dominate the economic activity, with agriculture being defined according to specific micro climates, for example yam, citrus in humid areas such as Plaisance and Pilate; vegetable crops in high altitude areas such as Marmelade; maize, pearl millet, peas in arid areas and bean, banana, maize , potato in semi-arid and irrigated areas.

As stated above, land tenure can be complicated in Haiti. During project consultations and field visits a classification of land tenure was developed within the project's areas to help guide project interventions and activity level EISAs/ESMPs to avoid the potential for exacerbating confict. Exclusionary criteria has been included within the project's framework to avoid changes in land tenure and a conflict analysis will be included within the EISAs/ESMPs that will be developed by the project. Participation in the project will be voluntary and due diligence in compliance with national legislation will be ensured by the project prior to intervention in private lands.

Land tenure in the catchment area of the Trois Rivières

Commune	Sources of conflict
Bassin Bleu	The rules for land access play a major role in the security of land use and therefore the interest in investing in it. The more the land is seen to be exploited by its owner, the more secure it is perceived to be. On the other hand, lack of investment in the land, can create a sense of uncertainty regarding ownership creating a potential for conflicts. The main sources of conflict are seen from inherited lands where the succession or division is not made at a notary.
Chansolme	There can be conflicts over the same title or deed, the sale of which was contracted twice, or without the consent of all the heirs (in case of inherited land). However the case land courts have competence to rule in favor of one party or the other.

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Gros Morne	Properties are usually private. And there are almost no conflicts.
Pilate	Operators are owners in general. But there are also sharecropping and tenant farming systems. The case of joint ownership and the displacement of edges or boundaries are often sources of conflict
Plaisance	Farmers are owners, tenants, sharecroppers, usufructuaries or co-owners. The movement of land edges and pillars is sometimes a source of conflict.
Port-de-Paix	Land conflicts are rare in the part of the Trois Rivières watershed located in the commune of Port de Paix.

Charcoal production

The main driver of deforestation across Haiti is charcoal production — also a major economic activity within the TR watershed. Charcoal demand is high in Haiti and unlikely to decrease in the near future because of the slow uptake of efficient cookstoves and alternative cooking fuels such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG). Farmers also resort to charcoal production to supplement their income as a response to low yields, crop failure or unexpected expenses, particularly in extremely wet or dry years. As a result, most of the native forests have been harvested over time with minimal efforts of reforestation.

The general practice of charcoal production in the country is inherently unsustainable. Tree stands are harvested in parcels which creates bare plots within arboreous areas. This alters the micro-climate and hydrology, leading to a decrease in the number of tree species and enhanced tree mortality along forest edges. As a result, ecological fragmentation pushes the remaining forested patches beyond their tipping points, causing their sustained decline and eventual permanent dieback. The consequent increase in flood frequency, erosion and sediment loads, as well as the reduction in base-flow during the dry season, were raised during stakeholder consultations. During these consultations, most of the interviewees noted the contrast between the current hydrological situation compared to pre-1986 when deforestation was less prevalent.

Summary of the proposed project

The proposed project will contribute to GCF's paradigm shift objective of increased climate-resilient sustainable development by enhancing the resilience of Haiti's Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding. This shift will be achieved by implementing a transformative approach to the way in which the GoH addresses flood impacts. Such an approach involves a shift from the current uncoordinated decision-making around flood management at the national and local levels towards adopting an integrated approach to land and water resources management in the watershed. Specifically, direct investments from the GCF combined with co-financing from the Heifer-funded proposal will be used to: i) implement agroforestry systems and rehabilitate 'water towers' through reforestation of degraded landscapes at priority intervention sites ; ii) enhance technical and institutional capacity for productive climate-resilient land management at the national and local levels; and iii) establish the required governance framework for integrated water resources management (IWRM) to support the climate-resilient land management systems and facilitate sustainable use and management of water resources over the long term.

The combined effect of project interventions will result in the adoption and implementation of a climate-resilient, integrated approach to flood management that can be readily scaled up and replicated nationally and across the Caribbean region. The proposed project interventions are listed below.

Output 1. Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed

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- Activity 1.1. Strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed
- Activity 1.2. Implement ecosystem-based flood management solutions in the Trois-Rivières watershed

Output 2. Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed

- Activity 2.1. Strengthen institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in Haiti's Trois-Rivières watershed for productive and sustainable land-use management
- Activity 2.2. Enhance the technical capacity and access to finance of national and local representatives involved in agriculture in the Trois-Rivières watershed for adopting climate-resilient sustainable land-use practices
- Activity 2.3. Implement a social protection system to support vulnerable households at risk to food insecurity because of climate change

Output 3. Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)

- Activity 3.1. Strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act
- Activity 3.2. Develop an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework targeting the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the Trois-Rivières watershed
- Activity 3.3. Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plan

Summary of Activities

The project activities are listed in Table 1 below with a description and sub-activities.

See from next page.

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Table 1: Summary of Project Activities

Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 1 **Activity 1.1. Strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed**	Under this activity, community members and farmer and women's associations in 33 communal sections within the 7 target communes in the TR watershed (Port-de-Paix, Chansolme, Bassin Bleu, Plaisance, Pilate, Marmelade, Gros Morne) will be trained on climate-resilient land-use management. 118 communities will be reached by these plans and the associated training, which will focus on: the expected impacts of climate change, particularly flooding, in Haiti and the associated consequences of these impacts on the population's livelihoods; linkages between land-use and hydrology of the TR watershed, particularly the implications of unsustainable land-use practices on the frequency and intensity of flooding in the watershed; promoting sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices such as slope stabilisation, riparian protection, and contour line farming, as well as the importance of protecting forest areas, as viable options for improving hydrological function of the watershed and reducing flood impacts; the role of the community in sustainable charcoal production and reforestation, as a strategy for increasing climate resilience in the watershed; and practical aspects of agroforestry as a climate-resilient livelihood alternative. The groups of people targeted for training will also be encouraged to participate in the development of the community land-use plans, which will inform this training. The development of these plans will focus on identifying the impacts of climate change, particularly flooding, on the TR watershed and designing appropriate actions for addressing these impacts. Furthermore, farmers will be targeted to receive training on the development of sustainable agroforestry business models that will contribute to both improving livelihood security and enhancing the use of sustainable land-use practices in the TR watershed. To support these capacity-building initiatives, awareness-raising campaigns will be designed and implemented in the seven target communes through city hall meetings and community radio broadcasts. These campaigns will focus on: i) increasing the knowledge of people living in the TR watershed on sustainable land-use practices and promoting the uptake of these practices; ii) encouraging community members to participate in the development of community land-use plans; and iii) raising awareness among people living in the target communes on the impacts of climate change-induced flooding and effective adaptation and landscape management solutions for addressing these impacts.	1.1.1 Develop 33 community land-use plans. 1.1.2. Train communities, farmer and women's associations in the seven target communes on the application of the community land-use plans and implementation of climate-resilient land-use practices. 1.1.3. Conduct one awareness campaign in each of the seven target communes in Haiti.	33 community land-use plans 20 Trainings delivered in the seven target communes for communities, farmer and women's associations Awareness campaigns designed and implemented in the seven target communes

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 1 **Activity 1.2. Implement ecosystem-based flood management solutions in the Trois-Rivières watershed**	This project activity will focus on reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR catchment and Port-de-Paix. This will be achieved by implementing 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems and rehabilitating 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas in the watershed. Implementing these EbA interventions will result in a 40% reduction in peak runoff, with rehabilitation interventions, in particular, expected to reduce floodplain extents in the target areas by 20% and 26% under the 20-year and 100-year flood scenarios, respectively. The implementation of agroforestry systems has a particularly high adaptation impact potential because of the provision of ecosystem goods and services (e.g. improved quality and quantity of water, more productive and stable soils, and crop pollination) combined with the creation of alternative livelihood options to unsustainable land uses, such as unregulated charcoal production. All agroforestry activities will also involve extensive engagements with farmer and women's associations, as well as relevant community representatives and groups, to encourage a progressive and gender-responsive transition towards sustainable agroforestry businesses that are sustainable over the long term.	1.2.1. Establish 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems in priority areas the TR watershed, including: i) agrisilvicultural systems — which are a combination of crops and trees, such as alley cropping; ii) silvopastoral systems — which combine forestry and grazing of domesticated animals; and iii) agrosilvopastoral systems that combine trees, crops and animals. 1.2.2 Restore 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas the TR watershed through planting indigenous tree species in degraded areas within the seven target communes. 1.2.3. Hold 8 engagement workshops with community leaders, farmer and women's associations to facilitate the implementation of Sub-activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.	17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established in priority areas the TR watershed, including: i) agrisilvicultural systems — which are a combination of crops and trees, such as alley cropping; ii) silvopastoral systems — which combine forestry and grazing of domesticated animals; and iii) agrosilvopastoral systems that combine trees, crops and animals 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas the TR watershed reforested 8 engagement workshops with community leaders, farmer and women's associations

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 2 **Activity 2.1** **Strengthen institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in Haiti's Trois-Rivières watershed for productive and sustainable land-use management**	Under this activity, a capacity needs assessment will be conducted for the agricultural sector to identify the technical and institutional requirements for transitioning the sector from unsustainable land-use practices towards a sustainable landscape management (SLM) approach to land and water resources management that is climate resilient. Capacity will be assessed in six of the seven target communes in the TR watershed. From the capacity needs assessments, opportunities will be identified, and plans made to enhance the management of natural resources and promote the uptake of climate-resilient agricultural practices to increase productivity. To facilitate the uptake of these new sustainable practices, governance mechanisms and frameworks for SLM will be developed in the TR watershed through the establishment of communal development councils. These councils will represent all agricultural sector stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, in the six communes. Additionally, multi-sectoral governance structures will be established to oversee and manage the implementation of interventions designed to address priority areas identified under the capacity needs assessment. Support for the governance structures established will be provided through strengthening the capacity of relevant government entities, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (/MARNDR), National Coordination of Food Security (NCFS) and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MSAL), to implement SLM at the department level. This will enable the adoption of SLM practices to be guided in a manner that is compatible with the effective functioning of the entire watershed and that contributes to enhancing flood management across the TR watershed.	2.1.1 Conduct capacity gap/needs assessments for the agricultural sector in six priority communes in the TR region. 2.1.2. Establish communal development councils and multi-sectoral management structures to oversee and manage the implementation of interventions designed to address priority areas identified in Sub-activity 2.1.1 2.1.3. Train representatives from appropriate government entities, including MARNDR, NCFS and MSAL, on the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM.	Capacity needs assessment Communal development councils established Trainings for government entities, including MARNDR, NCFS and MSAL, on SLM in the TR watershed

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 2 Activity 2.2 Enhance the technical capacity and access to finance of national and local representatives involved in agriculture in the Trois-Rivières watershed for adopting climate-resilient sustainable land-use practices	This project activity will increase the technical capacity of farmers to implement climate-resilient agricultural techniques and land-use practices, using the findings from the capacity needs assessments being conducted under Activity 2.1. Specifically, this will be achieved through implementing targeted adaptation interventions in Haiti's TR watershed to optimise the agricultural value chain and promote the use of climate-resilient agricultural techniques across the sector. Such interventions will include enhancing the transportation of agricultural produce (e.g. by developing agricultural tracks), as well as improving water supply systems (e.g. irrigation and water pumps) to address decreasing water security caused by the impacts of climate change-induced flooding. Infrastructural upgrades will also be undertaken in the form of increasing the storage capacity and quality of post-harvest facilities, as well as establishing local processing facilities for agricultural produce to optimise agricultural production in the watershed. These interventions will be supported by the provision of climate-resilient agricultural inputs (e.g. climate-resilient seed varieties) to vulnerable households that depend on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. This will be supplemented by delivering technical skills training on climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM to farmers. Specifically, this will involve: i) enhancing their ability to effectively manage and organise irrigation and other associations; ii) facilitating participatory access to agricultural inputs, farming equipment, maintenance facilities; and iii) upskilling of maintenance staff. Strengthening these key elements of the agricultural value chain in Haiti's TR watershed will not only enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production in the country, but also contribute to increased food security in the watershed by improving market access for farmers and those people who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. This increased market access will be supported by the establishment of an agricultural finance mechanism under the Agricultural Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSCA). Financing will be made available to smallholder farmers under this mechanism to facilitate their adoption and implementation of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices. These farmers will be able to access financing from this mechanism during and immediately after the impacts of a climate change-related event, such as flooding. This will promote the adoption of more sustainable land-use practices that are resilient to climate change.	2.2.1. Strengthen the technical capacity of farmers and communities in the seven target communes to implement climate-resilient agricultural practices and SLM. 2.2.2. Provide climate-resilient agricultural inputs (e.g. climate-resilient seeds and infrastructure updgrades) to households in the TR watershed. 2.2.3. Enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers through the VSCA.	Trainings for farmers and communities in the seven target communes Strengthened agricultural finance mechanism Climate-resilient agricultural inputs/inputs and/or infrastructure provided to smallholder farmers 7 storage, processing and post-harvest facilities upgraded

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 2 **Activity 2.3. Implement a social protection system to support vulnerable households at risk to food insecurity because of climate change**	While Activity 2.2 provides a long-term solution to addressing these negative impacts, this activity will provide the required immediate relief to vulnerable people affected by these events, concomitantly reducing further pressure on the environment by providing an alternative option to resorting to unsustainable charcoal production. Specifically, Activity 2.3 will facilitate the development of a social safety net whereby food vouchers will be provided to vulnerable households affected by food insecurity. To determine eligible households for these vouchers, vulnerable households will be identified through a site survey and/or assessment, with their details captured in a database for future reference. Recipients of these vouchers will be able to redeem the vouchers for local produce at selected primary and secondary markets. These vouchers will also serve as a form of currency (or e-voucher), which will provide recipients with purchasing power to exchange the vouchers for specific goods. A total of 148 farmers will be selected to participate in the operation of the food voucher system. Participating farmers will receive training on *inter alia* hygiene, modalities of exchange and personal security. To support the efficient and effective implementation of the food voucher system, existing VSCAs will receive operational improvements under this activity, supplemented by the creation of 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed. The VSCAs will provide additional financial support to the voucher system, which will secure its effectiveness as a food relief mechanism. To ensure that this system remains operational throughout the lifetime of the project, a network of village agents will be established, with their primary responsibilities being the monitoring of existing VSCAs and creation of new ones.	2.3.1. Establish and operationalise a food voucher system in the TR watershed. 2.3.2. Conduct a site survey/assessment to determine eligible households to receive the vouchers under Sub-activity 2.3.1. 2.3.3. Engage and train 148 farmers on the implementation of the food voucher system established under Sub-activity 2.3.1. 2.3.4. Create 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed to enhance the food security of vulnerable households. 2.3.5. Establish a network of village agents to monitor existing VSCAs and establish new ones, as well as to monitor market performance contributing to food voucher systems.	Operational food voucher system in the TR watershed. Site survey/assessment Training for 148 farmers on the implementation of the food voucher system 150 new VSCAs created in the TR watershed A network of village agents established for the monitoring and establishment of VSCAs

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 3 **Activity 3.1** **Strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act**	Under Activity 3.1, provisions will be drafted to the Water Act to ensure that it promotes an integrated approach to water resources management, including considerations for the coordinated development of water, land and related resources. This will contribute towards: i) maximising economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems under future climate change conditions; and ii) facilitating efficient, integrated adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change in Haiti. Provisions to the Water Act will also recommend the establishment of Catchment IWRM Committees (Committes de GIRE des Bassins Versants, CGBVs) within each of the 31 catchments in the country, and the establishment of Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (Associations d'Usagers des Ressources en Eau du Sous-bassin versant, or AssURES).	3.1.1 Draft provisions to Haiti's Water Act for the adoption of an integrated approach to water resources management and implement the act in the TR watershed. 3.1.2. Establish Catchment IWRM Committees (Committes de GIRE des Bassins Versants, CGBVs) within each of the 31 catchments in Haiti, as per the provisions drafted in Sub-activity 3.1.1. 3.1.3. Establish Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (Associations d'Usagers des Ressources en Eau du Sous-bassin versant; AssURES) within the sub-catchments of the 31 catchments in Haiti, as per the provisions drafted in Sub-activity 3.1.1.	Provisions drafted to the Water Act 31 Catchment IWRM Committees established

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Output 3 **Activity 3.2. Develop an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework targeting the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the Trois-Rivières watershed**	Under this activity, an inclusive and equitable water management governance framework will be developed for the TR catchment, namely the Catchment Water Resources Management Committee (CWRMC). This committee will work with representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users at sub-catchment level and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs) to achieve two main goals. First, these groups will work together to develop climate-resilient IWRM plans for end users at the sub-catchment and catchment levels that promote sustainable water resources management and an equitable distribution of the available resources among all users. The IWRM plans will define roles and responsibilities of institutions and civil society stakeholders for water resources management (complementary to the decentralised management of water resources to be established in the Water Act under Activity 3.1). It will also promote a landscape management approach that will be linked to the implementation of community land-use plans (Activity 1.1), considering gender dynamics. Second, the CWRMC, together with the relevant land users and SCWRUAs, will ensure that the management of water resources in the catchment considers climate change impacts, particularly the expected impacts at landscape level as well as on upstream and downstream flow dynamics. Training on the climate-resilient IWRM plans will also be delivered focusing on the application of these plans in decision-making. The combined result of these actions will be the establishment and operation of an integrated governance framework that will contribute to preserving climate-resilient, sustainable land and water resources management beyond the lifetime of the project. During the implementation of Activity 3.2, considered efforts will be made to securing equitable representation, participation and leadership of women.	3.2.1. Establish the Catchment Water Resources Management Committee (CWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed. 3.2.2. Develop climate-resilient IWRM plans for end users at the sub-catchment and catchment levels in a participatory, gender-responsive way with representatives from CWRMC and productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs). 3.2.3. Promote a climate-resilient, integrated landscape management approach in the TR watershed that considers gender dynamics, using the community land-use plans (Activity 1.1). 3.2.4. Train the CWRMC (established under Sub-activity 3.2.1) and representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs) on the application of climate-resilient IWRM plans in decision making.	Catchment Water Resources Management Committee (CWRMC) established Climate-resilient IWRM plans Promotion of climate-resilient, integrated landscape management approach in the TR watershed Trainings delivered to the CWRMC (established under Sub-activity 3.2.1) and representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs)

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Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 3 **Activity 3.3** **Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans**	From project inception (Year 1), continuous health monitoring and impact evaluations will be undertaken and will continue throughout the implementation phase. By monitoring the evolution, frequency and location of flood-related illnesses from the start of the project, the impact of the project will be assessed once a sufficient time series of observations is completed. UNDP will commission an expert to undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions. The World Health Organisation (WHO) will provide technical support to this expert, as they are currently monitoring cases of water- and vector-borne diseases in Haiti and therefore have a pre-defined methodology that would allow comparison studies to be undertaken across watersheds. The contracted expert will undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases within the TR watershed and analyse the impact of climate change-induced flooding on the spread of these diseases. Following this assessment, the expert will report on her/his findings and provide the required health impact data to assess the health benefits of the EbA interventions implemented under the project. Simultaneously, this expert, assisted by representatives from SCWRUAs, will monitor dry season baseflow at four locations along the main stem of the Trois-Rivières (TR) river. This will be done to provide a stable indicator of the increased infiltration capacity of the soil because of forest rehabilitation and restoration activities to be implemented under Activity 1.2 of the project. The monitoring will facilitate an evidence-based assessment of these EbA solutions as effective measures for reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed and for improving the health of the watershed's population. Finally, lessons generated through the implementation of all project interventions will be shared through the relevant committees and associations at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to inform adaptative management of these interventions under future climate change conditions.	3.3.1. Commission an expert to undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions (Activity 1.2), supported by WHO. 3.3.2. Undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases — as well as monitor dry season baseflow — within the TR watershed, assisted by local representatives from SCWRUAs. 3.3.3. Assess the effectiveness of EbA interventions (Activity 1.2) in reducing the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases. 3.3.4. Generate lessons through the implementation of all project interventions and disseminate these lessons through the committees and councils established under Outputs 2 and 3.	Expert contracted to undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions Baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases within the TR watershed Assessment of the effectiveness of EbA interventions (Activity 1.2) in reducing the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases. Workshops for the generation and dissemination of lessons learned

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APPLICABLE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides a preliminary review of the applicable policy, legal and institutional framework related to the potential risks and benefits of the implementation of the proposed activities. It includes a brief review of applicable national legislation, policies and regulations; applicable international agreements; and the UNDP SES.

Legal framework

The following legislations are relevant to the project:

Constitution of Haiti (1987)

The 1987 Constitution of Haiti addresses Haiti's roles and responsibilities towards the country's natural resources through its Articles 253-258. Article 253 addresses conservation, stating that "since the environment is the natural framework of the life of the people, any practices that disturb the ecological balances are strictly forbidden". Regarding agricultural policy, Articles 245–252 address its economic importance, while Article 257 recognises agriculture as integral to the wellbeing of Haiti's population, as well as its socio-economic progress. The above-mentioned articles, particularly Articles 253–258, are indicative of the alignment of the proposed project impacts to the constitution. The proposed project focuses on enhancing climate-resilience in the Trois-Riviéres (TR) region of Haiti, which will contribute to fulfilling the responsibilities outlined in the constitution.

The Decree of 07 July 1987

The use of fuel wood in Haiti is regulated by this decree, which defines procedures for applying for authorization to cut trees, as well as imposes the requirement to create wooded perimeters in populated rural areas. The decree also specifies control measures for the transport of firewood and charcoal (made from firewood), and establishes penalties and fines to prevent possible violations.

Presidential Decree on Environmental Management (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 Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) to the Ministry of Environment (MoE), further outlining MoE's environmental management responsibility. The objectives of the proposed project, together with proposed interventions to improve the resilience of ecosystems, align with and contribute to the objectives outlined in the decree.

The decree's objectives are listed as follows:

Prevent and anticipate actions that may negatively affect the quality of the environment and ensure harmony between the environment and development.

Enable close and permanent monitoring of pollution and degradation and mitigate their adverse effects on the environment and human health.

Promote the protection and expansion of forest and agro-forest cover, particularly on sloping terrains.

Strengthen the National System of Protected Areas (NSPA) and the conservation of Haiti's biological diversity.

Develop policies for the development and restoration of damaged ecosystems, as well as for the improvement of the living environment.

Encourage sustainable use of natural resources and renewable energy technologies.

Develop a national culture of environmental protection and restoration through education and awareness raising.

It recognizes the environment as national heritage and that environmental management and development are linked. Regulations for sustainable development are also addressed in this decree, which designates citizens, civil society, local authorities and the state as responsible for environmental protection.

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Articles of note in this decree include laws on:

Water resources and flow regulations in Articles 112, 114 and 118;
On the use of Agrochemicals and pesticides in Articles 99, 122, and 125;
Related to logging in Articles 2, 102, and 103;
On Risk and disaster management in Articles 148, 149, 150 and 151;
And to Irrigation, erosion, soil compaction, noise and vibration in Articles 100 and 101.
Protected Areas are addressed in Articles 48-55, Chapter III
Environmental surveillance In Chapter V, Articles 56-61.
It contains a specific Chapter dealing with Biological Diversity (art 135 – 139). The latter decree also stipulates the requirements for the Protected Areas of the National Protected Area System, which are :
In situ protection of biodiversity;
Integrated protection of certain threatened ecological systems, landscapes and/or cultural values with regards to biodiversity;
Protect watersheds, aquifers and reduce vulnerability to flood risks ;
Contribute to the education and sensitization of the population to the beauty of nature and historic or cultural good, the fragility of ecosystems and the necessity to conserve its values;
Encourage scientific research and knowledge about biodiversity and/or its cultural values;
Valorize the biogenetic resources and facilitate access of denizens to these resources.

The decree defines the MoE as the authority presiding over all environmental policy in Haiti, with requirements of inter-ministerial coordination and with local governments. It also grants the Ministry the right to declare eroded land as inappropriate for agriculture and specifies the transfer of power between the MARNDR and MoE over water and forest resource management.

The decree creates the National System of Environmental Assessments to ensure good environmental standards and social practices for projects and policies. It also defines The National Bureau of Environmental Assessments (*Bureaux Départementaux d'Évaluation Environnementale*, BNEE), which was established in 2015 and is responsible for environmental analysis and project evaluation. Projects or activities that may have an impact on the environment are considered from Article 56 to Article 61 of Chapter IV of the Decree.

Article 56 defines the environmental assessment process and covers the Environmental Impact Statement, environmental permits and audits. Article 61 defines the MoE as the operating entity and specifies the right of any private or legal person to appeal environmental sanctions by administrative or judicial means.

Decentralization Decree, 2006 (part of previous decree)

This decree aims at empowering local governments, delegating them with the authority to address certain environmental issues (Chapter III). 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 are reservoirs, while departments are responsible for monitoring facilities, verifying impact studies and establishing protected areas.

Rural Code, 1962

The Dr. François Duvalier Rural Code (1962) is still the main legal instrument in Haiti with respect to environmental protection and natural resource management, regulating a range of sectors, including water, soils/farming and forests. The rural code also specifies laws regarding access, creation and division of land, as well as the rules for the transfer of property through inheritance.

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Labour Code, 1961

The Haitian Labour Code is in line with the standards established by the International Labour Office (ILO). It defines the various employment contracts and working conditions, deals with labour disputes, trade unions, the control of workplaces and labour courts. It was updated in the Decree of 24 February 1984 and the Law of Thursday, 5 June 2003.

Decree of 03 September 1979

This decree defined the national compensation procedures and terms of indemnification for land and property expropriations. The Directorate General of Taxes (DGI) is deemed responsible to pilot the economic assessment and compensation procedures for land and other structures located in the purview of a project's right –of-way. Firstly, a "Declaration of Public Utility" is made, whereby property owners are required by the state to deposit their land or holdings title at to the DGI.

Although according to the decree, people without land or property title are not officially eligible for compensation, the state considers its decision according to "humanitarian concern" in order to compensate those people without title. It should be note that this provision however only applies to structures or buildings (for example domestic dwellings) but not to the land occupied. In regards to compensation of revenue lost from agricultural production located in right of way of proposed construction or state use, the total area of holdings is taken into account to determining the compensation amount.

National land tenure legislation (1987)

Current institutional frameworks for land tenure administration in Haiti were formalized in the 1987 Constitution, in Article 36, while the Rural Code (1962) specifies rules for the creation, division and inheritance of land. Currently, legislation for land tenure is under reform, with a number of Law projects having been initiated by CIAT.

The 1964 decree specifies divisions of land that is in the public and private domains, with special laws and police regulations subject to each. Expropriation for reasons of public utility may take place by means of payment or consignment ordered by court, and the right to a fair and preliminary compensation fixed is specified.

National Policy to Combat Climate Change (2019)

The main objective of Haiti's National Policy to Combat Climate Change (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 are to:

considerably reduce climate change-related damages to the country's strategic sectors;

reduce or avoid at least 5% of GHG emissions in the energy and AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and other land use) sectors;

build the capacity of public and private sectors' stakeholders for climate change mitigation;

integrate climate change considerations into national, regional and local development planning and budgeting;

create an enabling environment for wealth creation and economic activities' diversification to increase Haiti's GDP compared to a business as usual scenario;

enable financial mobilisation to adapt to climate change; and

encourage more coordination between institutions.

The proposed project focuses on increasing the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities (including farmers) in the TR region of Haiti, which contributes to achieving the PNCC's abovementioned objectives on addressing climate change impacts.

Haiti's Initial (First) and Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC (2001 and 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

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development of climate change projects and programmes. The proposed project promotes the adoption of integrated land and water resources management combined with the implementation of ecosystem restoration interventions to reduce the impacts of climate change-induced flooding, which contributes to the INC and SNC's adaptation action areas.

Nationally Determined Contribution (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 proposed project's aim to enhance climate-resilient land and water resources management, as well as implementing ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) solutions to reduce the impacts of flooding, contributes to the NDC's adaptation priorities.

National Environmental Action Plan (1999)

Haiti's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was established to guide the country's environmental management for the period 2000–2015. The NEAP's priorities include: i) reducing poverty; ii) regulating natural resources exploitation; iii) reducing desertification; and iv) providing a framework to improve prevention and responses to climate risks that lead to disasters. Through its agroforestry, reforestation and IWRM interventions, the proposed project is aligned with the priorities of the NEAP.

National Action Plan for Integrated Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas (2001)

The National Action Plan for Integrated Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas (IMWACA) in Haiti was established in 2001 to develop and implement initiatives to restore degraded watersheds and coastal areas. Representatives from MoE and MARNDR were engaged as stakeholders to develop the following four strategic focus areas of this plan:

the restoration of coastal ecosystems and associated watersheds;

the creation of a new institutional and legal framework to address the integrated management of watersheds and coastal areas;

the reduction of communities' vulnerability to natural disasters; and

the establishment of transboundary cooperation on the integrated management of watersheds and coastal areas with the Dominican Republic.

The implementation of the proposed project will promote the rehabilitation and restoration of Haiti's TR region, therefore contributing to the strategic areas put forward in the IMWACA National Action Plan.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (2006; 2017)

Haiti's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was developed in 2006 (and revised in 2017) to determine the country's most climate-vulnerable and inform the prioritisation of adaptation solutions in the country. Based on the 2006 NAPA, the following adaptation priorities were identified, the: i) watershed management and soil; ii) coastal zones management; iii) promotion and preservation of natural resources; iv) improvement of food security; v) protection and conservation of water resources; vi) construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure; vii) improvement of waste management; and viii) increasing awareness of climate change through education.

The revised National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), developed in 2017, identified four priority areas for addressing the impacts of climate change — namely, soils, agriculture, coastal zones and water resources. Focus was placed on these areas because they were identified as the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as flooding, hurricanes and tropical storms. Addressing these negative impacts will contribute considerably to climate-resilient sustainable development in Haiti. The proposed project will align with the 2006 and 2017 NAPA by implementing climate-resilient interventions in Haiti's TR region, including by using an integrated approach to land and water resources management.

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Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (2012)

The Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (SDPH) provides a long-term development and economic reconstruction plan for the country after the 2010 destructive earthquake. The plan comprises four project areas, namely: i) territorial; ii) economic; iii) social; and iv) institutional refoundation. The proposed project aligns specifically to the territorial refoundation project area. The relevant programmes under territorial refoundation include:

The environmental programme. This programme prioritises: i) mainstreaming climate change considerations into planning and awareness-raising initiatives at the national and local level; ii) establishing a network of protected areas; iii) restoring degraded ecosystems; and iv) ensuring sustainable management and use of forests.

The watershed programme. This programme prioritises: i) protecting watersheds by using reforestation plans based on agro-ecological zoning; ii) constructing flood regulation structures; and iii) reducing the environment as well as Haitian communities' vulnerability to storms.

Action Plan for Water Resources Management in Haiti (1999)

The Action Plan for Water Resources Management (APWRM) in Haiti 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. The proposed project contributes to the long-term objectives of the APWRM and specifically addresses the gaps identified in the 2018 APWRM review through the implementation of IWRM activities under Output 3.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Environment

The mandate of Haiti's 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 development and implementation of climate change programmes, including the PNCC and NAPA (see Section 5.1 of the Feasibility Study). Moreover, the MoE serves as the national focal point for climate change-related matters and obligations under the UNFCCC. Although the MoE plays an important role in environmental protection and management as well as addressing climate change impacts in Haiti, their management and technical expertise to do so efficiently and effectively is limited. For example, the MoE is centralised, with limited human and financial capacity to fulfil tasks in departments and communes.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development

The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (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. Within MARNDR, there are numerous specialised departments such as the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service, National Service for Water Resources and National Care for Meteorology departments, which collectively assume a technical advisory role.

The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication

The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC) is the Haitian government's legislative policy and regulatory agency for: i) public works; ii) transport; iii) communications; iv) drinking waters; and v) energy. The MTPTC is primarily responsible for: i) management of public physical infrastructure, including urban and rural amenities, as well as drinking water supply systems; ii) establishing town planning regulations and technical building standards; and iii) regulating provisions of services provided by private and public entities. Although the MTPTC's role is essential to the water sector — particularly ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, the ministry has limited financial capacity to fulfil its mandate. These include implementing regulatory frameworks, facilitating the decentralisation of water supply management, coordinating donor assistance and regulating

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water service providers. This limitation is further highlighted in its sub-departments, particularly the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA), which strongly relies on financial assistance from NGOs and international development agencies to fulfil their respective mandates.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Regional Planning

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Regional Planning (CIAT) was established following the Prime Minister's decree in 2009. Its mission is to develop policies related to: i) land use planning; ii) protection and management of watersheds; iii) water management; iv) sanitation; and v) town planning. CIAT's responsibilities further include: i) coordinating and harmonising government actions; ii) ensuring the revisions of legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks of regional planning; iii) guaranteeing provision of the necessary human, technical and financial resources; and iv) managing activities which contribute to the overall mission. Although CIAT is mandated to ensure the alignment of institutions and actions to address environmental degradation, it experiences human capacity limitations, resultantly making it centralised.

The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF)

The MCFDF is tasked with ensuring that signed agreements and conventions (domestic and international) are implemented, as part of its broader mission to guide the formulation, implementation, and enforcement of equitable public policies. Recently, the adoption of the Gender Equality Bill as well as the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality and the National Plan for the Fight Against Gender Equality (2017), attests to Haiti's continued efforts to protect the rights of women. The ministry's operations are divided across four areas: Women's Rights Promotion Directorate (DPDDF), Gender Analysis Directorate (DPAG), the Directorate of Administrative Affairs (DAF), and Direction of coordination of the departmental offices.

MCFDF representatives (or Gender Focal Points/ Point Focal genre) are in place across ministries and state structures to coordinate and collaborate on women's rights and gender equality in the public sphere. Notably, a key function of this department is the production of national gender analyses and awareness-raising and training activities. However, the MCFDF faces insufficient budget allocation, as well as limited human resources human resources and technical capacities to carry out its intended mission, while a lack of regulation for the functioning of this strategic institution means that its level of authority and influence in orienting governance activities is weak.

The Office for the Fight against Violence Against Women (Bureau de Lutte contre la Violence Faite aux Femmes)

Created in 2014, it brings together three ministries (Women's Rights, Health and Justice) was created. Its management is formalized according to a Protocol signed by the three ministries. The Office is a public service office offering support and quality care to women and girls who are victims of specific violence and ensuring access to information and quick response to cases.

The National Centre for Geospatial Information

The National Centre for Geospatial Information (CNIGS) was established in 2005 and is a semi-autonomous entity under Haiti's Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) — which forms a part of the Prime Minister's Cabinet. It is responsible for Haiti's geographical information systems technology and services, further serving as a repository for the geospatial data of the country. Although not formally mandated to collect hydrological and meteorological data, CNIGS manages 24 automatic meteorological stations that were provided by the European Union (EU) and is considered a reliable and effective technical partner in data management by national and international agencies.

Civil Society Organisations focused on addressing climate change

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Haiti play a vital role in raising awareness on inter alia: i) environmental degradation; ii) challenges and impacts of climate change; iii) food insecurity; and iv) the role of climate finance in increasing the climate resilience of the country's population and major economic sectors, including agriculture. In Haiti, CSOs are particularly important partners in the design and implementation of development projects and programmes. Below is a list of CSOs which, in addition to being most noteworthy in Haiti, were involved in the stakeholder consultation and project design processes for the proposed GCF project.

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The Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)

GRET is an international development NGO governed by French law, which primarily focuses on the following areas: i) agriculture; ii) water and sanitation; and iii) natural resources and energy. Their experience includes operating as an implementing partner on a project entitled 'Improving food and nutritional quality and access to social protection in the Trois-Riviéres watershed' which focuses on improving livelihood resilience, particularly to climate change. Through this project, GRET has collaborated with various public institutions and local authorities, particularly in the Artibonite and North-West Departments. As a partner institution of the proposed project, GRET's work experience and presence in the TR region will be particularly valuable to the delivery of project interventions.

Heifer International

Heifer International is an American development NGO which has been operating in Haiti since 1999. Their work focuses on: i) economic development; ii) environmental sustainability; iii) food security and nutrition; iv) risk mitigation and resilience; and v) women's empowerment and social capital. Heifer has partnered with several national- and local-level Haitian institutions, including MARNDR and MPCE. Through these partnerships, Heifer works to improve food security and strengthen water resource governance in the North-West and North-East Departments by promoting integrated water resource management (IWRM). Given their technical expertise and extensive work experience in Haiti, Heifer is well-placed to contribute to the implementation of the proposed project interventions. These include adopting and implementing an integrated approach to water resources management in Haiti as an effective response to climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed.

Protos (Join for Water)

Protos is a Belgian development NGO that focuses primarily on improving water access, use and management, particularly by using an integrated approach to water resources management. In the North-West Department of Haiti, Protos' work includes: i) rehabilitating and expanding drinking water infrastructure; ii) training in water use and management; and iii) training and increasing awareness on effective hygiene practices. Protos furthermore aims to improve food security for the inhabitants of the TR region, together with GRET and Heifer International.. Moreover, our project interventions strongly align with Protos' mission in the TR region of the country.

The Haitian Civil Society Platform on Climate Change

The Civil Society Platform on Climate Change (PSC-CC) of Haiti was established to mainstream climate change considerations into relevant public policies in Haiti. In line with its mandate, PSC-CC's objectives include: i) strengthening coordination among stakeholders involved in the mainstreaming process; and ii) promoting the participation of women in decision making and mainstreaming gender-responsive adaptation measures into policy. PSC-CC's objectives and efforts to mainstream climate change considerations into the relevant legal frameworks are well-placed in assisting the proposed project interventions to strengthen governance and capacity for climate-resilient IWRM.

Welt Hunger Hilfe Haiti (Agro Action Allemande)

Welt Hunger Hilfe is a German aid organisation with a global focus on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. Their work in Haiti includes preserving watersheds in the North Department through soil conservation. In addition, Welt Hunger Hilfe aims to improve the climate resilience of rural communities in the Caribbean Biological Corridor by implementing EbA. Welt Hunger Hilfe's technical expertise specialises in inter alia: i) increasing agricultural production with integrated watershed resources management; ii) providing humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness; iii) improving water and sanitation and health services and systems. This expertise is indicative of the alignment of the proposed project and Welt Hunger Hilfe, particularly in improving the climate resilience of communities through integrated watershed resources management.

Société Audubon Haiti

The Société Audubon Haiti (SAH) is a local non-profit foundation established to contribute to the protection and restoration of Haiti's natural ecosystems. They contribute to conservation by collaborating with relevant partner institutions on scientific research to inform these institutions' awareness-raising campaigns and conservation strategies, including: i) developing Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA); ii) assisting the GoH with

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determining potential protected areas; and iii) supporting legislation aimed at conserving Haiti's natural environment. SAH is well-placed to support the interventions of the proposed project, particularly in rehabilitating and restoring the ecosystems in the TR region.

Friends of the Earth International

Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) is a global environmental network of 73 national member groups and ~5,000 local activist groups. Located in this network is Haiti Survie, an environmental organisation that works closely with farmer organisations to address climate change impacts and land degradation by implementing EbA and sustainable agriculture solutions in the country.

Their mission includes:

halting and reversing environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources;
nurturing ecological and cultural diversity and enabling sustainable livelihoods;
empowering local communities, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (particularly women agricultural workers/associations), by encouraging public participation in decision making; and
collectively ensuring environmental and social justice, human dignity, and respect for human rights.

The objectives of the proposed project align with the mission of FOEI to address the impacts of climate change and degradation on vulnerable communities.

Helvetas

Helvetas is a Swiss development organisation — with an operational branch in Haiti — committed to improving the livelihoods of disadvantaged and vulnerable communities. The organisation's work focuses primarily on disaster risk management, sustainable and inclusive economies, water supply, and gender and social equity. In Haiti, Helvetas' work includes: i) supporting access to clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; ii) advocating against deforestation; and iii) promoting sustainable forestry and agricultural practices. Helvetas' experience, particularly in promoting sustainable forestry and agriculture practices, will be beneficial in supporting the agroforestry interventions of the proposed project.

Oxfam International

Oxfam International was formed by a group of independent NGOs to address the challenges of poverty and injustice in vulnerable communities globally. The organisation integrates disaster risk management and climate change into their development and humanitarian programmes to influence international, national and local actors to support inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Oxfam International began working in Haiti in 1978 and their priorities include:

strengthening equality in accordance with the law by working with empowered women, youth and smallholder farmers; and
increasing the resilience of marginalised and vulnerable communities.

The proposed project aligns with the priorities outlined by Oxfam International, particularly improving the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Haiti

In Haiti, generalized rules for ESIA are embedded in the country's framework environmental legislation, and the Decree on Environmental Management and Regulation of Citizen Conduct for Sustainable Development of 2006 (Décret) defines national environmental policy and specifically establishes the legal provisions for the ESIA process. In Haiti, the Ministry of the Environment has primary responsibility for ESIA review and compliance monitoring functions.

Determining whether an ESIA is required

Article 56 of the Décret establishes that " Policies, plans, programs, projects or activities likely to have an impact on the environment must be subject to an environmental assessment at the expense of the institution concerned". An environmental assessment is therefore required for the Project per Article 56 of the Décret.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

The Ministry of the Environment (MDE) issued a set of ESIA guidelines in 2002 (updated in 2011). These guidelines provide for the classification of projects (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) according to potential for impacts. The Project is classified as 2nd class and therefore is subject to simplified ESIA (*EIES sommaire*).

Securing an accurate and complete ESIA

The Ministry of the Environment (MDE) has primary responsibility for ESIA review. Within the MDE there is an Environmental Impact Stu dy and Assessment Unit (UEEIE / MDE), which has authority for the validation of imp act assessments. At the county level, Departmental Directorates of Environment (DDE) are also involved in the implementation and validation of impact studies.

Selecting mandatory license conditions for the developer to follow

In Haiti, at the time of project approval, or non-objection , the Minister of the Environment receives input from technical specialis ts in sectoral agencies. Each sectoral agency has a Sectoral Technical Environmental Unit (UTES) that provides sector- specific supplementary expertise.

Verifying developer compliance with license conditions

Responsibility for monitoring compliance with ESIA license conditions is distributed among a number of competent authorities. Haiti's en vironmental Décret mandates that environmental monitoring responsibilities are to be shared by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Justice, but adds that all public authorities are responsible for environmental monitoring according to the purview of each of their regulatory oversight concerns. In addition, Haiti has an Environmental Surveillance Corps, whose varied functions include aerial survei llance, developing public awareness, reporting of environmentally harmful activity, and enforcing land use plans. Finally, the National Police are designated as "direct authorities" designated for legal inquiries into environmental infractions.

Facilitating public participation

Article 58 of the Décret states that for each project subject to the ESIA process, the Ministry of Environment will establish procedures t o facilitate public consultation and to convene public hearings in such a way as to ensure the widest participation of the population.

Table 2 : Inputs and outputs of the different steps of the ESIA process, required by Haitian law and policy frameworks, as well as GCF and UNDP requirements:

Step	Input	Output
Submission of the project notice and preliminary screening or selection (screening)	Project Notice or Description	Decision on the need for an ESIA and the degree of deepening
Scoping	Project notice or description and general or sectoral guides or guidelines	Amended Project-specific guidelines (ToR)
Completion of the ESIA	ToR or amended specific guidelines	ESIA report
Internal review (Technical Committee for the Consideration of Reports)	ESIA Report	Technical Analysis Report
External Review: Public Consultation		Consultation Report
Decision of the Minister based on the proposal of the Bureau National des Évaluations Environnementales (BNEE)	Integrated analysis of the three reports	Notice of authorization or rejection
Monitoring and control	Notice of Authorization	Monitoring report

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Step	Input	Output
Environmental audit, control	Site closure plan	Audit report, compliance report

Key International Agreements and Protocols

Haiti is a signatory to a number of international and regional agreements and conventions, which are related to the Project. They most relevant ones include:

Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

Ratified by Haiti on 25 Sep 1996.

The objectives of the Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, through, inter alia, adequate access to those resources and the appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights to those resources and technologies, as well as through appropriate financing.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

Ratified by Haiti on 25 Sep 1996.

It declares as its ultimate objective, and of any related legal instrument to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties, to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to continue in a sustainable manner.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994).

Ratified by Haiti on 25 Sep 1996.

The objective of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa. This is achieved through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership agreements, within the framework of an integrated approach consistent with Agenda 21, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.

Achieving this goal will require the implementation in affected areas of integrated long-term strategies that simultaneously focus on increasing land productivity, rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable use of land and water resources, all with a view to improving living conditions, especially at the community level.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).

Signed by Haiti on 23 May 2001

Bearing in mind the precautionary approach enshrined in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants, recognizing that these pollutants have toxic properties, are resistant to degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported by air, water and migratory species across international borders and deposited far from the place of their release, accumulating in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999)

Ratified by Haiti on 19 Jul 2007

It declares a country's commitment to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015).

Ratified by Haiti on 31 Jul 2017

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

The Agreement aims to enhance the implementation of the Climate Change Convention, including the achievement of its objective. It aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

Overview

The project will comply with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)[45], which aligns with GCF ESS standards and policy. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. The objectives of the standards are to:

Strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach;
Maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits;
Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment;
Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible;
Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and
Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.
The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).

Table 3: Key Elements of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

Overarching Policy	Project-Level Standards	Policy Delivery Process & Accountability
Principle 1: Leave No One Behind **Principle 2: Human Rights** **Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** **Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience** **Principle 5: Accountability**	**Standard 1:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management **Standard 2:** Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation **Standard 3:** Community Health, Safety and Security **Standard 4:** Cultural Heritage **Standard 5:** Displacement and Resettlement **Standard 6:** Indigenous Peoples Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions **Standard 8:** Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**Quality Assurance** **Screening and Categorization** **Assessment and Management** **Stakeholder Engagement** and **Response Mechanism** **Access to Information** **Monitoring, Reporting**, and **Compliance review**

Applicable Principles and Standards

In accordance with UNDP SES policy, a SES principle or standard is 'triggered' when a potential risk is identified and assessed as having either a 'moderate', 'substantial' or 'high' risk rating based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact. Risks that are assessed as 'low' do not trigger the related principle or standard.

The screening exercise conducted during project development triggered the following social and environmental principles and standards:

Principle : Human Rights

[45] https://www.undp.org/accountability/social-and-environmental-responsibility/social-and-environmental-standards

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

This is due to duty bearers' potential limitations in terms of ability to conduct inclusive consultations with stakeholders. This Principle is also triggered because stakeholders might not have the capacity to claim their rights due to their own limited knowledge, capacity and power.

Principle : Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This Principle is triggered because the project might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against women especially in regard to their access to natural resources and/or ability to participate and derive equal benefits from project-related outcomes including the outcomes targeting livelihoods.

The project has undergone a SEAH first level risk assessment to determine a risk of SEAH, with all considerations answered YES constituting potential SEAH risks:

2. Risk Factors	3.Potential Consideration	4. Yes/No
5. Personnel deployed or working	6.away from their usual location/country of residence	7. Yes
	8.to remote/rural location/s	9. Yes
	10. who are unaccompanied	11. Yes
12. Interaction with individuals, especially women, who:	13. are young adults	14. Yes
	15. have a disability	16. NO
	17. are experiencing poverty	18. Yes
	19. are sex workers	20. Yes
	21. are part of families impacted by disasters	22. Yes
	23. are displaced, refugees, migrants or asylum seekers	24. No
	25. are part of female headed households	26. Yes
	27. are victims/survivors of trafficking and/or other forms of sexual and gender based violence	28. Yes
	29. are accessing residential/shelter services	30. No
31. Access to information	32. Project staff have access to sensitive/ confidential personal information	33. Yes
34. Does the project consist in high risk activity	35. construction/infrastructure	36. No
	37. Humanitarian	38. No
	39. disaster response	40. Yes
	41. security in conflict or post conflict or disaster settings	42. No
43. Provision of goods and/or services that may create a power imbalance	44. services for vulnerable groups of women (escaping trafficking or GBV)	45. Yes
	46. food distribution	47. No
	48. medical supplies	49. No
	50. emergency supplies following a disaster	51. No
	52. Training	53. Yes
	54. disability services residential/shelter services	55. No
	56. counselling and support services justice facilities	57. No

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

2. Risk Factors	3.Potential Consideration	4. Yes/No
	58. community consultation (data collection, surveying, training)	59. Yes
	60. health sector programs	61. No
	62. parenting and child protection programs	63. No
64. Project staff or personnel who have an actual or perceived level of authority	65. security workers	66. No
	67. Teachers	68. No
	69. Police	70. No
	71. aid workers	72. No
	73. humanitarian workers	74. No
	75. medical personnel	76. No
	77. NGO personnel	78. Yes
79. Organizational risk factors (Does the project…?)	80. have poor leadership on Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)	81. No
	82. have a historic lack of diversity in the workplace	83. No
	84. fail to consider PSEAH in core organizational policies and procedures	85. No
	86. have geographically isolated work spaces, with employees working in small groups and having fewer opportunities to interact with their Head Office	87. No
	88. have primarily young workforces	89. No
	90. normalize “sexualized banter”	91. No
	92. tolerate/encourage alcohol consumption	93. No
	94. have a very hierarchical structure i.e. are there both high-ranking (Executives) and low-ranking employees in the organizational hierarchy; are there gendered power disparities (e.g. most of the low-ranking employees are female	95. No
	96. have poor reporting mechanisms and transparency around SEAH incidents	97. Yes
98. Reputational risk factors (Does the project…?)	99. include significant UN/UNDP/GEF branding	100. Yes
	101. have media engagement or interest	102. Yes
	103. include high profile individuals	104. Yes
	105. have political interests	106. Yes

Principle : Accountability

The fact that grievances could be raised about project activities is one of the elements that triggers this Principle.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Possible impacts effects on natural flora, fauna and ecosystems could arise from poorly implemented activities, especially since some activities of the Project under Activity 1.2 may be undertaken within a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). This will be further defined through site selection.

Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Due to the risk that some project outcomes will be vulnerable to impacts of climate change, for example some areas may be more prone to flood due to increased rainfall intensity.

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security

The project activities might expose local communities to health, safety and security risks.

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage

The Project activities could lead to accidental discovery of / damage to cultural heritage.

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement

With the Project activities under Activity 1.2, there is a possibility of temporary restriction to access some areas, etc.

Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions

Because the Project activities will involve the use of labour. The Project will ensure to not hire workers below the age of 18.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

To a limited extent, Project activities may generate waste and/or involve the use of other chemicals. If they are not adequately controlled, these aspects could also pose a risk to environment and community health.

Non-applicable Principles and Standards

Standard 6 (Indigenous People): There is no risk identified.

For purposes of the SES, UNDP will identify distinct collectives as "indigenous peoples" if they satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples, regardless of the local, national and regional terms applied to them. These definitions include, among other factors, consideration of whether the collective:

self-identifies as indigenous peoples;

has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political and historical context;

has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life;

has exercised control and management of the lands, natural resources, and territories that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depends; and

whether its existence pre-dates those that colonized the lands within which it was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed.

Supplementary information on Haiti:

RefWorld, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Haiti[5]

The original inhabitants of the island of Hispaniola were the indigenous Taíno, an Arawak-speaking people who began arriving from the Yucatan peninsula as early as 4000 BCE, but they have all perished during the Hispanic colonization period (16th century).

Britannica – Haiti > Early Period[6]

Haiti became only the second independent nation in the Western hemisphere on January 1, 1804, and was the first constitutionally protected all-black nation in the hemisphere as well. The island Haiti shares with the Dominican Republic, Hispaniola, is where Christopher Columbus originally landed in 1492 to make contact with the Taino people. French buccaneers used the island as a base of operations throughout the sixteenth century before formally being colonized in 1659 by French royal authorities. Slaves of African descent, imported until the late eighteenth century, disproportionately inhabited the colony at a clip of 10 to 1 compared to the white colonists by 1791. After gaining independence, only blacks could become Haitian citizens or own land.

Minority Rights Group, Directory: Haiti[7]

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

The population of Haiti is predominantly of African descent (around 95 per cent) and homogeneous. The rest of the population is mostly of mixed European-African ancestry (*mulatto*). There are a few people of Syrian and Lebanese origin. There is also a community of Europeans of Polish origin and a small minority of people from the Dominican Republic. Haiti's official languages are French and Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian Creole). Nearly all Haitians speak Kreyòl Ayisyen, with French being spoken by the small group of educated people. Many Haitians also speak English and Spanish, particularly due to the proximity of the Dominican Republic and Cuba and the extent of travel and trade between the nations. Catholicism is the formal state religion and there is a considerable Protestant minority. The largely African-based religious system known as Voudoo is recognized as an official religion and is practiced by a majority of the population.

Gap Analysis

Table 4 below provides a comparison of a few Government policies and regulations related to environmental and social safeguards against the UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES). It further provides brief recommendations on how the project will apply the safeguards.

Table 4: High level comparison of Haiti National legislation and UNDP SES Requirement

Safeguards	UNDP SES Requirement	Haiti National legislation	Comments
Environmental and Social Assessments	Type and scale of social and environmental assessment is determined based on project risks and impacts: • Low Risk: No further assessment • Moderate Risk: Targeted assessment (depending on complexity, either stand alone or SESP analysis and measures) • Substantial Risk: Appropriately-scoped ESIA or SESA • High Risk: full ESIA or SESA	Policies, plans, programs, projects or activities likely to have an impact on the environment must be subject to an environmental assessment at the expense of the institution concerned.	The Project will conduct appropriately-scoped ESIAs and SESAs.
Public participation	The SES requires that consultations need to be initiated as early as possible (e.g. concept stage), even when the full range of stakeholders has not yet have been identified Stakeholder engagement is central to the assessment and management processes in that it promotes public participation.	National legislation has a procedure for public consultation and participation in relation to EIA. However, it should be noted that the procedures for public consultation are also being updated.	The Project will follow UNDP requirements

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Safeguards	UNDP SES Requirement	Haiti National legislation	Comments
Dissemination of information	Requires that at minimum the summary of the ESIA/SESA report is translated in local language and distributed locally. This summary report must be presented in an understandable format and in an appropriate language(s), including a non-technical summation that can be understood by many stakeholders in order to facilitate and encourage comments.	National legislation provides on the dissemination of information on EIA.	Information on potential project-related social and environmental impacts and mitigation/management measures will be disclosed. All material must be published in English, French and Haitian Creole (Kreyòl) as appropriate.
Property rights	Property rights for which compensation is provided include not only property rights for which formal title exists, but also other rights to property, including collective rights of local communities, and other groups under international law	Only natural or legal persons who can submit their titles, as legitimate owners of plots, funds and buildings, will be able to assert their rights to compensation.	It appears that the aspects not taken into account in the national legislation are not in contradiction with the directives of UNDP SES5; Consequently, the directives of UNDP SES5 will be applied.
Vulnerable groups	Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable people, including persons living below the poverty line, landless workers, women and children, ethnic minorities and all other displaced persons at risk of not being protected by national legislation.	Haitian legislation does not provide for special provisions "for vulnerable groups".	Divergence between UNDP and Haitian legislation. UNDP SES will be applied.
Deadlines for compensation	Ensure compensation and assistance provided prior to any displacement. Fair and just compensation is provided – it must be provided prior to displacement for any losses of personal, real or other property or goods, including rights or interests in property recognized by Applicable Law.	Haitian texts provide for fair and prior compensation before taking possession of the land concerned by the expropriation. The move can therefore only take place after the payment or deposit of the sums due.	UNDP SES and Haitian legislation pursue the same objectives with regard to deadlines for compensation.

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Safeguards	UNDP SES Requirement	Haiti National legislation	Comments
Natural habitats; Critical habitats	UNDP ensures that a precautionary approach is applied to the use, development, and management of natural habitats, the ecosystem services of such habitats, and living natural resources. Where avoidance of adverse impacts on natural habitats is not possible, UNDP proceeds only if viable alternatives are not available and if appropriate conservation and mitigation measures or plans are in place that describe the conservation outcomes, implementation actions, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements (e.g. a Biodiversity Action Plan). UNDP seeks to ensure that project activities have no adverse impacts on critical habitats. No project activities are implemented in areas of critical habitats, unless all of the following are demonstrated: (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values (determined on an ecologically-relevant scale); (ii) there is no reduction of any recognized Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species, (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated, and (iv) a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Biodiversity Action Plan is in place to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated. Existing protected area management plans are reviewed to ensure alignment with this requirement.	Haitian legislation does not appear to provide provisions for “natural habitats”, “critical habitats" or KBAs specifically, however the NBSAP[46] (2011-2020; the most recent available) includes the need to conserve the biodiversity of the coastline.	The Project will follow UNDP SES requirements and guidance, with further analysis of national requirements undertaken during the relevant ESIA/ESMP and, as applicable, followed during implementation.

The analysis above is not exhaustuive. It represents a higher-level comparison of UNDP and Haitian requirements related to impact assessment, information disclosure, definition of beneficiaries, rules around compensation, etc. The ESIAs/SESA will further analyse the legal framework and a detailed gap analysis will be conducted.

[46] https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ht/ht-nbsap-01-fr.pdf

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POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Social and Environmental Impacts

The project has been screened against UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards utilizing the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. The Social and Environmental Screening Template was prepared and the project deemed to be a Substantial Risk project (GCF Category B). The SESP (Annex VI a) provides the rationale for the risk categorization, and can be reviewed in tandem with this ESMF.

Potential Negative Social and Environmental Impacts

The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was used to identify potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. The screening highlighted the Project intentions as they related to mainstreaming human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, environmental sustainability and accountability. A desktop-based impact risk assessment (through meeting with Project Team, review of the outcomes of community consultation and site visits, review of project-related documents, review of relevant policy frameworks and review of literature on Haiti and Trois-Rivieres watershed) was undertaken using the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure to assess the probability and the impact of the risk. From the scoring of probability and impact, a significance value of low, moderate, substantial or high was attributed to the potential impact of these risks.

The SESP identified a total of 18 potential risks, of which three has been assessed as substantial risks and 15 as moderate risk, with the overall SESP risk categorization rating as "SUBSTANTIAL". The risks apply to all the project outputs.

The risks that were identified are briefly described below.

Risk 01 – Water abstraction (Moderate)

To water the plants in the nurseries and the planting sites, the Project will use significant amount of water. This will be collected from existing surface water bodies. If not managed properly, such water abstraction could cause harm to ecosystems, local communities and downstream users or increase their vulnerability.

Risk 02 – Limited institutional capacity towards Safeguards standards (Moderate)

Project implementation partners (e.g. Government ministries, agencies, NGOs, private sector partners, as well as community associations) may not have all the capacity and tools needed to meet their obligations in the project, especially those related to their roles and responsibilities in the project cycle, as well as the social and environmental safeguarding.

Risk 03 – Perpetuation of discriminations against women (Moderate)

The project might perpetuate existing or lead to new discriminations against women in their access to project benefit. The low knowledge of the formal law within rural communities, and the ambiguous customary practices, could promote gender discrimination on accessing project benefits.

Risk 04 – Consultations may not be comprehensive (Moderate)

Full participation of potentially affected stakeholders in the design and implementation of the Project is critical. However, because of logistical and/or cultural barriers, there is a risk that consultations with stakeholders, as well as local communities may not be comprehensive in the next phase of the project.

Risk 05 – Restricted access to land and natural resources (economic displacement) (Substantial)

The project agroforestry or reforestation activities can potentially lead to spatial or temporal restrictions on lands previously used by local communities for their livelihoods. This could then create economic physical displacement and pose some hardship on local communities. However, the project will not implement interventions in areas that will require the physical displacement of people, or changes in land tenure. Land acquisition for small infrastructure investments (for example by developing agricultural tracks or through the development of water infrastructure / provision of upgrades to water infrastructure to households in order to address decreasing water security caused by the impacts of climate change-induced flooding) is a possibility to be considered under this risk. However, the Project will only work with are willing participants who seek these infrastructural upgrades, and in areas that

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are dedicated as public lands while ensuring that all legislation is followed. The Project will not allow for any expropriation of lands/eminent domain, and as such this is reflected in the exclusionary criterion.

Risk 06 – Physical Displacement (Moderate)

The Project will be implemented on lands that are currently uninhabited due to their difficult access (steep slopes) and lack of vegetation. However, in an emergency situation (such as an earthquake) may cause these areas to become temporarily inhabited during project implementation. In such circumstances, the Project's agroforestry or reforestation activities may impose spatial or temporal restrictions on those inhabitants, therefore causing physical displacement.

Risk 07 – Introduction of exotic tree species (Moderate)

Project activities supporting regreening of land could inadvertently lead to the introduction of exotic tree species, which then leads to adverse environmental effects through becoming invasive.

Risk 08 – Risk of gender-based violence (Moderate)

The Project plans to provide significant support to women through income-generating activities. An increase of women's income (through project-sponsored activities) could lead to gender-based violence in some households. Given the level of gender-based violence that already exists in the country, there is a risk that any shifts in power balances that the project could cause might exacerbate GBV, including sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) (see project first assessment on SEAH 4.5.2)

Risk 09 – Risk of use of pesticides or other chemicals (Moderate)

The agroforestry and reforestation initiatives supported by the Project could be using pesticides or other chemicals that may have a negative effect on the environment and human health.

Risk 10 – Environmental and Physical Hazards during agroforestry and reforestation activities (Moderate)

The Project interventions (agroforestry and reforestation) could generate waste and litter (e.g. human waste, food waste, plastic, soiled material, scrap equipment, etc.). around the work areas. Poor management of those waste product and/or its poor handling (storage, transport) could cause pollution or physical hazards and pose a threat to the health of the community and eventually the workers.

Risk 11 – Effect of climate change (Moderate)

The project outcomes (activities) could still be compromised by the effect of climate change or extreme climatic conditions.

Risk 12 – Child Labour (Moderate)

Project intervention (agroforestry) could potentially involve child labour. Additional hazards to children could include disrupted physical, mental, moral and social development, exposure to extreme weather conditions, injuries, infections, and diseases, etc.

Risk 13 – Non-compliance with labour standards (Moderate)

Project activities (e.g. agriculture / agroforestry supply chain, land restoration, erosion control) could potentially involve practices that fail to comply with national and/or international labour standards or safety standards.

Risk 14 – Exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks (Moderate)

The COVID-19 and other potential disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective project implementation and benefit sharing. The project activities (e.g. frequent meetings, field visits, travelling, etc.) could inadvertently cause significant spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Risk 15 – Potential Negative Impact on Key Biodiversity Area / critical habitats (Substantial)

Some of the project activities related to EBA may be carried out within or adjacent to a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), and could inadvertently cause harm. These activities and their specific footprint will be defined during project implementation and in coordination with communities.

Risk 16 – Security concerns (Substantial)

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Instability, violence, and security concerns in the project landscape may prevent project objectives from being achieved and put the safety of project staff and stakeholders at risk.

Risk 17 – Impact on cultural resources (Moderate)

The Project activities could lead to accidental discovery of / damage to cultural heritage.

Risk 18 – Impact on social cohesion (Moderate)

The Project activities could lead to impacts on social cohesion among communities, particularly by exacerbating underlying conflict or triggering new conflict or and/or by contributing to risks that affect conflict sensitivity. At the same time, although climate change does not cause violent conflict in and of itself, it is a threat multiplier – and can multiply risks known to contribute to insecurity, overburden state capacity, and make already vulnerable communities more susceptible.

The Project has been designed to respond to the vulnerabilities of Haitian communities, and contribute towards building climate resilience, improve livelihoods, and ameliorate governance mechanisms by providing training and capacity building. The ESMF provides an outline for a detailed analysis of conflict and fragility in Haiti, which will be conducted during the ESIA.

Potential Positive Social and Environmental Impacts

The Project will bring several positive impacts, which include but are not limited to:

- Enhanced resilience of seven target communes in the TR watershed (Port-de-Paix, Chansolme, Bassin Bleu, Plaisance, Pilate, Marmelade, Gros Morne) to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding.
- Reduced climate change-induced flooding in the TR watershed
- Livelihood benefits will be realised through the implementation of agroforestry systems in the target communes, including agrisilvicultural systems, silvopastoral systems and agrosilvopastoral systems.
- Addressing the problem of unsustainable charcoal production.
- Extensive engagements with farmer and women's associations.
- Progressive and gender-responsive transition towards sustainable agroforestry businesses that are sustainable over the long term.
- Support of gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation.
- Training and capacity building on climate-resilient land-use management.
- Increased knowledge of people living in the TR watershed on sustainable land-use practices
- Smallholder farmers' access to financial resources enhanced to facilitate the uptake and implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices over the long term.
- Adoption of alternative livelihood options more feasible for the vulnerable people living in the TR watershed.

Drafting provisions to Haiti's Water Act for the adoption of an integrated approach to water resources management.

Monitoring of water- and vector-borne diseases in the project landscape, supported by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and under Activity 3.3.Strengthening institutional, technical and operational capacity.

PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The ESMF identifies potential social and environmental risks and impacts from project activities and outlines strategies and procedures for identifying risks and impacts from as yet fully defined project components and for managing those risks and minimising undesirable environmental and social impacts. Further, the ESMF identifies stakeholder engagement processes and a Grievance Redress Mechanism for stakeholders with concerns and/or complaints regarding the project.

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Screening for further social and environmental risks and impacts Screening,
Assessment & Management Procedures for some sub-activities:

The SESP has been conducted on the basis of the broad scope of project activities currently envisaged. This has identified the project as being of Substantial Risk, and as such appropriately scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) are required. To initiate each ESIA, a screening will be completed by the project to allow for site selection and the greater definition of some sub-activities, which will prevent the selection of high risk activities.

The following sub-activities will be subject to screening and the preparation of ESIAs/ESMPs, as described hereafter:

1.2.1. Establish 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems in priority areas the TR watershed, including: i) agrisilvicultural systems — which are a combination of crops and trees, such as alley cropping; ii) silvopastoral systems — which combine forestry and grazing of domesticated animals; and iii) agrosilvopastoral systems that combine trees, crops and animals.

1.2.2 Restore 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas the TR watershed through planting indigenous tree species in degraded areas within the seven target communes.

2.2.1. Strengthen the technical capacity of farmers and communities in the seven target communes to implement climate-resilient agricultural practices and SLM.

2.2.2. Provide climate-resilient agricultural inputs (e.g. climate-resilient seeds and infrastructure upgrades) to households in the TR watershed.

2.2.3. Enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers through the VSCA.

2.3.4. Create 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed to enhance the food security of vulnerable households.

Screening for the sub-activities listed above will follow the below procedure:

1) Each sub-activities identified above will be screened for social and environmental risks and impacts utilizing the SESP methodology in order to identify risks and their significance, to inform site selection, and to effectively target the required further impact assessment or management.

2) Where the screening of the sub-projects[47] that will be further defined during implementation identifies potential social and environmental risks that could be categorized as High Risk (under the UNDP SES, i.e. using the SESP) or trigger the project's exclusionary criteria (as follows), the sub-project/activity will be redesigned to eliminate and/or minimize such risks. Sub-projects that may still present High Risks or continue to trigger exclusionary criteria after redesign will be excluded.

The following exclusionary criteria will be applied during site selection (screening):

- Activities in areas that will require the physical displacement of people, or changes in land tenure.
- No project activities will be implemented in areas of critical habitats, unless all of the following are demonstrated: (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values (determined on an ecologically-relevant scale); (ii) there is no reduction of any recognized Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species, (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated, and (iv) a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Biodiversity Action Plan is in place to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated.
- Activities that involve application of chemical fertilizers nor pesticides as a result of the agroforestry and reforestation interventions of the project.
- Activities that risk the introduction of alien and potentially invasive alien species.
- Activities or production of activities that involve child labour.
- Production or trade in any product of activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventios and agreements

[47] Subprojects have been identiefied per Downstream Activities listed in Table 6 (Activity 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3) These will be clustered geographically in two geographic clusters (AREA 1 covering Pilate, Plaisance and Marmelade and Area 2 covering : Gros-morne , chansolme and Port de-paix, Bassin Bleu). These have ben grouped based on their climate and ecosystem characteristics.

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- Purchase, application or storage of harmul pesticideds or hazardous materials
- Trade in wildlide of wildlife products regulated under CITES Convention ofn International Trade in Endandered Sepcies or Wild Fauna and Flora

Proposed activities that trigger any of the criteria listed above will not be included in the Project for implementation. The screening of sub-projects will also be updated if there are any significant changes in the sub-project's design or context that may materially change its social and environmental risk profile (see section 6.1.2 below).

This list of exclusionary criteria is based on the risks identified in the project's overall SESP (prepared now at the FP stage), and is not intended to exhaustively cover all actions/activities prohibited under the UNDP SES. As the project is required to adhere the UNDP SES, this project-specific list should be understood as a ***supportive tool*** only. It does not supersede the requirements of the UNDP SES, to which the project must adhere.

3) An appropriately scoped[48] ESIA will be prepared to assess the planned downstream, on-the-ground activities with a physical footprint (See Table 7) and to address direct and all other potential impacts (in line with UNDP SES policy and guidance) to communities and individuals from on-site project activities (Refer to Section 6.1.4 for greater detail).

4) Based on the information derived through the screening process and ESIAs, ESMPs will be prepared for the locations where the project will be active, although these may be geographically/thematically clustered.

It is anticipated that a total of six (6) ESIA/ESMP packages will be prepared for this project. Based on information collected by Heifer, and UNDP country office in Haiti, geographically clustering these could follow the below bifurcation, based on ecosystem characteristics:

AREA 1 - humid: Pilate, Plaisance and Marmelade

AREA 2 - semiarid: Gros-morne , Chansolme and Port-de-Paix, Bassin Bleu

An ESIA/ESMP would be prepared, therefore, for each relevant Activity (1.2, 2.2 and 2.3), for each of the two areas (please refer to Table 1 on pg 30 for a complete table of project activites and sub activities) – though the most appropriate packaging of the ESIAs/ESMPs will be determined in the course of that work (ensuring full coverage of both areas and the 6 sub-activities by the final packaging).

It is important to note that the landscapes of AREA 2 include the Port-de-Paix KBA; the decision as to whether activities will take place within or adjacent to this KBA (and other critcal habitats) will be based on the screening and assessment procedures described above; must follow the mitigation hierarchy (see ESMF section 6.3.1); and must adhere to the requirements of SES Standard 1 and the associated SES Guidance Note.[49] Namely, if project activities take place within or adjacent to a KBA, then those activities must be guided by an appropriately scoped and detailed Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) if required (see Appendix 9 for the SES outline), and should result in tangible benefits to the conservation objectives of that area, and clear conservation advantages should be gained by the presence of the project see ESMF section 6.3.3).

Measures/procedures for ongoing screening:

During implementation, the project could be re-screened, in accordance with the UNDP SESP, in one of the following circumstances:

when determined necessary by the Project Management Unit (PMU),

when determined necessary by UNDP,

[48] A key step in the assessment process is the "scoping" of the social and environmental issues, risks and impacts to be analyzed. Substantial Risk projects require an appropriately-scoped assessment while High Risk projects require a full assessment. While similar types of assessment instruments are applied to both Substantial and High Risks, the scope and depth of the assessment for Substantial Risk projects will be less extensive than that for High Risk projects. This is what is meant by an "appropriately-scoped" assessment for Substantial Risk projects. Further information is available here.

[49] UNDP SES Guidance Note on Standard 1 Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

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when such requirement is outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be developed on the basis of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that will be conducts in Year One, and/orwhen project circumstances change in any substantive and relevant way.

When activities, outputs and potentially additional locations not already covered by the existing SESP, are proposed and developed in line with UNDP and GCF procedures for such matters.

This screening could be done at the project-level or at the level deemed appropriate given the circumstances. Regardless of the level, any re-screening will be conducted based on and in adherence with the UNDP SES, including its requirements and prohibitions (including but not limited to the exclusionary criteria listed in 6.1.1 above) and activities will be adjusted to ensure ongoing compliance based on the re-screening as needed.

Screening will be the responsibility of the PMU and the project's Gender and Safeguards Specialist.

Procedures for Unidentified/Emerging Risks:

Due to activities that will be defined during project implementation, and with changing economic situation, health and travel circumstances related to COVID-19 may develop during the Project after the ESIA and ESMP are completed.

Therefore, quarterly reports, annual project reports (APR), and the mid-term review (MTR) will review the project SESP and ESMF to assess additional risks that develop during project implementation. The Emergent Risk section of the APR will reflect any risks that are subsequent identified. Additional risks will be added to monitoring, and mitigation measures designed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Safeguard Officer as required, in discussion with the Project Steering Committee and the UNDP Country Office.

Assessment of social and environmental risks and impacts

Based on the project risk categorization and the specific risks, UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure specifies the appropriate levels of assessment and management measures. These are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Risk levels and overall assessment and management measures/plans

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	Low	Moderate		Substantial	High
Impacts	None/ minor	Very limited, well understood, easily mitigated	Limited but full extent unclear	Varied range of limited but more complex impacts	Significant, irreversible impacts; significant stakeholder concerns; potential conflict
Assessment	X	SESP identifies risks and straightforward management measures	Targeted assessment(s) (e.g. hazard assessment, audits, special studies)	Appropriately scoped ESIA or SESA	Full ESIA or SESA
Management	X	Incorporate management measures into ProDoc	Targeted mange-ment measures/ plan; initial management plan if assess post-PAC	Appropriately scoped ESMP or ESMF when assessment post-PAC	ESMP or ESMF when assessment post-PAC

ESIA = Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
SESA = Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMP = Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF = Environmental and Social Management Framework

The SESP has identified the project as being Substantial risk. As such, appropriately scoped ESIAs and SESA are required in order to identify and assess impacts and develop management mechanisms to mitigate identified risks.

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

The Project will commission appropriate experts to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), at the beginning of the implementation phase. The SESA will assess potential impacts from, and strategies for, upstream project activities (Activities 1.1., 2.1., 3.1 and 3.2, which will work towards improving policy frameworks through the project paradigm). The assessment of impacts will used to integrate environmental and social considerations into policies, plans and programmes and evaluate their interlinkages with economic and sustainability considerations. The SESA process will anticipate the potentially adverse impacts of policies at the site level. Information and strategies identified will inform decision-making and will be used to guide subsequent assessments of downstream activities (the delivery of EbA measures/sub-projects). As a high-level document, the SESA is based on the broad scope of envisaged high-level project activities. The detailed scope of the SESA will be refined by the experts conducting the assessment. The report will identify strategies for effective management of identified impacts, which will inform the impact management approach adopted. The SESA will be disclosed.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Appropriately scoped ESIAs will assess the planned downstream, on-the-ground activities with a physical footprint and will address direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts to communities and individuals from on-site project activities. Aspects of the Project that will be covered by ESIA or SESA are presented in Table 6, with detailed procedures described above in 6.1.1 and below in 6.3.

The ESIAs will develop strategies for avoiding, reducing and managing adverse impacts and enhancing positive impacts, and the outputs of both assessments will inform the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

During the ESIAs, the project will carry out in-depth sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) risk assessment. The project has preliminarily identified the following indicators as well as mitigation measures, that will be tuned further with the findings of the ESIA:

107. Indicator	**108. Mitigation measures**
109. Clear Project commitment to PSEAH	110. A PSEAH policy, or a combination of policies, is approved by management. The policy states the Project commitment to PSEAH and the measures that will realize that commitment. The policy meets relevant standards and reflects local laws. The Project is skilled in managing tensions that arise from implementing safeguarding standards in local contexts.
111. PSEAH measures are monitored, and senior management held accountable	112. PSEAH (safeguarding) is a regular agenda item at senior management meetings. There is a PSEAH focal point. 113. Existing reviews and monitoring processes include progress with implementing safeguarding measures.
114. Clear expectations on staff, volunteers and associates on professional and personal conduct	115. A Code of Conduct for all staff that defines appropriate behaviour and identifies consequences for breaches. 116. The Code of Conduct is translated into local languages (creole).
117. All staff and associates are recruited safely	118. Screening processes for potential staff are in place, such as background checks, references and interviews. 119. Probation periods are used to ensure newly hired staff meet the expected behaviour regarding SEAH.
120. Effective and appropriate training and awareness on PSEAH is conducted	121. Safeguarding induction training is delivered to new staff and board members. Regular meetings are used to continuously raise awareness on safeguarding. Refresher trainings are conducted annually.
122. Effective and appropriate training and awareness on PSEAH is conducted	123. Regular context analyses to inform programme design and implementation. 124. An adequate gender balance (e.g. 50:50) for staff involved in the provision of services and programme, particularly for programmes directly engaging women 125. Robust programme management processes which encourage programme participants to assess and mitigate the risks of SEAH. 126. Standard operating procedures for high-risk activities such as distributions, cash, children and adolescent programmes. 127. SEAH risks and mitigation actions are included in the programme risk register. 128. Safeguarding measures in all aspects of partnership and contracting. Indicators for monitoring the safety of programmes.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

107. Indicator	108. Mitigation measures
129. Staff, programme participants and others are confident and knowledgeable to report concerns	130. A formal complaints mechanism is designed with programme participants. 131. A speak up and/or whistleblowing policy is introduced. 132. Clear and confidential mechanisms are in place. 133. Regular communications for staff and programme participants on reporting channels available.
134. Allegations and concerns are responded to effectively using a survivor-centred approach	135. A procedure for responding to concerns and allegations, including a system to record, investigate and monitor the outcome of safeguarding issues, while ensuring survivor-centred approach. 136. Map local services and support for safe referrals. 137. Appropriate staff are trained on case management and investigations or there is access to external support. 138. An investigation committee is led by a trained investigator and guided by terms of reference and a plan.

The ESIAs must conform to the Haiti's environmental assessment laws and regulations, the country's obligations under international law, and the requirements of UNDP's SES. The ESIAs will analyze the range of identified social and environmental risks and impacts specific to that site and that intervention. The ESIAs will be carried out, according to the outline presented in Appendix 1, and must be sufficiently detailed for the development of the ESMPs and all targeted plans (e.g. BAP) determined necessary for compliance.

The ESIAs will commence in the first year following project inception. It will focus on, but not be restricted to, the potential impacts identified during the SESP screening process, which are a result of proposed on-the-ground project activities in their location specific contexts. The ESIAs will be developed and carried out by independent experts in a participatory manner with stakeholders during the first year of the project.

The ESIAs will:

Screen social and environmental issues and impacts specific to the local context.

Further clarify the applicable social and environmental standards (including UNDP SES) triggered by the project activities.

Take steps necessary in the context of the ESIA to fulfil those requirements and make recommendations on how such compliance is to be carried out through the life of the project.

The UNDP SES and SESP require that an ESIA and the resulting mitigation and management measures (captured in the Environmental and Social Management Plan – ESMP) must be completed, disclosed and discussed with stakeholders prior to implementation of any activities that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts. Assessment of further activities will be commensurate with the magnitude of the envisaged risks especially considering risks to communities.

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Table 6: Summary of Assessment Requirements

Focus	*Assessment*	*Timing*	*Responsibility*
Upstream Activities (1.1, 2.1, 3.1. and 3.2.)	*To be covered by Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)*	*To commence within 6 months of project inception*	*UNDP PMU UNDP Country Office External consultants*
Downstream Activities (1.2, 2.2, 2.3)	*To be covered by Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)*	*To commence at the latest within 18 months of project inception. Completion within 6 months.*	*UNDP PMU UNDP Country Office External consultants*
Specific additional Project Activities	*To be covered by ESIA as appropriate*	*As required by additional or updated SESP and as determined by the ESIA.*	*UNDP PMU UNDP Country Office External consultants*

Management Procedures

Mitigation Hierarchy

As part of the management procedures, risk reduction measures follow a mitigation hierarchy that favours avoidance of potential adverse impacts over minimization, mitigation where adverse residual impacts remain, and, as a last resort, application of offset and compensation measures. If the proposed activity would cause considerable environmental/social harm, total avoidance and foregoing the proposed activity might be the best option, as presented in the mitigation hierarchy below (Figure 14).

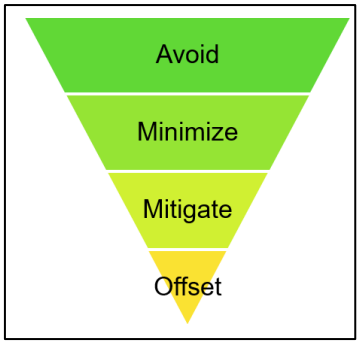


Figure 14: UNDP's SES Mitigation Hierarchy

Impact avoidance step is most effective when applied at an early stage of project conceptualization and planning. This can be achieved by taking actions such as: not undertaking certain projects or elements that could result in adverse impacts, by avoiding areas that are environmentally or culturally sensitive, and putting in place preventative measures to stop adverse impacts from occurring.

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Impact minimisation step is to limit or reduce the degree, extent, magnitude, or duration of adverse impacts. This can be achieved by taking actions such as: scaling down or relocating the proposal, redesigning elements of the project, or taking supplementary measures to manage the impacts.

Impact mitigation actions begin once impacts have already occurred. Mitigation consists of rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environmental or social feature.

Collectively, avoidance, minimisation and mitigation serve to reduce, as far as possible, the residual impacts of the Project. Typically, however, even after their effective application, additional steps will be required to achieve no net loss.

Impact compensation step is usually applied to remedy unavoidable residual adverse impacts. This can be achieved by actions such as habitat enhancement, replacement of the same resource values at another location, etc. It is important to insist on the fact that compensation or offsets may be considered only after appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures have been applied. The design of offsets adheres to the "like-for-like, or better" principle and is carried out with best available information and current best practices.

All the plans described below will be implemented throughout the project and updated based on further assessments as needed. The following were prepared during the project design:

(a) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The present ESMF has been developed as part of UNDP's due diligence process in the project cycle.

(b) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed during the project's design phase. It will guide actions pertaining to SES implementation, including consultations with communities and other stakeholders.

(c) Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP)

A Gender Action Plan has also been developed during the project's design phase.

Details on Management Procedures to be developed/refined in the Implementation Phase

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

An Environmental & Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared along with the scoped ESIA for each site/sub-project. These ESMP will:

- Provide time-bound specific recommendations for avoiding adverse impacts, and where avoidance is not possible, for reducing, mitigating, and managing those impacts for all project activities.
- Develop specific/standalone management plans, as necessary and as required by the applicable UNDP SES (which will be determined based on the findings from the ESIAs). These will outline the management objectives, potential impacts, control activities and the environmental performance criteria against which projects will be evaluated. Recommendations will be adopted and integrated into the project activities, monitoring and reporting frameworks and budget.
- Provide guidelines for stakeholder engagement, and plans for such engagement during implementation of management measures.
- Specify actions to implement mitigation measures for each identified risk and impact.
- Include specific measures related to the security situation and the human rights and conflict related risks, on the basis of a conflict assessment conducted with the ESIA
- Specify measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to the SEAH risks.
- Include a monitoring and reporting plan.
- Provide summary of identified adverse social and environmental impacts and any residual risks remaining after impact avoidance/mitigation/minimization.
- Provide a capacity development and training plan.
- Define roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- Show implementation schedule, cost estimates and funding sources

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Impact management will adhere to the "mitigation hierarchy" model. Where possible, adverse impacts will be "designed out" – i.e. design of project activities will be amended or adjusted so as to avoid the identified impacts. Where this is not possible, measures will be developed, in conjunction with stakeholders, to reduce, minimize, mitigate or manage those impacts.

The above required assessments and management plans must be prepared and mitigation measures in place as per those plans, prior to the initiation of any project activity that may cause adverse impacts on the environment and communities. Additional required mitigation and impact management measures must be integrated into management plans, and in some cases may require, or benefit from, input from the Project's Gender and Safeguards Specialist.

Project-affected stakeholders will be consulted on the scope and parameters of the assessment processes and their findings, including proposed mitigation and management measures. Assessment reports and adoption of appropriate mitigation plans/measures will be completed, disclosed, and discussed with stakeholders prior to initiation of any project activities that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts.

It is worth specifying that the Gender and Safeguards Specialist, who will be hired by the Project and will have primary responsibility for tracking the implementation of the ESMP, which needs to be responsive to changes in project circumstances, unforeseen events, and the results of monitoring.

An indicative template of the ESMP, outlining the required sections, is appended to this document (Appendix 2).

The project's ESMP will include and/or be complemented by the Plans listed in the sub-sections that follow based on the findings of the individual ESIAs. The following descriptions of those additional Plans is not intended as an exhaustive listing; others will be prepared and implemented as needed for SES compliance. All management plans will include monitoring and reporting requirements that are to be fully integrated into the project's overall monitoring plan.

Livelihood Action Plans (LAP)

Livelihood Action Plan will be necessary where/if project activities cause economic displacement, whereby the livelihoods of individuals or communities are restricted, partially or fully, and either directly or indirectly, in their access to land or resources to support their economic well-being. This action plan will be developed as part of the ESMP, and will address beneficiary participation in economic displacement decision-making, adequate (full and fair) compensation and assistance, as well as risk management to ensure that livelihoods are at least as good as prior to the program implementation and that the livelihoods of poor and marginalized are improved. The Plan will include independent monitoring procedures, clarification of land rights consistent with applicable law, and outline capacity, training, and development actions targeting beneficiaries' livelihoods. It will ensure that UNDP SES requirements, best practice standards and mitigation measures are being met, such that Program activities involving economic displacement cannot proceed until completion of the ESIA and the related livelihood action plan (Appendix 5).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

This requirement is to be considered for every project site during the course of the screenings and ESIAs. However, at this stage, it is understood to be most relevant to AREA 2 because of the Port-de-Paix KBA in that landscape.

Adverse impacts on **natural habitats** are to be avoided. Where avoidance is not possible, Standard 1 requires that the following criteria be met in order for the project to continue (Standard 1, para. 10). It must be noted Standard 1 (para. 19) also requires that project activities do not involve the conversion of natural forests. The two main criteria are:

no viable alternatives exist to locate the project on heavily modified and degraded lands/marine areas rather than in natural habitat. A locations analysis to explore potential viable options should be conducted as part of the alternatives analysis of the social and environmental assessment.

appropriate conservation and mitigation measures are included in the project's social and environmental management plan. Mitigation measures should be designed to achieve at least "no net loss of biodiversity" where possible, and preferably a net gain. A **Biodiversity Action Plan** (Appendix 9 contains the

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standard outline per UNDP SES guidance) is required that stipulates the conservation outcomes, implementation actions, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements. Mitigation measures may include a combination of the following actions:

onsite mitigation measures such as minimizing habitat loss, fragmentation, degradation (e.g. biological corridors, apply footprint minimization principles throughout project cycle).

identification of 'set asides' to avoid impacts on biodiversity. Set asides are land/water areas within the project area or adjacent to it excluded from development and are targeted for the implementation of conservation enhancement measures. Set-asides will likely contain significant biodiversity values and/or provide ecosystem services of significance.

physical restoration, reinstatement and rehabilitation. Basic principles for restoration should include (a) protection of topsoil and restoration of vegetation cover as quickly as possible after any construction or disturbance (requiring adequate separation and storage of topsoil during construction when excavations occur); (b) reestablishment of original habitat to its pre-disturbance conditions; and (c) where native species (especially protected species) cannot be retained in situ, consideration of conservation techniques such as translocation/relocation. Biodiversity and ecosystem functionality must be maintained or enhanced for forest restoration projects as well as for other ecosystems (e.g. coastal or ocean areas).

as a last resort, offsetting biodiversity losses through effective long-term conservation of ecologically comparable area/s elsewhere (comparable in size, quality and function), while respecting any ongoing use rights of indigenous peoples or traditional communities. See below for offset requirements.

again, as a last resort, compensating the direct users of the affected biodiversity, commensurate with the loss caused by the project (e.g. lost production or resource benefits due to project-related access restrictions to forests or other areas) through financial or other forms of compensation. Payment for Environmental/Ecosystem Services (PES) may be a form of compensation (acknowledging that PES is often utilized as a stand-alone program to encourage conservation outcomes) (see Box 5).

In accordance with the SES (Standard 1, para. 13), no project activity is permitted in areas of **critical habitat** unless all of the following are demonstrated:

no measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values (determined on an ecologically-relevant scale).

This requirement explicitly emphasizes the importance of considering biodiversity values across an ecologically relevant scale, including the landscape/seascape scale. Project developers should work with recognized ecologists and species specialists in defining critical habitat based on the biodiversity values triggering that critical habitat designation, not based on an imposed artificial project boundary in a landscape/seascape. The conservation of the ecological processes necessary to maintain the critical habitat is clearly as important as the conservation of the individual values themselves. Many biodiversity values are interdependent and cannot be conserved in isolation.

It is critical to maintain biological corridors and habitat connectivity to provide for wildlife passage to key habitats outside and between critical habitats (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration)

no reduction of any recognized Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species.

any lesser impacts are mitigated (see types of mitigation measures noted above under natural habitats).

a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term **Biodiversity Action Plan** (see Appendix 9) is in place to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated.

Emergency Preparedeness Plans/Measures

The project will develop emergency preparedness plans and measures that aim to reduce and mitigate the residual risks arisisng from CC impacts and hazards that could not be avoided. These measures may include public awareness, early warning systems, strengthening respons mechanisms (including plans and procedures) and services, provision of equimpement and suppor to establishing contingency funds and stocks. The development of an effective emergency preparedness measures requires the involvement of governmental emergency services and disaster management orgnaizations; the affected public, in particular vulnerable communities; private sector; community and humanitarian organizations, among others.

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Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A GRM has already been developed. It will be updated early during the project's implementation phase. The GRM will present a set of arrangements that enable local communities and other affected stakeholders to raise grievances with the Project and seek redress when they perceive or predict a negative impact arising from the project's activities. The GRM is a keyway to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential or actual negative impacts, as well as fulfil Project's obligations to key stakeholders.

Appendix 3 of this ESMF presents the terms of reference for a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.

SEAH Grievance Redress Mechanism (SEAH-GRM)

The project will develop a separate Grievance Redress Mechanism for SEAH-related grievances and complaints. The SEAH GRM will be survivor-centered and will be developed in line with the following good practices:

Multiple uptake channels, identified in consultations with women and girls

Separate, confidential logs (NO confidential information, coding system, locked storage, etc.)

Provide feedback on the case to the survivor

Exercise strong caution before communicating any outcomes beyond the survivor

Process in place to seek and confirm survivor's informed consent throughout the GM process

Pre-established confidential info sharing protocols to ensure that only those having a role to play in the response to an allegation (i.e. GBV service providers) receive case level information, while allowing for timely incident escalation.

The SEAH GRM will have the following characteristics:

Confidentiality and Informed Consent:

Inform the survivor that her case will only be shared with her informed consent and her information will be anonymized.

Documenting and sharing of information will be done prioritizing ethical and safety considerations

Consent is a process- survivor has the right to change her mind at any time, determine how her story is shared and to whom it is told

Safety

The safety of the survivor should always be considered the first and most important priority (i.e. quick and decisive action; safety planning support from service providers; confidential referrals; ongoing and careful communication).

Registration and documentationof cases should be done according to international safety and ethical standards (i.e. anonymized data, strict information sharing protocols, etc).

Communication and security planning with the survivor is prioritized when communicating the outcome of decisions made by the review or grievance committee.

Non-Discrimination

All survivors who report GBV incidents are entitled to equal and fair treatment regardless of age, gender, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic.

A survivor should be referred and provided services whether the incident was project-related or not. Accountability measures (such as firing a worker), can only be taken after verifying the incident.

Respect

A survivor should be informed about the resolution of the case and any decision made. This should be done with care, so as not to put her in further harm. Initially the survivor may have stated that she wanted to pursue her case in the courts, but she has now changed her mind. She has said she doesn't want to pursue her case any further. Changing mind is possible and her decision should be respected. Tell the survivor that she is welcome to reach out should she need assistance in the future.

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Access to Quality, Holistic Services

At uptake, reinforce healing messages such as: it's not your fault, I am sorry you have experienced this; and we are here to help.

Refer to menu of available services to explain what support is available, etc. (do not offer unprompted advice or counsel—this should be reserved for professional service providers)

Once accurate and clear information on services is provided-- referthe survivor based on her preferences while maintaining confidentiality

Quality and accessibility of services is taken into account

Labour Management Procedures

The Project will develop Labour Management Procedures as part of the ESIA/ESMP. The procedures will set out the conditions in which project workers will be employed or engaged and managed, in accordance with the requirements of the SES and applicable labour laws, rules and regulations. The procedures are appropriate to the size, locations and workforce of project activities. The labour management procedures will set out measures to prevent and address violence, harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation. Where applicable labour laws, rules and regulations are inconsistent with this paragraph, activities are carried out in a manner that is consistent with these requirements to the extent possible. The Labour management procedures include relevant human resources policies and policies and procedures for the engagement of contractors. The Project will hire labour from individuals of 18 and above.

Security Plan

A Security Plan will be developed in alignment with the guidelines and standard operating protocols established by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for work in the field of Haiti. The Security Plan will include an initial assessment of potential security risks in target site areas as well as the relevant protocols and structures to manage said risk in alignment with UN policy for work in the field. Management measures will include compliance and monitoring with the safety and security management system for the UN including basic training for staff and review and analysis of security trends within the areas of project intervention. Procedures will be integrated within the project's site specific ESIA/ESMPs and will be updated as needed.

The purpose of the Security Plan is to outline the responsibilities of individuals, actions to be carried out and the sequence to be followed in situations which may impact the security of project personnel involved in the implementation of the Project. Project personnel refers to national and int ernational staff/consultants, as well as project partners and stakeholders, including local communities. This Security Plan is developed to ensure their security and the proper implementation of the Project activities. The Security Plan will also be consistent with the relevant requirements SES Standard 3 (Community Health, Safety and Security) and SES Standard 7 (Labour and Working Conditions). The Project is also investing in health monitoring through Activity 3.3 and in coordination with the WHO.

A Conflict Analysis (to be conducted as part of the ESIA)

A Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) - or simply conflict analysis - is a tool that assists with analysing a specific context and developing strategies for reducing or eliminating the impact and consequences of violent conflict. It provides a deeper understanding of the issues that can drive conflict and the dynamics that have the potential to promote peace in a wide variety of countries where the United Nations (UN) operates.

As part of the ESIAs, the project will develop a Conflict Analysis (see annex 10). Guidance is provided in the methodological guide "CONDUCTING A CONFLICT AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS", produced by the UN development group.

Additional management measures identified through the conflict analysis will be incorporated into the ESMPs and/or SEP

Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP)

The GAAP is already in place and will be monitored during project implementation. Updates will be informed by the SESA/ESIA.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

A SEP has already been developed and will be monitored, updated and informed by SESA and ESIAs/ESMPs.

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Additional Procedures for partnering with Third Parties

The Project will involve personnel from several third parties (various Government agencies, Non-Governmental organisations, Civil Society Organizations, International Organizations, etc.) for its implementation. The Project will ensure that such partnerships are established with renowned organizations, that can demonstrate some level of experience and expertise in the subject matter.

At a minimum, the project will require that partners:

be consistent with the UNDP social and environmental standards (SES),
subject all on-the-ground activities to screening, using the SESP methodology,
clear all proposed activities with the Project Gender and Safeguards Specialist
ensure that gender considerations are fully integrated into all activities, and that activities proactively promote women's empowerment and human rights.
prepare bi-annual reports on progress, including status of their compliance with UNDP environment, social, and gender policies.

When necessary, the Project will organize trainings and/or workshops to build the capacity of key project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to effectively and efficiently achieve the objectives of the Project. This is key to ensuring continued success over the course of the project implementation, and beyond.

Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the first activity and will include a combination of the following topics:

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)
Stakeholder Engagement
UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism, SRM, SECU),
Understanding UNDP Project Cycle,
Monitoring and Evaluation of UNDP Projects,
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment,
Human Rights

UNDP requires that social and environmental assessments and adoption of appropriate mitigation plans/measures are completed, disclosed, and discussed with stakeholders prior to initiation of any project activities that has the potential to cause adverse social and environmental impacts. This includes interventions under the project's Output 2 (SeeTable 1 and Table 7) that will be focused on (i) strengthening food security governance, (ii) the development of sustainable agricultural systems and (iii) the creation of social safety net that will be fully funded through Heiffer International. Risks under Ouput 2.1, including the potential to perpetuate discrimination amongst women, have been included within the project's SESP, ESMF and GAAP and will be monitored by the project.

Recap of all management procedures

Table 7 below recaps the management procedure and timeline of their development.

Step	Timing
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Project design phase – before validation
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Project design phase – before validation
Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP)	Project design phase – before validation
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)	First draft completed within the first year of project implementation.
Scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)	First draft completed by the end of Year 2 of project implementation.

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Step	Timing
Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and required targeted management plans (including LMP, BAP, etc. as required).	First draft completed by the end of Year 2 of project implementation. (following the ESIA)
Security Plan	First draft completed within the first six months of project implementation.
Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	First draft completed within the first six months of project implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

General Management Structure and Responsibilities

A high-level Project Organization Structure is shown in Figure 15. The key roles are discussed below.

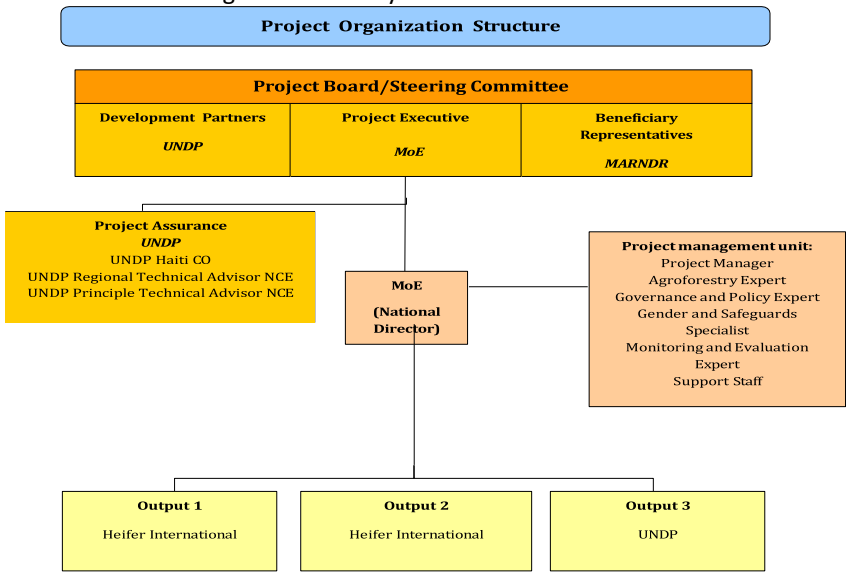


Figure 15: Project Organization Structure

Project Board (National Project Steering Committee)

The Project Board (National Project Steering Committee) is comprised of the Responsible Parties and the Implementing Partner. The Project Board reviews and appraises the detailed project plan, including the ESMF, and provides overall guidance and direction to the project, including guidance to the Project Manager on possible management actions to address specific risks.

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Implementing Partner

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the National Designated Authority (NDA) and UNDP will act as the Implementing Agency / Executing Entity for this project as requested by the Government of Haiti. The MoE is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The Implementing Partner will work closely with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement project components and outputs, with other project partners, to ensure the following:

The required ESIA is completed, and the required management plans are developed, disclosed for public consultation and approved, and management measures are adopted and integrated during project implementation;

Report, fairly and accurately, on project progress against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and required formats;

Maintain documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources in conformity to the signed Project Document and in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures (e.g. SES);

Ensure all requirements of UNDP's SES and national regulatory/policy frameworks and relevant international standards have been addressed;

Provide oversight on all matters related to safeguards;

Inform all the stakeholders involved in, or potentially impacted, positively or negatively, by the Project, about the UNDP's corporate Accountability Mechanism;

Ensure that the Compliance Review and the Stakeholder Response Mechanisms are operational during the lifetime of the project;

Ensure technical control on implementation of this ESMF and administrative assistance in recruiting and/or contracting expert safeguards services (as required), and monitor adherence of each project to the ESMF and to UNDP policies and procedures.

Project Management Unit and Project Manager

The PMU will be established under the Implementing Partner (The MoE). The project implementation will be carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will consist of representatives responsible for making consensus-based strategic, policy and management decisions for the Project Management Unit. The PMU will be comprised of a National Project Manager, who will be supported by an M&E Officer, the Gender and Safeguards Specialist

The PMU is led by the Project Manager (national profile) who will coordinate the overall project implementation and will be supported by international and national consultants, and support staff to carry out the day-to-day management of the project. His/her function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP have been completed and submitted to UNDP. He/she is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. His/her prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project manage will be supported by an administrative and a financial assistant, for the operational aspects of the project.

The PMU will be led by the Project Manager (PM) with delegated authority to administer the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of Implementing Partner and UNDP, within the parameters determined by the project's highest oversight structure, the PSC. The PMU's responsibility includes the following:

Supervise and manage implementation of measures defined in this ESMF;

Assign specific responsibilities within the Implementing Partner, particularly in the PMU, for implementation of this ESMF;

Maintain relevant records associated with management of environmental and social risks, including updated SESP, impact assessments, evidence of consultations, a log of grievances together with documentation of management measures implemented;

Report to UNDP and the Project Steering Committee on the implementation of the ESMF;

Ensure that all service providers also are informed of their responsibilities for the day-to-day compliance with the ESMF.

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Project Assurance

The 'project assurance' function of UNDP is to support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Furthermore, as the Senior Supplier, UNDP provides quality assurance for the project; ensures adherence to the NIM guidelines and compliance with UNDP policies and procedures, including its Social and Environmental Standards and implementation of the requirements of this ESMF.

Project Delivery and Administration

Project Delivery

UNDP will implement this project under support to NIM Modality with the MoE acting as an EE. Heifer International will act as Responsible Partiy to the project in implementation of Output 1 based on their work and experience in the region. Further Heifer International will be responsible for executing activities in Output 2 through its own cofinancing. UNDP will provide implementation support for the delivery of auditing and M&E requirements.

Administration of Environmental and Social Management Framework

As the executing entity, the MoE will be responsible for the implementation of the ESMF via the delivery organisations, with oversight from the Technical Team of the PMU. UNDP will provide support by providing quality assurance, technical support and monitoring of the implementa tion of the project's environmental and social management plans in its role as AE and as mandated by the signed AMA.

The ESMF will be part of any tender documentation. The UNDP in conjunction with the MoE will be responsible for the revision or updates of this document during the course of work. It is the responsibility of the person to whom the document is issued to ensure it is the most up to date version.

The UNDP and MoE are accountable for the provision of specialist advice on environmental and social issues to the delivery organisations (e.g. local government and/or NGOs) and for environmental and social monitoring and reporting. UNDP or its delegate will assess the environmental and social performance of the delivery organisations (e.g. local government and/or NGOs) in charge of delivering each component throughout the project and ensure compliance with the ESMF/ESMP. During operations the delivery organisations will be accountable for implementation of the ESMF/ESMP. Personnel working on the projects have accountability for preventing or minimising environmental and social impacts.

Site Supervisors will appointed to be responsible for regular environmental inspections of the project site. UNDP or its delegates will cross check these inspections by undertaking bi-monthly audits, under the supervision of the M&E Officer.

The delivery organisations e.g. local government and /or NGOs will maintain and keep all administrative and environmental records, which would include a log of complaints and/or grievances together with records of any measures taken to mitigate the cause of the complaints and/or grievances.

The delivery organisations will be responsible for the day-to-day compliance of the ESMF/ESMP.

Social and environmental procedures, site and activity-specific work plans/instructions

Environmental procedures provide a written method describing how the management objectives for a particular environmental element are to be obtained. They contain the necessary detail to be site or activity-specific and are required procedure for all physical works. Site and activity-specific work plans and instructions are to be issued, these will be informed by the site specific ESIA/ESMPs and will follow best practices undertaken in Haiti by the UNDP, Inter-American Development Bank, and the USAID reforestation projects, as examples.

Social and environmental incident reporting

Any incidents, including non-conformances to the procedures of the ESMF, are to be recorded using an Incident Record and the details entered into a register. For any incident that causes or has the potential to cause material or significant social and/or environmental harm, the site supervisor/designated officer shall notify the Project Manager as soon as possible. The delivery organisation/NGO or local government personnel must cease work until remediation has been completed as per the approval of MoE. Annual reporting of incidents will take place through the Project Board in the Annual Performance Reports, as well as to UNDP's in-house personnel and relevant unit with the monitoring mandate.

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Daily and weekly inspection checklists

A daily environmental checklist is to be completed at each work site by the relevant Site supervisor and maintained within a register. The completed checklist is forwarded to the PMU for review and follow-up if any issues are identified. A weekly environmental checklist is to be completed and will include reference to any issues identified in the daily checklists completed by the Site Supervisor.

Corrective Actions

Any non-conformances to the ESMF are to be noted in monthly environmental inspections and logged into the register. Depending on the severity of the non-conformance, the Site Supervisor may specify a corrective action on the weekly site inspection report. The progress of all corrective actions will be tracked using the register. Any non-conformances and the issue of corrective actions are to be advised to the PMU and UNDP.

Review and auditing

The ESMF and its procedures are to be reviewed at least every year by UNDP staff and the MoE. The objective of the review is to update the document to reflect knowledge gained during the course of project delivery/construction and to reflect new knowledge and changed community standards (values).

The ESMF will be reviewed and amendments made if:

There are relevant changes to environmental conditions or generally accepted environmental practices or

New or previously unidentified environmental risks are identified or

Information from the project monitoring and surveillance methods indicate that current control measures require amendment to be effective or

There are changes to environmental legislation that are relevant to the project or

There is a request made by a relevant regulatory authority or

Any changes are to be developed and implemented in consultation with UNDP Staff and MoE. When an update is made, all site personnel are to be made aware of the revision as soon as possible e.g. through a toolbox meeting or written notification.

Capacity Building and Training

Delivery organisations (e.g. contractors, NGOs) have the responsibility for ensuring systems are in place so that relevant employees, contractors and other workers are aware of the environmental and social requirements for project implementation, including the ESMF.

All project personnel will attend an induction that covers relevant ESMF requirements, including health, safety, environment and cultural requirements. All workers engaged in any activity with the potential to cause serious social and/or environmental harm (e.g. handling of hazardous materials) will receive task specific training.

UNDP will provide further advice to the project team as needed to support implementation of the ESMF and the preparation, implementation and monitoring of social and environmental management plans.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will have the final responsibility for the integration of the management plans in execution of the project. The integration of those plans will need to be considered, particularly the institutional needs within the implementation framework for application of the management plan(s), including a review of required budget allocations for each measure, as well as the authority and capability of institutions at different administrative levels (e.g. local, regional, and national) and their capacity to manage and monitor management plan implementation. Where necessary, capacity building and technical assistance activities will be included to enable proper implementation of the management.

To better involve local communities and other vulnerable or marginalized groups in managing the social and environmental risks of the Project as well as being involved more broadly across the multiple aspects of the Project, informational and awareness raising sessions will be held for the stakeholders

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who are expected to be involved in the Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and subsequently derived Action Plans as well as involved in key outputs and activities organized under the Project.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

General Communications

The UNDP and the MoE will develop and release updates on the project on a regular basis to provide interested stakeholders with information on project status. Updates may be via a range of media e.g. print, radio, social media or formal reports. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries, concern, complaints and/or grievances. All material must be published in English and French, as appropriate.

Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure

Summary of Requirements of Stakeholder Engagement (refer to full text in UNDP SES, Policy Delivery Process, paras. 12-20)
Ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of UNDP Programmes and Projects, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the Project decision-making process on matters that affect them (SES, para. 15; SES, Policy Delivery Process (PDP), paras. 12, 14) Ensure that stakeholder analysis and engagement are conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate (SES, PDP, 12). Develop appropriately scaled stakeholder engagement plans. The scale and frequency of engagement will reflect the nature of the activity, magnitude of potential risks and adverse impacts, and concerns raised by affected communities (SES, PDP, paras. 13, 15). Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes need to meet specified criteria, including free of intimidation and external manipulation; inclusive; gender and age responsive; culturally appropriate and tailored to language preferences; and based on timely disclosure of accessible information (SES, PDP, para. 14) Ensure that stakeholders who may be adversely affected by the Project can communicate their concerns and grievances (SES, PDP, paras. 17, 18) For Projects that affect rights, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, ensure free, prior informed consent (FPIC) (SES, PDP, para. 16, SES, Standard 6, para. 9) Provide ongoing reporting to affected communities and individuals for Projects with significant adverse social and environmental impacts (SES, PDP, para. 25) Undertake measures to ensure effective stakeholder engagement occurs where conditions for inclusive participation are unfavorable (SES, PDP, para. 12) Information Disclosure: The Project's SESP and ESMF (Annexes VI A & B) will be uploaded by the GCF on the website and shared by UNDP publicly as well 60 days before project approval. The Project will ensure the public disclosure of SESA/ESIA/ESMPs. Documents will be uploaded on the webpages of the relevant Haitian counterparts, as well as UNDP. Community consultation will continue throughout the implementation period. During these consultations and meetings, program team will ensure that affected

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local communities are informed about the ESIA provisions, including its grievance redressal mechanism and procedures (GRM) on making a complaint. Local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance/complaint at all times – using the GRM processes outlined in sub-section 8.3.2 and Appendix 3 of the ESMF.

The project builds on extensive stakeholder engagement and consultations which will continue throughout project implementation, including in the identification, assessment, and development of management measures for forthcoming project activities. The project was discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, industry groups, NGOs, and individual community members (including marginalized groups) and approved by the Government of Haiti. These extensive on-the-ground consultations undertaken during the design of the project (as well as during the earlier interventions that this project complements and up-scales) closely informed overall project design and the ESMP, and it is expected that consultations with affected communities and beneficiaries will continue. It is anticipated that based on the communities' needs, the projects will be fully accepted.

Meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder engagement and participation will continue to be undertaken that will seek to build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with stakeholders, with the purpose of avoiding or mitigating any potential risks in a timely manner. The scale and frequency of the engagement will reflect the nature of the activity, the magnitude of potential risks and adverse impacts, and concerns raised by affected communities.

Stakeholders will have access to relevant project information in order to understand potential project-related opportunities and risks and to engage in project design and implementation. Specifically, the following information will be made available:

Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations,
Social and environmental screening reports (SESP) with project documentation (30 days prior to approval),
Draft social and environmental assessments, including any draft management plans (30 days prior to finalization),
Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans,
Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

This information is to be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. These elements of effective disclosure are briefly elaborated below:

Timely disclosure: information on potential project-related social and environmental impacts and mitigation/management measures will be provided in advance of decision-making whenever possible. In all cases, draft and final screenings, assessments and management plans must be disclosed and consulted on prior to implementation of activities that may give rise to potential adverse social and environmental impacts.

As the project risk has been assessed to be Substantial, the disclosure period of all draft SES docs is 60 days before project approval, and 60 days prior to the start of the relevant activities for all SES documents prepared during implementation (ESIAs/ESMPs, etc.). Disclosure is expected in-person and online, plus with translation. UNDP's Guidance Note on Disclosure may be reviewed for more clarity for more info.

Accessible information: Appropriate means of dissemination will need to be considered in consultation with stakeholders. This could include posting on websites, public meetings, local councils or organizations, newsprint, television and radio reporting, flyers, local displays, direct mail.

Appropriate form and language: Information needs to be in a form and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the target stakeholder group.

The UNDP and MoE will develop and release updates on the project on a regular basis to provide interested stakeholders with information on project status. Updates may be via a range of media e.g. print, radio, social media or formal reports. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be recorded on a register and the appropriate manager will be informed. All material must be published in English and Haitian Creole (Kreyòl) as appropriate.

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Where there is a community issue raised, the following information will be recorded:

Time, date and nature of enquiry, concerns, complaints and/or grievances

Type of communication (e.g. telephone, letter, personal contact)

Name, contact address and contact number

Response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, concerns, complaints and/or grievances, and

Actions taken and name of the person taking action.

Some enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances may require an extended period to address. The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be investigated and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner. A grievance redress mechanism has been included in the ESMP to address any complaints and/or grievances that may not be able to be resolved quickly. The Gender and Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter.

Complaint Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation phases of any project, a person or group of people can be adversely affected, directly or indirectly due to the project activities. The grievances that may arise can be related to social issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements of selected beneficiaries, gender norm changes, access to project benefits by marginalized groups, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods and other social and cultural issues. Grievances may also be related to environmental issues such as impacts on water quality, damage to infrastructure due to construction or transportation of raw material, noise, decrease in quality or quantity of private/ public surface/ ground water resources during implementation of the agroforestry and reforestation, activities of the project.

Should such a situation arise, there must be a mechanism through which affected parties can resolve such issues in a cordial manner with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner. To achieve this objective, a grievance redress mechanism has been included in ESMF for this project.

The project allows those that have a complaint and/or grievance to be able to communicate their concerns and/or grievances through an appropriate process. The Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this ESMF is to be used as part of the project and will provide an accessible, rapid, fair and effective response to concerned stakeholders, especially any vulnerable group who often lack access to formal legal regimes.

While recognising that many complaints and/or grievances may be resolved immediately, the Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this ESMF encourages mutually acceptable resolution of issues as they arise. The Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in this ESMF has been designed to:

Be a legitimate process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner

Allow simple and streamlined access to the Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism for all stakeholders and provide adequate assistance for those that may have faced barriers in the past to be able to raise their concerns

Provide clear and known procedures for each stage of the Grievance Redress Mechanism process, and provides clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups

Ensure equitable treatment to all concerned and aggrieved individuals and groups through a consistent, formal approach that, is fair, informed and respectful to a concern, complaint and/or grievance

To provide a transparent approach, by keeping any aggrieved individual/group informed of the progress of their complaint and/or grievance, the information that was used when assessing their complaint and/or grievance and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it, and

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Enable continuous learning and improvements to the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Through continued assessment, the knowledge generated through the process may reduce potential future complaints and grievances.

Eligibility criteria for the Grievance Redress Mechanism include:

Perceived negative economic, social or environmental impact on an individual and/or group, or concern about the potential to cause an impact

Clearly specified kind of impact that has occurred or has the potential to occur; and explanation of how the project caused or may cause such impact, and

Individual and/or group filing of a complaint and/or grievance is impacted, or at risk of being impacted; or the individual and/or group filing a complaint and/or grievance demonstrates that it has authority from an individual and or group that have been or may potentially be impacted on to represent their interest.

Local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a complaint and/or grievance at all times to the MoE, and UNDP. Affected local communities should be informed about the ESMP provisions, including its grievance mechanism and how to file a grievance.

Complaints Register

Where there is a community issue raised, the following information will be recorded:

Time, date and nature of enquiry, concerns, complaints and/or grievances

Type of communication (e.g. telephone, letter, personal contact)

Name, contact address and contact number

Response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, concerns, complaints and/or grievances, and

Actions taken and name of the person taking action.

A complaints register will be established as part of the project to record any concerns raised by the community during construction. Any complaint and/or grievance will be advised to the UNDP and MoE within 24 hours of receiving the complaint and/or grievance. The complaint and/or grievance will be screened. Following the screening, complaints and/or grievances regarding corrupt practices will be referred to the UNDP for commentary and/or advice along with the MoE.

Wherever possible, the project team will seek to resolve the complaint and/or grievance as soon as possible, and thus avoid escalation of issues. However, where a complaint and/or grievance cannot be readily resolved, then it must be escalated.

A summary list of complaints and/or grievances received and their disposition must be published in a report produced every six months.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed and will be operationalized at the start of project implementation to address all complaints and/or grievances in the project. The project-level mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint and/or grievance at the Commune/Section/Department level. The stakeholders are informed of various points of making complaints and/or grievances (if any) and the Commune/Section/Department staff, the M&E Officer from the PMU or the other focal points collect the complaints and/or grievances from these points on a regular basis and record them, followed by coordinating with the concerned parties to redress the grievances. The M&E Officer of the PMU will coordinate the activities at the district level to address the grievances and would act as the focal point in this regard. Commune/Section/Department staff or any other officers (Site Supervisors) given the responsibility to receive and record grievances/complaints will coordinate with the M&E Officer and MoE in redressing the grievances. The designated officers of the Local Authorities will also be provided with sufficient training in the procedure of redress to continue such systems in future.

The grievance can be made orally (to the field staff) in writing to the UNDP, M&E Officer, MoE or the contractors/ NGOs. Complainants may specifically contact the M&E Officer or other focal points and request confidentiality if they have concerns about retaliation. In cases where confidentiality is requested (i.e. not revealing the complainant's identity to UNDP, MoE and/or the contractors/ NGOs). In these cases, the M&E Officer will review the grievances, discuss it with the complainant, and determine how best to engage project-executing entities while preserving confidentiality for the complainant.

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As soon as a complaint and/or grievance is received, the Gender and Safeguards Specialist would issue an acknowledgement. The focal point receiving the complaint and/or grievance should try to obtain relevant basic information regarding the grievance and the complainant and will immediately inform the Gender and Safeguards Specialist in the PMU.

The PMU will maintain a Complaint/Grievance Redress register at the Section Level (with the relevant information at the Commune/Department level recorded). Keeping records collected from relevant bodies is the responsibility of PMU.

After registering the complaint and/or grievance, the M&E Officer will study the complaint and/or grievance made in detail and forward the complaint and/or grievance to the concerned officer with specific dates for replying and redressing the same. The M&E Officer will hold meetings with the affected persons / complainant and then attempt to find a solution to the complaint and/or grievance received. If necessary, meetings will be held with the concerned affected persons / complainant and the concerned officer to find a solution to the problem and develop plans to redress the grievance. The deliberations of the meetings and decisions taken are recorded. All meetings in connection with the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including the meetings of the Grievance Redress Committee, must be recorded. The M&E Officer for the Grievances Redress Mechanism will be actively involved in all activities.

The resolution at the first tier will be normally be completed within 15 working days and the complaint and/or grievance will be notified of the proposed response through a disclosure form. The resolution process should comply with the requirements of the Grievance Redress Mechanism in that it should, as far as practicable, be informal with all parties acting in good faith. Further, the Grievance Redress Mechanism should, as far as practicable, achieve mutually acceptable outcomes for all parties.

Should the grievance be not resolved within this period to the satisfaction of the complainant, the grievance will be referred to the next level of Grievance Redress Mechanism. If the M&E Officer feels that adequate solutions can be established within the next five working days, the officer can decide on retaining the issue at the first level by informing the complainant accordingly. However, if the complainant requests for an immediate transfer to the next level, the matter must be referred to the next tier. In any case, where the issue is not addressed within 20 working days, the matter is referred to the next level.

Any grievance related to corruption or any unethical practice should be referred immediately to the designated national authority for grievances in the Government of Haiti and the Office of Audit and Investigation within the UNDP in New York.

The M&E Officer of the PMU will prepare a report on the Grievance Redress issues of the Project for addition into project reports. The M&E Officer of the PMU will initially brief all the staff of PMU, and the implementing entities (contractors/NGOs) on the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project and explain them the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures. The M&E Officer will further brief th e concerned Local Authorities on the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project and explain to them the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures.

UNDP SRM and SECU

In addition to the project-level and national grievance redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is housed in the Office of Audit and Investigations, and managed by a Lead Compliance Officer. A compliance review is available to any community or individual with concerns about the impacts of a UNDP programme or project. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is mandated to independently and impartially investigate valid requests from locally impacted people, and to report its findings and recommendations publicly.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns, complaints and/or grievances about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request

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a Stakeholder Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality assurance, and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the project level grievance redress mechanism). When a valid Stakeholder Response Mechanism request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns. Visit www.undp.org/secu-srm for more details. The relevant form is attached at the end of the ESMF.

GCF's IRM

The GCF's IRM's - https://irm.greenclimate.fund/contact - mission is to address complaints from affected people and provide recourse in a way that is fair, effective and transparent, and enhance the performance of GCF's climate funding. The IRM also accepts requests from Developing Countries seeking reconsideration of funding proposals that were denied by the GCF Board.

Any person or a group of persons, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF) may file a complaint. The affected person(s) can authorise their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf.

A complaint with the IRM can be filed by:

Sending it by mail or email;

Sending a voice or video recording;

Filling out the online complaints form.

A complaint can be filed in English, or in the local language of the complainant. Where possible, a translation should be pro vided in English. Otherwise, the IRM will attempt to have the complaint translated and respond in the language of the complainant.

The IRM will provide confidentiality upon receiving a complaint if requested to do so by the complainant. This includes the names and identities of complainants and any designated representatives. Where disclosure may be required to address the complaint, the IRM will consult with the complainant prior to disclosing any confidential information.

Contact details of the IRM: https://irm.greenclimate.fund/contact

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

Error! Reference source not found.8 provides a summary of specific measures related to implementation of the ESMF requirements. The aim is to promote a participatory and gender-responsive approach, and ensure that risks and potential impacts are assessed according the site of implementation and the appropriate modality is triggered to treat and mitigate these risks.

Table 8: Summary of ESMF Implementation Activities:

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any)
Development of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Carried out and drafted in a participatory and gender responsive manner, in-depth analysis of potential social and environmental impacts, as well as identification / validation of mitigation measures linked to projects activities.	Quarters one and two of programme implementation	Risks and potential impacts are assessed according the site of implementation and the modality, with support of external consultants and participation of project team and stakeholders; management actions are identified and incorporated into project implementation strategies.	The PMU (with the support of UNDP) will launch the ESIA process. A group of consultants will lead the process and garner the expertise needed. Stakeholders will review the terms of reference, and validate the findings. The Consultants and the team will ensure that relevant changes and updates are made to the ESMF and again validated by stakeholders.	See budget
Track progress of ESMF implementation	Application of mitigation measures, as well as any required changes to ESMF, including site-specific plans as required by applicable SES, will be monitored through a participatory process, and with results reported to Project Board on bi-annual basis.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each measure.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Collection of data will be ascribed to various stakeholder groups and the PMU. The project management unit, and particularly the Gender and Safeguards Specialist, will integrate the mitigation measures into the overall monitoring and reporting framework of the project.	See budget
Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts identified in ESIA,	Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of impacts and mitigation measures, in accordance with Environmental and Social Management Plan	Continuous	Implementation of ESMF; participatory monitoring of ESIA findings (i.e. identifying and aligning indicators, monitoring potential impacts and risks); integration of ESMF into project implementation strategies	The PMU will be responsible for the implementation of the mitigation measures in conjunction with stakeholders in various parts of the project. .	See budget

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any)
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Project management unit with the communications officer, and the learning units of the project, including sub-national and local partners.	See budget
Bi-Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Bi-Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP and the Project Board.	See budget
Review and adapt activities and approach as necessary	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	PMU and the Project Board	See budget
Project Report	As part of progress report to be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, analysis, updating and recommendations for risk management will be included.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		PMU	See budget

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any)
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews during which an updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures will be discussed.	At least annually	Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or project team will be discussed in project board. Recommendations will be made.	Project Board	See budget

BUDGET FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

A budget has been prepared for the implementation of the ESMF as follows:

Item	Cost
One SESA and the four scoped ESIAs/ESMPs and related management Plans, including national and international consultants, travel expenses and consultations requirements	**130,000**
Implementation of management measures and monitoring	**50,000**
Assessment of Capacity of Partners (HACT Methodology)	**$10,000**
Stakeholder Engagement Workshops, facilitated by the Gender and Safeguards Specialist	**$80,000**
Total	**$270,000**

Appendices

Appendix 1: Indicative Outline for ESIA Report
Appendix 2: Indicative Outline for ESMP
Appendix 3: Sample ToR for Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism
Appendix 4: Guidance for Submitting a Request to UNDP SECU and/or SRM
Appendix 5: Indicative Outline for Livelihood Action Plan
Appendix 6: Indicative Outline for Labour Management Procedures
Appendix 7: Note to File – Standard 6
Appendix 8: Chance Find Procedures
Appendix 9: Guidance for Biodiversity Action Plan
Appendix 10: Guidance for Conflict Analysis

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Appendix 1: Indicative Outline for ESIA Report

An ESIA report should include the following major elements (not necessarily in the following order):

(1) Executive summary: Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(2) Legal and institutional framework: Summarizes the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the social and environmental assessment is carried out, including (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to social and environmental issues; obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under UNDP's SES; and (c) and other relevant social and environmental standards and/or requirements, including those of any other donors and development partners. Compares the existing social and environmental framework and applicable requirements of UNDP's SES (and those of other donors/development partners) and identifies any potential gaps that will need to be addressed.

(3) Project description: Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, social, environmental, and temporal context, including any offsite activities that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary supply chain. Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. (i.e. area of influence).

(4) Baseline data: Summarizes the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures; identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions; assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences; and takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(5) Social and environmental risks and impacts: Predicts and takes into account all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of the project, including those related to UNDP's SES (Overarching Policy and Principles and Project-level Standards). These will include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Environmental risks and impacts, including: any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystems; those related to climate change and other transboundary or global impacts; those related to community health and safety; those related to pollution and discharges of waste; those related to the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests; and those related to other applicable standards.

(b) Social risks and impacts, including: any project-related threats to human rights of affected communities and individuals; threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; risks of gender discrimination, GBV and SEAH; risks that adverse project impacts fall disproportionately on disadvantaged or marginalized groups; any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or marginalized groups; negative economic and social impacts relating to physical displacement (i.e. relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land use or access to resources; impacts on the health, safety, security and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and risks to cultural heritage.

(c) Pollution prevention and resource efficiency: relates to activities that (i) aim to improve existing waste management practices; (ii) generate or cause generation of solid, liquid or gaseous waste; (iii) use, cause use of, or manage the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals, including pesticides; and (iv) that significantly consume or cause consumption of water, energy, or other resources. Further guidance is available at here.[50]

(6) Analysis of alternatives: systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation – including the "without project" situation – in terms of their potential social and environmental impacts; assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the adverse social and environmental impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures; for each of the alternatives, quantifies the social and environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design.

[50] https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SitePages/Standard%208.aspx

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(7) Mitigation Measures: Inclusion or summary of (with attachment of full) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (see indicative outline of ESMP below.) The ESMP identifies mitigation measures required to address identified social and environmental risks and impacts, as well as measures related to monitoring, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, and implementation action plan.

(8) Conclusions and Recommendations: Succinctly describes conclusion drawn from the assessment and provides recommendations.

Appendices: (i) List of the individuals or organisations that prepared or contributed to the social and environmental assessment; (ii) References – setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used; (iii) Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and local NGOs. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs, summarizes key concerns and how these concerns addressed in project design and mitigation measures; (iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text; (v) Attachment of any other mitigation plans; (vi) List of associated reports or plans.

Appendix 2: Indicative Outline for ESMP

An ESMP may be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or as a stand-alone document. The content of the ESMP should address the following sections, in addition to the ESIA information, which should follow the template presented in Appendix 1:

(1) Mitigation: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Specifically, the ESMP: (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts; (b) describes – with technical details – each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g. , continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following mitigation; and (d) takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans (e.g. for displacement).

(2) Monitoring: Identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(3) Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(4) Stakeholder Engagement: Outlines plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders. Includes information on (a) means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process; (b) summary of stakeholder engagement plan for meaningful, effective consultations during project implementation, including identification of milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation; and (c) description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance.

(5) Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables. Each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

(6) Biodiversity Action Plan: A Biodiversity Action Plan will be part of the relevant ESMPs, to be prepared during implementation in line with UNDP SES Standard 1 on Biodiversity and NRM (which is equivalent to GCF ESS 6).

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Appendix 3: Sample ToR for Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

I. Mandate

The mandate of the GRM will be to:

receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances (collectively "*Grievance*") alleging actual or potential harm to affected person(s) (the "*Claimant(s)*") arising from Project;

assist in resolution of Grievances between and among Project Stakeholders; as well as the various government ministries, agencies and commissions, CSOs and NGOs, and other natural resource users (collectively, the "*Stakeholders*") in the context of the REDD+ Project;

Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

II. Functions

The functions of the GRM will be to:

Receive, Log and Track all Grievances received;

Provide regular status updates on Grievances to Claimants, Policy Board (PB) members and other relevant Stakeholders, as applicable;

Engage the PB members, Government institutions and other relevant Stakeholders in Grievance resolution;

Process and propose solutions and ways forward related to specific Grievances within a period not to exceed sixty (60) days from receipt of the Grievance;

Identify growing trends in Grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid the same;

Receive and service requests for, and suggest the use of, mediation or facilitation;

Elaborate bi-annual reports, make said reports available to the public, and more generally work to maximize the disclosure of its work (including its reports, findings and outcomes);

Ensure increased awareness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process;

Collaborate with Partner Institutions and other NGOs, CSOs and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness among Stakeholders as to the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed;

Ensure continuing education of PB members and their respective institutions about the relevant laws and policies that they will need to be aware of to participate in the development of effective resolutions to Grievances likely to come before the GRM;

Monitor follow up to Grievance resolutions, as appropriate.

III. Composition

The GRM will be composed of:

[Name of Implementing Partner] as the Secretariat and either:

A standing GRM Sub-Committee [made up of x, y, z PB members]; and/or

Ad hoc GRM Task Teams in response to specific requests for grievance

The GRM Sub-Committee will be balanced in composition (government and non-government) and should not include any PB members with a direct interest or role in the grievance/dispute.

IV. [Name of Implementing Partner]

In its role as GRM Secretariat, [Name of Implementing Partner] will perform the following core functions:

Publicize the existence of the GRM and the procedure for using it;

Receive and log requests for dispute resolution;

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Acknowledge receipt to the requestor;
Determine eligibility;
Forward eligible requests to the PB for review and action, and
Track and document efforts at grievance/dispute resolution and their outcomes.

V. Project Board
The Project Board would perform the following core functions:
GRM Sub-Committee and/or GRM Task Team will:
Take direct action to resolve the grievance/dispute (e.g. bring the relevant parties together to discuss and resolve the issue themselves with oversight by the PB);
Request further information to clarify the issue, and share that information with all relevant parties, or ensure that a government agency represented on the PB took an appropriate administrative action to deal with a complaint;
Refer the grievance/dispute to independent mediation, while maintaining oversight; or
Determine that the request was outside the scope and mandate of the PB and refer it elsewhere (e.g. Ministry of Justice and Police or to the courts).

VI. Communicating a Grievance
Who can Submit a Grievance?
A Grievance can be sent by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project.
If a Grievance is to be lodged by a different individual or organization on behalf of those said to be affected, the Claimant must identify the individual and/or people on behalf of who the Grievance is submitted and provide written confirmation by the individual and/or people represented that they are giving the Claimant the authority to present the Grievance on their behalf. The GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.
How is the Grievance Communicated?
The GRM shall maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving Grievances in light of known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some Stakeholders. A Grievance can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. by email, letter, phone call, meeting, SMS, etc.). The contact information is the following:

[Implementing Partner to add address, phone number, fax, etc.]

To facilitate communications with and between the GRM and potential Claimants, the GRM will receive support from the PB members' institutions, District Commissioners, [local actors and others?]
What information should be included in a Grievance?
The Grievance should include the following information:
the name of the individual or individuals making the Complaint (the "Claimant");
a means for contacting the Claimant (email, phone, address, other);
if the submission is on behalf of those alleging a potential or actual harm, the identity of those on whose behalf the Grievance is made, and written confirmation by those represented of the Claimant's authority to lodge the Grievance on their behalf;
the description of the potential or actual harm;
Claimant's statement of the risk of harm or actual harm (description of the risk/harm and those affected, names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk/harm, the location(s) and date(s) of harmful activity);
what has been done by Claimant thus far to resolve the matter;

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whether the Claimant wishes that their identity is kept confidential; and
the specific help requested from the GRM.

VII. Logging, Acknowledgment, and Tracking

All Grievances and reports of conflict will be received, assigned a tracking number, acknowledged to Claimant, recorded electronically, and subject to periodic updates to the Claimant as well as the office file.

Within one (1) week from the receipt of a Grievance, the GRM will send a *written* acknowledgement to Claimant of the Grievance received with the assigned tracking number.[51]

Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:
the date of the request as received;
the date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment if also done);
the dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the Claimant and other relevant Stakeholders;
any requests, offers of, or engagements of a Mediator or Facilitator;
the date and records related to the proposed solution/way forward;
the acceptance or objections of the Claimant (or other Stakeholders);
the proposed next steps if objections arose;
the alternative solution if renewed dialogues were pursued;
notes regarding implementation; and
any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

IX. Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Files for each Grievance will be available for review by the Claimant and other Stakeholders involved in the Grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Claimant if previously requested.

The GRM will provide periodic updates to the Claimant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the Grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the Grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (not greater than every thirty (30) days).

X. Investigation and Consensus Building

Within one (1) week of receiving a Grievance, [Implementing Partner] will notify the PB and any other relevant institutions of the receipt of the Grievance.

The PB will identify [Need to develop a specific procedure for doing this] a specific team of individuals drawn from the PB and/or their respective institutions to develop a response to the Grievance. The names of these individuals will be made available to the Claimant.

The designated PB members [hereafter called Task Team] will promptly engage the Claimant and any other relevant Stakeholders deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the Grievance.

Through the PB members, the GRM will have the authority to request from relevant Government institutions any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the Grievance and avoiding future Grievances of the same nature.

As necessary, the Task Team will convene one or more meetings with relevant individuals and institutions in [national capital], or elsewhere in [name of country] as needed.

[51] Oral acknowledgments can be used for expediency (and also recorded), but must be followed by a written acknowledgment.

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The objective of all investigative activities is to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the Grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed solution and way forward.
The PB members will procure the cooperation of their respective staff with the investigation.
At any point during the investigation, the Task Team may determine that an onsite field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance and develop an effective proposed solution and way forward.

XI. Seeking Advisory Opinion and/or Technical Assistance
At any point after receiving a Grievance and through to implementation of the proposed solution and way forward, the Task Team may seek the technical assistance and/or an advisory opinion from any entity or individual in [country] or internationally which may reasonably be believed to be of assistance.

XII. Making Proposed Actions and Solutions Public and Overseeing Implementation
The Task Team will communicate to the Claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for proposed way forward.
If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the Task Team will engage with the Claimant to provide alternative options.
If the Claimant accepts the proposed solution and way forward, the GRM will continue to monitor the implementation directly and through the receipt of communications from the Claimant and other relevant parties. As necessary, the GRM may solicit information from the relevant parties and initiate renewed dialogue where appropriate.

XII. Monitoring and Evaluation
Bi-annually, the GRM will make available to the public, a report describing the work of the GRM, listing the number and nature of the Grievances received and processed in the past six months, a date and description of the Grievances received, resolutions, referrals and ongoing efforts at resolution, and status of implementation of ongoing resolutions. The level of detail provided with regard to any individual Grievance will depend on the sensitivity of the issues and Stakeholder concerns about confidentiality, while providing appropriate transparency about the activities of the GRM. The report will also highlight key trends in emerging conflicts, Grievances, and dispute resolution, and make recommendations regarding:
measures that can be taken by the Government to avoid future harms and Grievances; and
improvements to the GRM that would enhance its effectiveness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, credibility, and capacity.
XIII. Mediation
For the option of independent mediation, mediators on the roster/panel should have at least the following qualifications:
professional experience and expertise in impartial mediation;
knowledge of [project type and activities in the country] and the region, including an understanding of traditional and if applicable, tribal culture and practices;
[national and local language, as appropriate] proficiency;
availability in principle for assignments of up to 20 days; and
willingness to declare all relationships and interests that may affect their ability to act as impartial mediators in particular cases.
If mediation succeeded in resolving the dispute or grievance, the outcome would be documented by [Implementing Partner] and reviewed by the Task Team. If it were unsuccessful, stakeholders would have the option to return to the Task Team for assistance.

XIV. Without Prejudice
The existence and use of this GRM is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other complaint mechanisms that an individual or group of individuals may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies or commissions.
XV. Consideration of SEAH in GRM

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Uptake: Are there multiple channels where grievances can be submitted ensuring that no group is excluded? Have women and girls and other groups at risk been consulted to identify safe, trusted and accessible ways to report SEAH? Can survivors be referred to at least one quality service provider that has already been identified or contracted?

Sorting and Processing: Are there processes and tools to keep the identity of the survivor (and others) protected at all times? Are cases safely and confidentially logged and secured? Is there someone responding that has been trained in SEAH response? Are there clear procedures to ensure that SEAH incidents are immediately escalated to a level where they can be safely addressed?

Acknowledgement and Follow Up: How will survivors be reached and contacted to safely be updated on progress or updates? How is consent continually gathered throughout the process?

Verification, Investigation and Action: How is the privacy of all parties ensured and kept within the GBV Committee? How are decisions made with the survivor's rights, wishes, and choices respected? How's survivor's safety assessed and protected?

Monitoring and Evaluation: How and when is follow up done with the service provider? Are there ways to safely receive feedback, identify trends, or fix issues in the system over time?

Feedback: How is the survivor provided with feedback and results on a resolution? What additional safety measures are put in place to prevent further harm or retribution?

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Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Introduction

The stakeholder consultation is a critical tool for the successful implementation of Projects and their sustainability. As strong stakeholder consultation allows to identify the potential risk through discussions with the involved actors in the Project and find ways to mitigate them via their engagement in the Project. It includes stakeholder at national and local level that have interest or capacity to influence the Project. The data are then disaggregated to ensure the full participation of the different group within the communities, including people with disabilities, youth and women. This important exercise in translated in the current Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Plan.

The aim of a robust stakeholder consultation and engagement plan (SEP) is to give a snapshot of the consultations, which informed the design of the Project, as well as describe the mechanisms that will facilitate disclosure and robust communication procedures throughout Project implementation. The document includes a plan for iterative consultations and indicates how Project locations and activities were decided in a collaborative process with both national and local actors. The consultation process has been relevant to both to the design of the Project's physical interventions (ecosystem rehabilitation activities) as well as the Project's soft interventions (capacity building, community monitoring, knowledge products, etc.) for which ownership and buy-in of local stakeholders is particularly important.

In UNDP, a strong framework has been implemented to ensure the consideration from all stakeholders in the Project; the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP). This analysis has been comprehensively conducted during the Project design phases and is available in annex 6. It revealed a moderate risk level for the Project taking into consideration that the biggest risk lays on the sustainability of the Project given the few available data and best practices existing from previous similar Project. Some social and public health related risk have also been highlighted.

Considering the level of risk of the Project an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has also been prepared. Consequently, the stakeholder consultation process was also carried out to validate the risks identified in the social and environmental assessment process, as well as to help develop relevant and appropriate mitigation and management plans based on the local context, develop appropriate monitoring arrangements, as well as to design the Project's grievance mechanism. a Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) has also been prepared, which describes the gender context of the Project and proposes specific mechanisms to ensure women's full and effective participation and consideration of their interests (Annex 8).

The broad and inclusive participation strategy described herein covers the entire Project cycle and includes: (i) identification of actors; (ii) dissemination of information; (iii) consultation; and (iv) the procedure complaints and grievances.

The "Enhanced Climate Resilience in the Trois-Rivieres region of Haiti through integrated flood management" is a Project promoting engagement with communities in both of its outcomes. Outcome 1 "Strengthened resilience to climate change of the Trois-Rivieres catchment through community-based capacity building, catchment rehabilitation and flood proofing of infrastructures, to reduce the impacts of the future extreme weather events", focus strongly on the participation of local stakeholders via a broad range of capacity-building activities. Outcomes 2 "Development of an inclusive and equitable food management governance framework and capacity building of local women and men to increase community resilience to climate change induced floods impact", will allow the engagement

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of local and departmental actors to create a catchment wide management structure to ensure a sustainable usage of the watershed through different tools. Their engagement is therefore a central aspect of the outcome.

I. Objectives and requirements of Stakeholder Engagement

Table 1 below summarizes UNDP requirements for Stakeholder Engagement.

Table 1. Summary of Requirements of Stakeholder Engagement (refer to full text in UNDP SES, Policy Delivery Process, paras. 12-20)
➢ Ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of UNDP Programmes and Projects, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the Project decision-making process on matters that affect them (SES, para. 15; SES, Policy Delivery Process (PDP), paras. 12, 14) ➢ Ensure that stakeholder analysis and engagement are conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate (SES, PDP, 12). ➢ Develop appropriately scaled stakeholder engagement plans. The scale and frequency of engagement will reflect the nature of the activity, magnitude of potential risks and adverse impacts, and concerns raised by affected communities (SES, PDP, paras. 13, 15). ➢ Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes need to meet specified criteria, including free of intimidation and external manipulation; inclusive; gender and age responsive; culturally appropriate and tailored to language preferences; and based on timely disclosure of accessible information (SES, PDP, para. 14) ➢ Ensure that stakeholders who may be adversely affected by the Project can communicate their concerns and grievances (SES, PDP, paras. 17, 18) ➢ For Projects that affect rights, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, ensure free, prior informed consent (FPIC) (SES, PDP, para. 16, SES, Standard 6, para. 9) ➢ Provide ongoing reporting to affected communities and individuals for Projects with significant adverse social and environmental impacts (SES, PDP, para. 25) ➢ Undertake measures to ensure effective stakeholder engagement occurs where conditions for inclusive participation are unfavorable (SES, PDP, para. 12) ➢ Information Disclosure: The Project will ensure the public disclosure of site-specific SESA/ESIAs. Document will be uploaded on the webpages of the relevant Haitian counterparts, as well as UNDP. Community consultation will continue throughout sub- Project implementation period. During these consultations and meetings, program team will ensure that affected local communities are informed about the ESIA provisions, including its grievance redressal mechanism and procedures (GRM) on making a complaint. Local communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance/complaint at all times – using the GRM processes outlined in sub-section 8.3.2 and Appendix 3 of the ESMF (Annex VI-B).

To fulfill these requirements, as well as GCF's commitment to robust, stakeholder engagement, this document was prepared. The report first includes a summary of the previous stakeholder consultation activities in Section 3. The activities are designed based on the consultations presented in section 3. Following, in Section 4, a stakeholder's analysis is provided with a description of all relevant stakeholders and their roles. Section 5 provides social inclusion considerations and Section 6 the stakeholder engagement plan. Section 7 provides a brief overview of the

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Project grievance redress mechanism (GRM), which can also be found in the ESMF (Annex 6). Finally, Section 8 provides a short summary over the overlapping points between the SEP and the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Appendix I and II document the stakeholder consultations undertaken for the Project.

II. Previous stakeholder engagement activities

The consultation aimed to provide a portrait of the stakeholders, understand the underlying dynamics in the different area and highlight the risks, challenges and issues as well as the capacity, the needs and the risk mitigation strategies. Therefore, a wide range of stakeholders at the national, departmental - in the 3 departments involved - and local levels – in the 7 communes identified and in the sub-communes - were consulted to develop this proposal during two phases of consultation. Please review detailed reports in the Appendices section.

The consultations aimed to picture the interest, needs and capacity of the population from different perspectives coming from a wide range of actors. A particular attention was given to women, ensuring their vision was integrated in the Project design. Various tools such as field visit, interview, focus group, participatory tools, literature review were used and triangulated to collect the information. The tools are further described subsequently.

More precisely, the information collected aimed to collect the following information:

- Perception of climate change among stakeholders, and how it affects them and their activities;
- Picture of each community in term of who are the relevant organizations in each commune and sub-commune and what their interest, strengths and needs are.
- Flood history in the area, including the damaged done by the floods;
- Potential solutions to flooding as well as facilitation and barriers to their implementation;
- Key actors and implementing partners in the watershed;
- Gender dynamics and roles in communities as well as specific capacities, needs and interests;
- Potential social and environmental risks/impacts on the communities with the implementation of Project activities.

Preliminary consultations were done in 2017, then the designing consultation started officially in 2018 with the first wave of consultation. Therefore, the consultations that took place in January 2018 allowed to identify relevant stakeholders in all involved departments. During this consultation, a few topics were identified as priorities, either because of their relevance for the Project, their sensitivity or the lack of existing information and data.

Based on the information collected a second phase of consultation was organized later in 2018, from June to September. It provided access to more in-depth information in the seven communities involved in the Project and the subcommunities. The meetings took place in French and in Creole. Based on these consultations intermediary reports were done for each department.

Representatives of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Interior actively contributed to the consultation in the 3 departments. Representative of the Ministries of Woman Affairs, as well as Public Work, Transport and Communications, and Planification and External Cooperation were also involved in some of the departments as indicated in the bellow table.

Table 2. Ministries' representative met in each Department

	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Women Affairs	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Planification and External Cooperation	Ministry of Public Work, Transport and Communications
North West	X	X	X	X		X
North	X	X	X	X	X	
Artibonite	X	X		X	X	

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Additionally, a wide range of stakeholders were consulted, including locally affected communities, farmers, and women associations. They represent people from different area of the private sector; producers, sellers and resellers as well as influential land owners.

Overall, the consultation activities brought an enthusiastic participation and engagement of stakeholders. A clear interest for the Project was shown and many community leaders and members. A few challenges were encountered with some stakeholders due to the high solicitation by different organizations to have their support. The consultation contributed to identify the interest of the actors to be further involved in the Project.

Methodology

The following instruments were used throughout the stakeholder consultation process:

- Observation: field observations in the Trois-Riviere watershed on situations and social interactions have been recorded as well as observation and testimony contributing to the flood history.

- Interviews: Conversations between 1 to 4 people were conducted based on semi-structured questionnaires. The interviews allowed more in-depth conversation on particular aspect of the Project, concerns or ideas.

- Focus Groups: Several focus groups were held with group of 4 to 30 people with communities, associations and government officials. The UNDP team facilitated the discussion according to a semi-constructed adapted to the respondents. In order to ensure women's' participation group were divided by gender in communities.

- Participatory tool: Participatory tools requiring for the group to agree on certain answers about the community also were used during some focus group with communities. This method contributed to enhance the reliability of the information. This tool was mostly used during focus group with women.

The data collected with these different tools were triangulated to increase its validity and reliability.

III. Stakeholder Analysis

The process of identifying key stakeholders is critical to their inclusive participation in all phases of the Project. This chapter will analyze the existing stakeholders involved in the Project at national, departmental and local level. Their function and level of influence will be explained and their potential role in the Project presented. This comprehensive stakeholder mapping is based on the consultation previously mentioned.

Relevant national and departmental stakeholder groups

At national level, the main actor is the Ministry of Environment (MDE) as the GCF focal and main governmental stakeholder of the Project. Other Ministry has also been identified as key actor, such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR), as the outcome 1 of the Project interferes with their activities. Furthermore, this Ministry is very active at the local level as it will be further discussed, providing him a particular interest for the Project.

Aside of the MDE and MARNDR, who have also been involved in the Project at a higher national level, most discussion with the different Ministry took place at the departmental level with local representative. They presented a clear picture of the departmental dynamics, needs and capacities. The Women Ministry is also involved to facilitate the full participation of women in all outcomes the Project in the different local. Both Ministry of Interior and its Civil Protection Department are also relevant actors, especially on outcome 1 aiming to enhance climate change resilience. The Ministry Public Work, Transport and Communication (MTPTC), are also part of the relevant stakeholders for this Project at the national and departmental level, contributing to the implementation of infrastructures relevant for outcome 1. The Ministry of Planification and External Cooperation (MPCE) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Local Communities (Delegation) will contribute to coordination and implementation of flood management governance as in outcome 2. They have also contributed to linking relevant actors relative to the implementation of outcome 1. NGOs will be also selected to act as Responsible Party to implement the Outcome 1 .

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Table 3. List of institutional stakeholder groups identified during public consultations at the National and Departmental Level

Stakeholder	Fonction	Role in the Project	Level of influence in the Project
Ministry of Environment (MDE)	The MDE is the focal point in the Government for this Project. The Ministry is in charge of environmental protection matters as well as watershed management and natural resources preservation in area of biodiversity-sensitive or protected area.	In addition to co-holding the Project with the PNUD, the MDE is a key actor to collect information. Beside the MARNDR, The MDE will also play an important role for the entry into force of the water management law. He will also play a key role in the involvement of watershed committee management	High level of influence in the National level, its influence however diminish at the local level as there is no local authorities representing the MDE in the communes.
Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR)	The MARNDR is involved in the Trois-Rivières watershed in agricultural areas. It is also in charge of watershed and resources management when for agricultural purpose.	Some of the intervention will have impact on agricultural land as well as on water management used for farming, therefore their collaboration is critical for the Project. Furthermore, having well established representatives at the local level they will be a key actor contributing to the implementation of the Project, especially on reforestation activities. Moreover, they have access to a consequent amount of information and	High level of influence both at the national, departmental and local level.
Ministry of Women (MCFDF)	The MCFDF is in charge of Women' Affairs.	The MCFDF will facilitate the integration of women in all phases if the Project.	Medium level of influence as the local reach of the CFDF is limited.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Local Communities (Delegation)	The Delegation is representing Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Departments and local communities, coordinating activities between the different level of governance while insurance compliance with laws and regulations in place.	The Delegation will have a limited role in the Project, however it is important they are aware of the Project and its progress as they are the authority representing the executive power in the department.	Low level of influence as they will not be involved directly in the Project.
Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC)	The DPC is the body in charge of risks management, disaster response and contingency, including flood related events. During emergency it provides supports to communities. The DPC directly respond to the Executive power.	The DPC will be an important contributor when designing more precisely the activities of the outcome 1.	Medium level of influence; they will contribute to the implementation in term of content be will not contribute to the implementation.
Ministry of Planification and External Cooperation (MPCE)	The MPCE is in charge of coordinating activities happening in Haiti. Its role is especially important in this context where many organizations are involved in providing support in different area of work in Haiti.	The Delegation will have a limited role in the Project, however it is important they are aware of the Project and its progress to avoid redundancy of the Project and facilitate collaboration with other stakeholders that could contribute to the Project.	Low level of influence as they will not be involved directly in the Project.
Ministry of Public Work, Transport and Communica-tions (MPTC)	The MTPC is in charge of road, electricity and other public infrastructures.	The Delegation will have a limited role in the Project, however it is important they are aware of the grey infrastructures that will be implemented in the outcome 1 as might have to deliver authorization.	Low level of influence as they will not be involved directly in the Project.
ODRINO	ODRINO is a local NGO involved in the North-West Department working on water management.	As they are actively involved in the North West, ORINO will contribute to the Project providing insights and potentially directly contributing to its implementation.	Highly influential as they will be involved in the implementation of the Project.
GRET	GRET is an international organization working in the Artibonite department focusing on food security and livelihood.	As they are actively involved in the Artibonite, the GRET will contribute to the Project providing insights and potentially directly contributing to its implementation.	Highly influential as they will be involved in the implementation of the Project.

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Relevant local stakeholder groups

In addition to these institutional national and departmental actors, a broad range of stakeholders are involved at the local level. A part on the local stakeholders are institutional actors as well, the mayors, the CASEC and ASEC, and the Local Agricultural Office (BAC). They inclusion is the Project is critical for the implementation of both outcomes, they will facilitate the implementation of the first outcome while being the targeted beneficiary for the second outcome on flood management governance.

The farmer associations will be the key beneficiaries for most of the outcome 1 interventions. The identifications of the groups reveal that over 200 groups were active in the watershed with membership varying from 20 to over 800 members. A list of the most relevant of them is available in annex X. In the North-West the farms are grouping around water management and irrigation interests. In the Artibonite and the North the groups are formed over broader interests including types or crops or even socio-economic interest. The members are part of the same community, facing similar geographic localization, with the exception of Gros-Morne where the most influential group is reaching out to numerous communities.

In the following table the farmers' associations will be analyze as one taking into account the multiple similarities between the groups simplifying the analysis. Similarly, an important number of women's association were identified in the area and will be treated as one

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Table 4. List of institutional stakeholder groups identified during public consultations at the local level

Stakeholder	Fonction	Role in the Project	Level of influence
Agriculture Community Office (BAC)	The BAC is the local office of the MARNDR, managing agricultural affairs in each community. The BACs have a team of a few people in each of the 7 community of the watershed.	Furthermore, having well established representatives at the local level they will be a key stakeholder contributing to the implementation of the Project, especially on reforestation activities. Moreover, they have access to a great amount of information and understanding of the local dynamics and ecosystem. The BAC works also closely with the farmer associations.	High level of influence as it is a well establish local authority.
Mayors	Each community as 3 mayors. One of them is chosen as the "principal mayor". In the Trois-Rivères areas 7 principal mayors are in function.	The mayors will be one of the main beneficiaries of the governance part of the Project working on the watershed management through capacity building activities. They will also be a key partner and advisor in the Project to ensure the activities are fitting the needs, capacities and context of the communities.	High level of influence as they are representing their communities.
CASEC	The CASEC are the local representant of the sub-community (section communale). In general there are 3 CASEC in each section communale. They are the local elected representatives in charge of the welfare of their community. They are no CASEC in cities as mayors are the representatives.	The CASEC are community leaders, heavily involved in their community. Their participation is critical for the Project to success regarding all the component. They will contribute to the social acceptability of the Project and its implementation. They will be key contacts to reach out to the farmer and women association in their areas.	Higley influential as they are community leaders in each sub-communities of the catchment.
ASEC	The ASEC is the Communal Assembly assisting the CASEC in their function.	The ASEC work closely with the CASEC. Therefore, they will be inform of the Project advancement when reporting to the CASEC. However, as their involvement is less direct than the CASEC their will be a secondary actor in this Project.	Medium influence. The ASEC are less numerous and less influential than the CASEC. However, their presence in the entire watershed in an assess for the Project.
Farmers' Associations	Many farmers' associations are involved in each community. They are grouped because of geographic proximity intending mainly to increase irrigation or to access seeds from development agencies.	Farmer association are a great way to access farmer to provide them trainings for the agroforestry and governance part of the Project.	Highly influential as most people in the watershed are involve in farming therefore they are related directly or indirectly to an association.
Women' Associations	Many women association are present in each department. They mainly aim to empower local women and participate in decision-making process.	Women association will be an important actor especially in the reforestation part of the Project as they are in charge of many agroforestry activities. They will also be ways to ensure women participation in activities such as training and watershed governance enhancement.	Highly influential as many women are – in most cases – either in charge of a household or involved in decision-making process at home.

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IV. Social Inclusion Considerations

Gender

The abovementioned public consultation processes and the resultant stakeholder mapping exercise were informed by a gender approach, ensuring that gender-sensitive questions and participatory tools, ensuring the consideration of both men and women voices and ideas.
The consultation reveled that women are underrepresented in among community stakeholders at local, departmental and national level. The consultation unveiled that only approximatively 10% of the local representatives, the CASEC, are women. At the departmental and national level this ratio decreases drastically with the exception of representative for the Ministry of Women. Outside of this Ministry no women are involved in governmental representation roles. Overall, in the Haitian parliament we currently count 4 women out of the 118 elected members, confirming the trend that women are underrepresented in the public and decisional spheres of the country.
It was repetitively raised that they involvement in the household and in the markets – that take an important part of their days as they need to walk long distances to reach out markets – is an important barrier to their participation in communities and in decision-making processes.
However, the low representation of women in influential positions doesn't reflect their level of involvement in the community. In fact, the consultations have shown that within the household their opinion is taken into consideration in an equal manner and that a large number of women are in charge of their household (about 25% in average52). This high number can be partially explained by an important polygamist culture in rural areas. Moreover, in term of agricultural work they unsure completion of key processes such as soil preparation (with men), harvesting and sells. They are also almost exclusively responsible for all the household duties; children, cooking, cleaning, etc.
The participation of women in flood resilience activities will be critical as they are more affected by flooding based on the consultation analysis. It was shown that women take the lead dealing with the response and the recovery of flooding events. It was repetitively highlighted that they are more active in creating coping mechanisms, finding alternative livelihoods, taking care of people physically affected by the floods and looking for loans when needed. Moreover, they are more prone to be victims of the floods, often to save their children.
More information as well as a plan of action ensuring equitable participation of women and girls in stakeholder consultations and in Project implementation can be found in the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8). This report will also highlight some of the strategy drawn upon these documents and the previous consultations.

Indigenous peoples

No particular consideration has been given to indigenous Peoples in the consultations and stakeholder engagement plan as there is not such group in Haiti; we observed the absence of self-identifying Indigenous Group or official recognition of Indigenous community by the State. Please review the Note to File attached to the Annex VI-B for further discussion.

V. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Disclosure of information

Disclosure refers to the provision of timely and accessible information regarding the Project and its potential social and environmental impacts to stakeholders. It is necessary to facilitate meaningful, effective and informed participation in Project design and implementation. Social and environmental standards contain requirements for the disclosure of social and environmental risk analysis (SESP, Annex 6). Furthermore, as per UNDP and GCF standards, all environmental and social reports, as well as the GAAP and the full funding proposal will be made publicly available.
Through the consultations the local communities and the relevant national and departmental authorities have been informed of the Project. This contributes to mitigate expectations regarding the Project and provide valuable insides about the potential risks the Project implementation could bring in the communities. Therefore, local stakeholders have been informed of the Project, contributing to providing inside to mitigates the implementation risks. The consultations further contributed to the design of the Project to ensure responding to the needs identify and the local context of each community. Many local stakeholders from local authorities, to farmer and women's groups as well as local citizen living in the Trois-Rivieres basin contributed building an informed Project.
The various stakeholders will be kept inform of the progress of the Project implementation during the upcoming stages of the Project, precising the potential risks faced by the communities as well as the measures taken to mitigate them. The positive impacts of the Project will also be clearly expose to the community to encourage their engagement in the Project and ensure its

52 Nathalie Lamaute-Brisson. 2013. Du recensement agrícola aux relations de genre dans l'agriculture haitienne. Haiti Perspectives: vol. 2: 3. Online. http:/www.haiti-perspectives.com/pdf/2.3-recensement.pdf

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sustainability. Meetings with the communities will be organized to communicate the information and as needed public information will be published. All the meeting and the documentation will be published in Creole as appropriate.

Specifically, the following information will be made available:

- Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations,
- Social and environmental screening reports with Project documentation (30 days prior to approval),
- Grievance Redress Mechanism and procedure for making a complaint and/or grievance (as part of the ESMF).
- Gender Assessment and Action Plan.
- Full Funding Proposal.

All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be recorded on a register and the appropriate manager will be informed. Information should be disseminated throughout the Project/programme cycle, as necessary. The content and type of information will depend on the stage of the Project, will be provided in the Project area and where the Stakeholders are located, will be adapted to the characteristics of the target population so that it is easily understood and Spanish, and if necessary, access will be facilitated.

On-going Consultations

Consultations, as were carried out during Project design may continue throughout the Project as required depending on changes in context, Project design or identified impacts both positive and negative occur. The call for consultation events should be broad in such a way that all interested persons can attend. Any consultation should be based on prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information. The participation of all social actors should be facilitated, with special emphasis on the contribution of women, and should be carried out under the same principles applied to the dissemination of information. The development and conclusions of the consultations should be documented in such a way that all actors have access to the results of the consultations. If the population is very large or diverse, several consultation events should be held in order to facilitate the participation of the Affected Actors.

Moreover, at the beginning of the Project implementation a base-line with be established in order to measure the impact of the Project. The baseline will picture the communities in their initial stage and an evaluation will be done at the end of the Project to assess the differences it made. This baseline will further aim to compensate the lack of existing data in the Trois-Rivieres area by creating reliable and accessible information. The baseline will target all implementing communities involved with any of the Project outcomes.

Inclusive measures for women and other vulnerable groups

A Gender Action Plan has been elaborated (Annex 8) to fully integrate both women and men into the Project design, providing the framework for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive Project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women and men that were identified during the gender analysis. Women have been identified as a key group of stakeholders to empower to reduce the impact of flooding and increase sustainability in the reforestation activities included in this Project.

Further consultations with youth and people with disabilities will be done in the first phases of the Project implementation, during the base line setting, in order to ensure that the flood resilience measures done in the first outcome will include their specific needs and therefore also reduce their vulnerability to this natural hazard.

Participation and engagement programme

The program of stakeholder participation and engagement outlined in Table is based on the consultations and the information that was gathered during public focus groups and stakeholder interview during the designing phase of the Project.

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Table 5. Participation Plan Summary

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Project Activity	Stakeholders included	Methods	Objective of the inclusion	Implementation Timeline	Responsible entity
Community Awareness Campaign	Local community (all local actors plus broader community) CASEC, Mayors, Women association	Public information via radio broadcasts (speakerphones) and town hall meetings Consultation with stakeholders on the content; interview and focus group.	Amplifying the impact of the activity; Reducing risk on the impact of the activity (targeted message); Gender responsive campaign	Two campaigns in every sub-commune during the Project implementation. The campaign will last two weeks in each sub-commune. A meeting with the local representatives will be held before each campaign to adjust the content.	PNUD and implementing organization
Community Training to build climate resilience	Farmers association, BAC, CASEC, Mayors	Consultation with stakeholders on the content; interview and focus group.	Sustainability of the intervention; disclose information; Ensuring the interventions fits the local needs	A meeting with the BAC will be held during the design process to shape the content for the 7 communities. Following a meeting with representative of each subcommunity will be held to ensure the relevance to each context when the Project starts.	PNUD and implementing organization
Increase water retention to reduce CC induced flooding	Farmers association, Women association, BAC, CASEC, Mayors	Public meetings, and/or workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants	Identifying risk; disclose information; gender-sensitive measures	A week of consultation in each subcommunity during the Project design phases to ensure that the implementation will be done taking into consideration all context-specific information and a good ownership of the Project by the population. Consultation on this activity will be continuous throughout the Project.	PNUD and implementing organization
Implementation of agroforestry plots	Farmers associations, Women associations, BAC, CASEC, Mayors	Public meetings, and/or workshops, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants	Identify risks; disclose information; Design intervention; gender responsive intervention	A week of consultation in each subcommunity during the Project design phases to ensure that the implementation will be done taking into consideration all context-specific information and a good ownership of the Project by the population. Consultation on this activity will be continuous throughout the Project.	PNUD and implementing organization
Implementation of rehabilitation of water towers areas	Farmers associations, Women associations, CASEC, Mayors	Public meetings, and/or focus groups with specific groups Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants	Identify risks; disclose information; Design intervention; gender responsive intervention	Consultations were held during the Project design. More consultations will take place at the start of the activity.	PNUD and implementing organization

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Reinforces protection against flood	Farmers associations, Women associations, CASEC, Mayors	Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Focus groups with specific groups	Identify risks; Disclose information; Design intervention; Gender responsive intervention	Consultations were held during the Project design. More consultations will take place at the start of the activity.	PNUD and implementing organization
Implementation of grey infrastructure to protect existing infrastructures	Farmers associations, Women associations, CASEC, Mayors	Field visits Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Focus groups with specific groups	Identify risks; Disclose information; Design intervention; Gender responsive intervention	Consultations were held during the Project design.	PNUD, implementing organization and MTPTC
Support national government in development and implementation of the Water Act	MDE, MARNDR	Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Workshops and consultative meetings	Identify risks, opportunities and strategies; Design intervention; Gender responsive intervention	Consultations were held during the Project design and new consultation will be necessary to ensure to co-build the strategic approach with the Government.	PNUD and MDE
Support catchment in the development and the implementation of the water Act	CASEC, ASEC, Mayors, BAC	Focus groups for consultations Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Organizing workshops	Identify risks, opportunities and strategies; Design intervention; Gender responsive intervention	Consultations were held during the Project design and new consultation will be necessary to ensure to co-build the strategic approach with the local authorities and to ensure a coordinated approach in the catchment.	PNUD, implementing organization, MDE
Support sub-catchment in the implementation and participatory, community-based implementation of the Water Act	Farmers associations, Women associations, CASEC	Focus groups for consultations Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants Organizing workshops	Identify risks, opportunities and strategies; Design intervention; Gender responsive intervention; Disclose information;	More precise consultation on this will need to be held to inform the population, ensure a coordinate approach in all sub-catchment and adapt the activities to context-specific information. Workshop would be help to ensure a good ownership of the Project by the population and provide them the necessary information for them to have a clear understanding of the situation in the sub-catchment.	PNUD, implementing organization, MDE

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VI. Grievance Mechanisms

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been designed to be problem-solving mechanism with voluntary good-faith efforts. The Grievance Redress Mechanism at the Project level is not a substitute for the legal process. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will as far as practicable, try to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties and in a way that is immediately accessible.

A three-tier structure has been developed to address all complaints and/or grievances. The first-tier mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint and/or grievance at the Project-level, with the Project Management Unit (PMU), and in particular the safeguards and gender officer being responsible for coordinating with the concerned people to redress the grievances. There may be certain problems that are more complex and cannot be solved through Project-level mechanism. In the second tier, a Grievance Redress Committee formed at the Department level to address the complaint and/or grievance will also be available. In addition to the first and second-tier redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access a third tier, either through existing nationally legislated frameworks or through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, (Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)) which is investigated by UNDP's independent Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). All complainants shall be treated respectfully, politely and with sensitivity. Some enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances may require an extended period to address. The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern. All enquiries, concerns, complaints and/or grievances will be investigated, and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner.

All stakeholder engagement activities will provide participants with clear, concise information on: (i) the various national and international grievance mechanisms available to them, as outlined above, and (ii) where and how they can access these mechanisms and resources related to them. All such information will be provided in the most efficient and effective manner possible and will be adapted, as appropriate, to the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the stakeholders. All stakeholders, including local communities, will be involved in the monitoring of Project implementation, potential impacts and management/mitigation measures. Results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to Project- affected and broader stakeholder groups through appropriate means, such as newsletters/bulletins, social and environmental assessment reports, monitoring reports, and the mid-term and final evaluations of the Project. These processes are also fully described in the ESMF (Annex 6).

VII. Supporting documentation for the Stakeholder engagement plan

General considerations on the correspondence between the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, and Project interventions:

During the Project design an environmental and social risk analysis was undertaken in compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and is available in annex 6. Therefore, environmental and social risks as well as possible measures to mitigate them were identified using the standardize UNDP matrix. Overall, the analysis identified a moderate risk level for the Project taking into consideration that the biggest risk lays on the sustainability of the Project given the few available data and best practices existing from previous

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similar Project. Some social and public health related risk have also been highlighted. The initial phases of the Project will aim to gather additional information on the context, among other mitigation measure to ensure reduce the potential impact of the risk identified.

Appendices

Appendix 1. List of farmer's organizations
Appendix 2. List of women's associations
Appendix 3. Summary of consultations with stakeholders
Appendix 4. Feasibility study on the Trois-Rivieres watershed

Appendix 1 – list of farmer organizations:

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Departement	Commune	Farmer association	Not cultivated land	Cultivated land	Members	Proportion of members	Agroforestry only
Nord-Ouest	Port-de-Paix	Trois-Rivières		83	200		
		Nan Kanne		90	300		
		Polin Lacorne		350	495		
		Ti-Fond		78	100		
		Aubert		113	180		
		Fond Coq		150	80		
	TOTAL	6 associations		864	1355		
	Chansolme	Bas Ladé		58	66		
		Audrum		200	150		
		Chansolme		56	75		
		Ti-Chansolme		90	100		
		Andro		220	156		
		Belier		60	75		
		Vital		150	105		
	TOTAL	7 associations		834	727		
	Bassin Bleu	Catraka		44	50		
		Ti-Boucan		35	38		
		Grace Bosejour		68	55		
		Bible Rive droite		79	75		
		Bible Rive Gauche		100	60		
		Fond Kap		63	50		
		Fond Duroque		53	46		
		Laratte		49	50		
		CaroDatty		70	45		
		Morace		64	50		
	TOTAL	10 associations		625	519		
	TOTAL DEP.	23 associations		2323	2601		

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Nord	Pilate	MDPAM			40	Over 50%	no
		REPADEM			110	Over 50%	no
		OPD			50	Over 50%	no
		OPPD			45	Over 50%	yes
		OKDEP			55	Over 50%	yes
		APP			46	Over 50%	no
		UVP			30	Over 50%	yes
		MPJ			35	Less than 50%	no
		MTJ			40	Over 50%	no
		TKPRL			40	Over 50%	no
		APTM			21	Over 50%	no
		MKPDM			50	Over 50%	no
		OFVBM			24	NA	na
		MPD			125	Over 50%	yes
		APPD			45	Over 50%	yes
		AFD			45	Over 50%	no
		Espoir 3			36	Over 50%	yes
		Espoir 1			40	Over 50%	no
		Main dans la main			48	Over 50%	yes
		OABP			38	Over 50%	yes
		UPDIP			40	Over 50%	no
		OHFAP			35	Over 50%	yes
		MOJADEP			34	Over 50%	no
		OTBP			86	Over 50%	yes
		OFDEP			27	Over 50%	yes
		OPAB			25	Over 50%	no
		OPGPB			70	Over 50%	yes
		OPTB			42	Over 50%	yes
		OPADP			36	Over 50%	yes

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		OUJEDEP			100	Over 50%	yes
		APEP			50	Over 50%	no
		AJPR			75	NA	no
		KOSIDEPRAT			78	NA	no
		COTAPOP			87	NA	no
		AJPL			50	Over 50%	no
		JPM			25	Less than 50%	yes
		GREP			35	Over 50%	yes
		UTDP			35	Over 50%	no
		MKPDM			36	Over 50%	yes
	TOTAL	38 associations		0	1929		
	Plaisance	CAB	80	50	90	Over 50%	no
		APDGRP	NA	NA	60	Over 50%	no
		OJPL	20	60	60	Over 50%	no
		OPADEP	25	16	58	Over 50%	no
		MPL	10	8	30	Over 50%	no
		ODB	45	30	150	Over 50%	no
		OPB	21	10	76	Over 50%	no
		OJCP	24	12	87	Over 50%	no
		APAC	26	8	65	Over 50%	no
		ODGR	12	5	30	Over 50%	no
		VAD	22	11	135	Over 50%	no
		TK Dumon	18	7	130	Over 50%	no
		KPKP	50	16	468	Over 50%	no
		APP	19	12	60	Over 50%	no
		MUSOP	28	15	80	Over 50%	no
		OPPSL	25	10	65	Over 50%	no
		APDL	10	13	35	Over 50%	no
		APL	15	16	45	Over 50%	no

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		MDPL	26	8	84	Over 50%	no
		AAJL	8	10	30	Over 50%	no
		KADG	50	45	200	Over 50%	no
		MDG	60	24	120	Over 50%	no
		MPP	20	10	33	Over 50%	no
		KGPC	35	20	142	Over 50%	no
		EKAC	12	8	30	Over 50%	no
		UPLACHA	40	18	160	Over 50%	no
		COPVOCH	50	30	350	Over 50%	no
		CPPHM	45	35	105	Over 50%	no
		AJAM	12	6	40	Over 50%	no
		KST	25	10	105	Over 50%	no
		KPP	54	25	316	Over 50%	no
		AJMA	38	12	103	Over 50%	no
		AVMDP	32	18	96	Over 50%	no
		CNC	10	8	30	Over 50%	no
		COEB	30	25	276	Over 50%	no
		MODEP	54	30	200	Over 50%	no
		KAPB	15	12	43	Over 50%	no
		Main nan main	8	10	38	Over 50%	no
		SCAP	45	25	113	Over 50%	no
		OCRC	18	16	87	Over 50%	no
		CIBP	40	19	96	Over 50%	no
		GIC Système	48	25	139	Over 50%	no
		AJAM	18	16	51	Over 50%	no
		KPM	20	12	53	Over 50%	no
	TOTAL	43 associations	776	1263	4764		
	TOTAL DEP.	81 associations	776	1263	6693		

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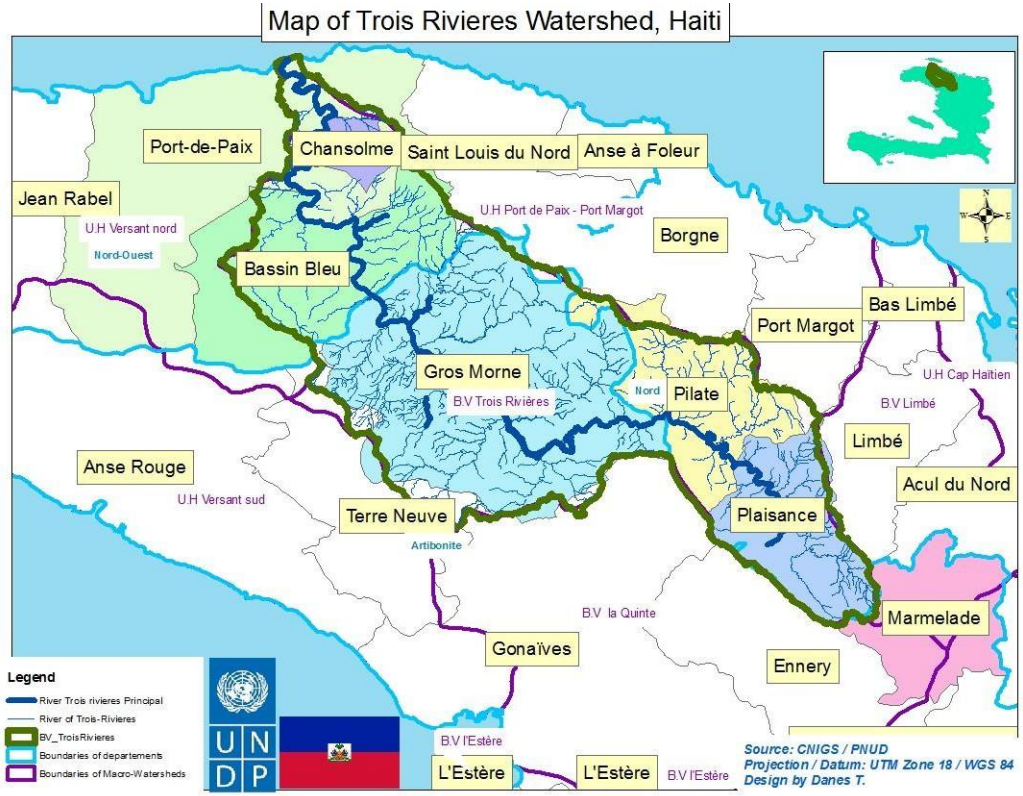
0	Artibonite	Association des Originaires de GranPlenn		200-250	850	Over 50%	no

Appendix 2. List of women associations

Commune	Women Association	Nomber of member
Pilate	APFM	45
	AFP	45
	OFVBM	24
	OFVBM	100
	OFVRT	70
	AFDP	105
	AFFDM	65
	7 associations	454
Plaisance	OFLH	41
	AFCAA	92
	SOFA	1500
	AFCB	30
	FLK	50
	FVM	62
	FDM	45
	AFVT	96
	FVC	65
	MAFM	67
	10 associations	2048

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Appendix 3. Summary of consultations with stakeholders



3.1 Objectifs du processus de consultation

Ce processus a été mis en œuvre en vue d'assurer la participation effective des parties prenantes concernées par la mise en œuvre du projet et du programme dans lequel il sera incorporé.

3.2 Présentation sommaire du BV des Trois Rivières :

Le Bassin versant des Trois-Rivières touche 3 départements (L'Artibonite, le Nord et le Nord'Ouest), 7 communes (Marmelade, Plaisance, Pilate, Gros-Morne, Bassin Bleu, Chansolme et Port-de-Paix) et 49 sections communales. La superficie calculée du Bassin versant est de : 898 km^2 dont les proportions par commune se présentent ainsi :

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Commune	Proportion (%)
Gros-Morne	42.7
Bassin Bleu	16.0
Pilate	14.0
Plaisance	13.0
Port-de-Paix	6.9
Chansolme	2.9
Marmelade	1.7

Climat / relief

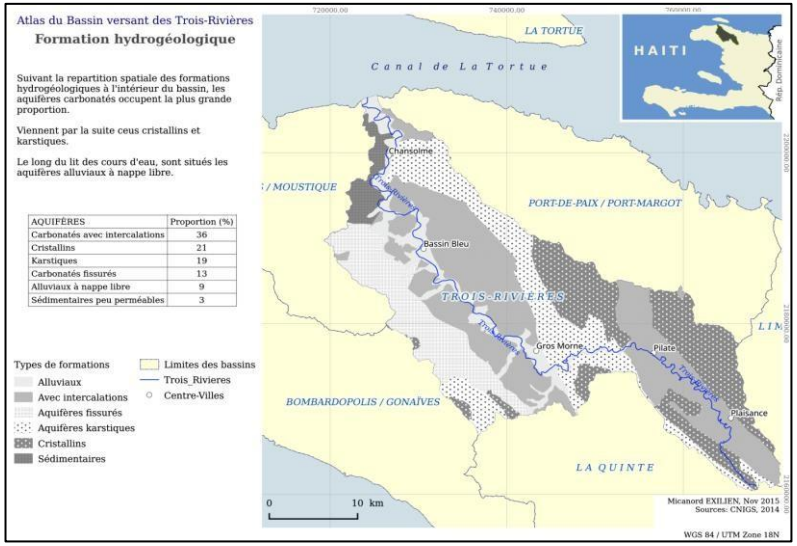
Pour le bassin versant des Trois Rivières, on compte 4 zones microclimatiques : Aride (une partie du gros-morne, Port-de-paix et une partie du Bassin-Blé), semi-Aride, Humide et Morne d'altitude. Suivant que la zone est aride ou morne d'altitude, la pluviométrie varie entre 800 et 2400 mm / an. L'altitude maximale de ce bassin versant est de 1167 m.

Hydrographie

La rivière principale du Bassin versant des Trois-Rivières traverse le massif du Nord pour terminer sa course dans la mer de l'Ile de La Tortue sur une longueur de 114 km environ. On compte aussi 16 rivières secondaires. Le débit de Le débit de la rivière principale est de 6.5 m^3/s

Hydrogéologie

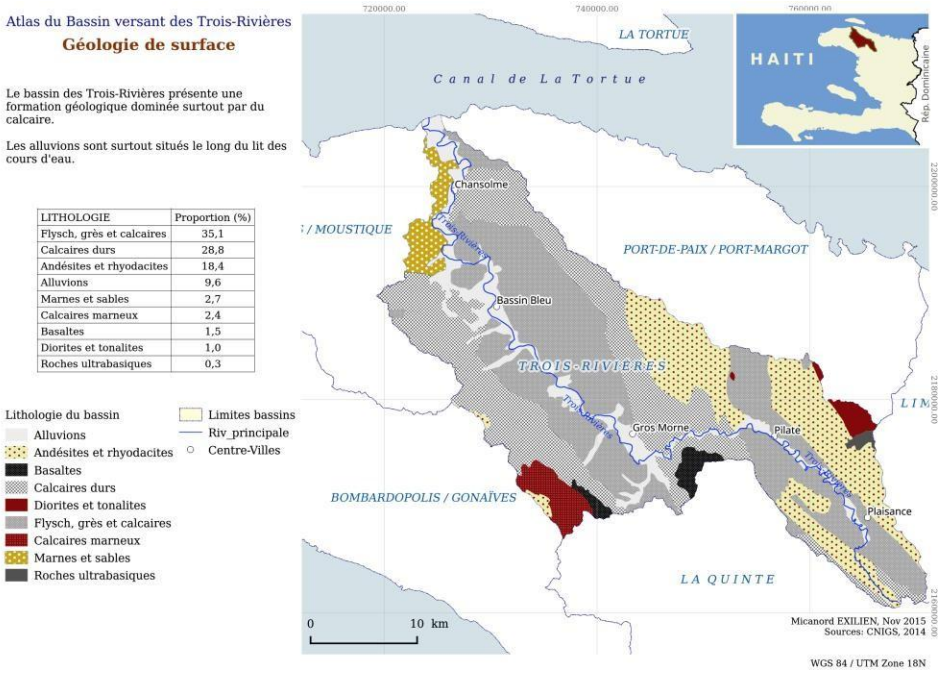
Les formations hydrogéologiques du bassin versant des Trois-Rivières sont constituées en grande partie des aquifères carbonatés, viennent ensuite ceux des cristallins et Kastiques. Le tableau suivant présente la répartition de ces formations :



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Aquifères	Proportions (%)
Carbonatés avec intercalations	36
Cristallins	21
Karstiques	19
Carbonatés Fissurés	13
Alluviaux à nappe libre	9
Sédimentaires peu perméable	3

Le Bassin versant des Trois-Rivières présente une formation lithologique dominée par le calcaire. Voici le tableau qui décrit la situation:



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Lithologie	Proportions (%)
Flysch, grès et calcaire	35.1
Calcaires durs	28.8
Andésites et Rhyodacites	18.4
Alluvions	9.6
Marnes et Sables	2.7
Calcaires Marneux	2.4
Basaltes	1.5
Diorites et tonalités	1.0
Roches ultrabasiques	0.3

Population

La composante la plus importante dans un espace est la communauté humaine. Par conséquent, on a pu dénombrer la population se basant sur les communautés circonscrites dans l'espace hydrographique et les données de l'IHSI 2015. Ainsi, on évalue la population pour le Bassin versant des Trois-Rivières : 728,800 habitants environ.

Activités économiques

- Les cultures dominantes selon le micro-climat : cacao. Igname, citrus (dans les zones humides comme Plaisance, Pilate etc..), Cultures Maraichères (dans les zones de haute altitude (comme Marmelade), Mais et petit-mil, pois (dans les zones arides), Haricot, banane, mais, patate (dans les zones semi-arides et irriguées).
- En ce qui a trait a l'élevage, on y trouve des grands bétails comme les bovins, les équins et les ânons, en suite de petits bétails notamment, les caprins, les porcins ainsi que de volailles.

Groupements de femmes et initiatives de promotion de chaines de Valeurs

- Groupements de femmes

Au niveau du Bassin-versant, les gens s'organisent selon des thématiques et selon l'aspect Genre en vue de porter leur contribution dans l'amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés.

Certaines organisations ont été rencontrées en réunions de FOCUS GROUP multisectorielles, parmi lesquelles on distingue des mouvements de femmes qui entreprennent des activités comme le reboisement et la transformation des fruits et produits agricole et autres.

Il faut souligner qu'on n'a pas eu le temps d'entretenir avec ces organisations spécifiquement. En ce sens, une liste indicative et non exhaustive a été donnée dans le but de les rencontrer dans une prochaine visite :

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Bassins Versants	Organisations	Abréviation	Communes
Trois-Rivières[53]		AFDKP	Plaisance/Pilate
	Fanm Leve Kanpe	FLK	
		MODEB	
		FDL	
	Men nan men	MNM	
		OKAD	
			Bassin Bleu / Chansolme / Port-de-Paix
	Association de femmes pour le développement de Trois-Rivières	AFTDT	
		AFPDN	
	Organisation Femmes Solidaires d'Odrouin	OFSO	
	Asosyasyon Fanm Vanyan Janpiyè	AFVJP	
		AFDDF	
		AFDL	
		OFANO	
		RAFAV	
		OFK	
		OFDA	
		AFPDN	
		MPEGM	Gros-Morne
		PFCGM	
		KOPAGM	
	Organisation de femmes pour le développement de 4e Section Dessalines	OFDE4SD	Marchand/Dessalines
	Organisation de femmes décidées de 4e Section Dessalines	OFD4SD	
	Organisation de femmes integrées pour le Developpement de Dessalines	OFIDD	
	Organisation des femmes actives pour le développement de Sanoir	OFDS	
	Aksyon kominotè Fanm Bonji	AKFB	

Synergie avec d'autres programmes gouvernementaux en perspective :

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- Dans le Bassin Versant des Trois Rivières le gouvernement avec l'appui de la BID va construire un Barrage au niveau de gros Morne et étendre le réseau de drainage jusqu'à la Baie des Moustique, Cabaret et la Coma afin de récupérer plus de 5000 ha de plaine avec une possibilité de prolongation jusqu'à la plaine de l'Arbre (4000 ha) et les plaines à récupérer aux alentours de la rivière oscillent autour de 3000 ha ce qui donne plus de 12000 ha à mettre en valeur.
- En plus, selon les informations recueillies lors des différents focus group réalisés dans le département du Nord-Ouest, la construction du tronçon de la route Gonaïves --- Port-de-Paix (80 Km) fait partie des priorités du gouvernement et cela devrait être entamé dans un bref délai. C'est une route très importante au niveau du bassin et pourrait faire partie intégrante dans le cadre d'aménagement d'une unité hydrographique et servir de levier économique pour les communautés.

Complémentarité avec de projets en cours d'exécution

- Le Projet de Renforcement des Services Publics à l'Agriculture (RESEPAG), est en train d'être exécuté dans les départements du Nord et du Nord'Est. Il comporte quatre composantes: 1) renforcement du rôle du MARNDR en vue de la fourniture de services de soutien agricole ; 2) appui aux services locaux de vulgarisation et d'innovation agricole ; 3) provision pour interventions en situation de risque ou d'urgence agricole ; et, 4) administration et coordination du projet. Il est proposé de mettre en place un don d'investissement spécifique, financé par l'IDA à hauteur de 40 millions de dollars, et un don du GAFSP, d'un montant de dix millions de dollars, exécutés par le MARNDR.
- La Caravane Agricole qui est financée par le gouvernement haïtien à hauteur de 197 millions de gourdes au niveau de la vallée de l'Artibonite pour étendre l'eau d'irrigation sur une superficie additionnelle de 10,000 ha.
- Le Programme de Gestion de l'Eau dans le Bassin de l'Artibonite (PROGEBA), qui touchera 5 % du bassin, 500 micros retenus tout le fleuve de l'Artibonite est concerné dans le cadre de ce programme. L'accord concernant ce programme a été signé entre l'État haïtien et la Banque Interaméricaine de Développement le 5 février 2014 pour un montant de 27 millions et 500,000 dollars américains. La BID finance PROGEBA à hauteur de vingt-cinq-millions de dollars américains et l'État haïtien a fourni la contrepartie de 2 millions et 500,000 dollars américains. Le Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR) est l'Organisme d'exécution, via l'Unité d'Exécution du Programme. Le PROGEBA a un double objectif : réduire les pertes en cultures, en élevage et au niveau des infrastructures dues aux inondations, et accroître la productivité agricole dans le bassin de l'Artibonite.
- Le Projet d'Innovation et Technologie pour l'Agriculture et l'Agro-foresterie. (PITAG). Il touche 12 communes dans le département du Nord incluant Marmelade et 8 communes dans le département du Nord Est dans la première phase. Sa deuxième phase va s'étendre sur la commune de Saint Michel de l'Atalaye et une commune dans la Grand Anse. Ce projet vise à

[53] Liste d'organisation de femmes recueillies lors des FOCUS GROUP au niveau du bassin versant des Trois-Rivières

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augmenter le revenu des agriculteurs, l'augmentation de la gestion durable des terres et l'étalement des parcelles. Cette phase est estimée à 65 millions de dollars dont la BID intervient à hauteur de 55 millions de dollars et GAFSP (entité de supervision) à 10 millions de dollars.

Certaines personnes ressources sont à contacter au niveau local et régional:

Nom	Fonction / Organisme	Contacts
Georges Zephyrin	President Chambre Agricole du Nord	44036413
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Venson Moise	Coord. Technique / URD Artibonite	34943121
Gene Renaud	Directeur DDA – Artibonite	34073531
Jn renel Tidé	Maire Gros-Morne	37609597
Beaulair PIERRE	BAC Marchand	37835904
Jeannot Luma	BAC Petite-Riviere de l'Artibonite	36437798
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Muller Malvoisin	TEPAC de Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite	48929330
Napoleon St-Phard	TEPAC de desdunes	48929325
Clivens Noel	TEPAC de Marchand	48929305
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Cherilus Elifaite	Association d'irrigation / Plaine des trois rivière	43254858 / 34787279

3.3 Différents acteurs Consultés

Ceci se fait à trois (3) niveaux selon le plan de communication et de consultation :

a) Au niveau National

Les rencontres ont été réalisées avec les ministres et les directeurs généraux des ministères concernés par le projet ainsi que les potentiels partenaires (Bailleurs de fonds, comme la BID etc..). Celles-ci ont été coordonnées par les cadres supérieurs et du MDE travaillant sur le projet.

b) Au niveau régional

Il s'agit des entretiens réalisés avec les directeurs départementaux des ministères en question ainsi que des unités régionales concernées par le projet

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c) Au niveau local

Ce tableau résume les différentes rencontres qui ont été effectuées au niveau régional et local :

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Entité	Points abordés
CGBV (Comité de gestion de Bassin Versant)	Cette structure n'existe pas au niveau des Bassins Versants de l'Estère et des trois Rivières. Cependant, on nous a appris qu'une incitative a été prise après les passages successifs des cyclones en 2004. Mais, cela n'avait pas aboutis.

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URD /DINEPA (Unité Rurale Départementale de la DINEPA)	a) Politique et fonctions de la DINEPA Après avoir exposé les motifs de la rencontre, le coordinateur technique de l'URD a pris la parole pour dire que la DINEPA est un exploitant des ressources en eau pour la fonction d'eau potable. Il a expliqué qu'il existe un plan stratégique sectoriel au niveau de la DINEPA qui permet d'orienter les différentes interventions dans le secteur. Selon les responsables de l'URD, la situation foncière l'un des plus gros problèmes rencontrés quand on veut entreprendre des activités qui concernent la protection des ressources en Eau, telles que : la délimitation des captages et des zones de recharge, l'implantation de des ouvragées et le passage de lignes d'adduction. b) Conséquences du changement Climatique Dans notre discussion, on a entamé le phénomène des changements climatiques dont tout le monde est concerné. Le constat montre que les principales conséquences de ce phénomène sur les bassins versants : ✓ Sécheresse prolongée ✓ Augmentation du volume de pluie dans une courte période Vulnérabilité des communautés et Conséquences des Changements climatiques Dans le dialogue avec ces représentants de l'URD, ces derniers évoquent les situations effrayantes que font face les deux BV qui rendent les communautés très vulnérables : - Gros morne (sur BV Trois-Rivières) c'est la seule ville qui n'a pas un réseau qui l'alimente et c'est une commune très dégradée au point de vue environnemental. - La sécheresse induite par les changements climatiques provoque la remontée de l'eau saline et son intrusion dans les nappes au niveau des zones côtières. - Dans certaines zones (comme Grandes salines qui est proches de la mer), les gens peinent à trouver de l'eau. Les essaient de forges sont négatifs et ceux qui réussissent donnent parfois de l'eau de mauvaise qualité. Comme alternative, on met en place une station de traitement et de désalinisation de l'eau au niveau de la rivière. - L'eau qui alimente la population de Port-de-Paix est très turbide.

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Direction Départementale Environnementale (DDE)	Les deux directeurs départementaux de l'Artibonite et du Nord-ouest on été consultés pour les informer de l'idée du projet et pour prendre aussi leurs avis
Directions Départementales Agricoles (DDA)	Situations générales Pour les directeurs départementaux de l'Artibonite et du Nord-Ouest, le plan sectoriel n'existe pas. On s'adapte souvent aux priorités du gouvernement. En plus, le budget de la direction départementale est très faible. On est obligé de collaborer avec les organisations et les ONG partenaires pour rester fonctionnels et en vie. En une phrase, les autorités du secteur agricole au niveau des départements ont affirmé que le niveau de dégradation des bassins versants sont déplorables et qu'il faut agir vite et de manière pragmatique afin d'améliorer la situation.
Mairies	Etant considéré comme la magistrature suprême au niveau des communes, tout projet de développement doit avoir l'approbation et l'implication des mairies concernées. C'est ainsi que dans le cadre de notre mission, on a pris le soin de rencontrer les différentes mairies faisant partie des deux bassins versants suscités. Les mêmes questions ont été abordées dans nos discussions et les réponses sont trouvées dans les plans de développement communal (PDC). Dans ces derniers, on peut déceler les grandes lignes suivantes : - Diagnostic sectoriel au niveau de la communal - Analyse de la situation au niveau de la commune (Forces, Faiblesses, opportunité et Menaces) - Vision et orientations du développement de la commune - Etc. Cependant, toutes les mairies n'ont pas leurs plans prêts pendant notre passage. On a pu récupérer seulement 3 plans en support dur. Les autres sont attendus jusqu'à selon les promesses de certains maires.
BAC	Le Bureau Agricole Communal (BAC) est un acteur étatique qui a été aussi consulté pour l'informer de l'idée du projet et établir la relation entre cette dernière le secteur agricole au niveau de la commune. En ce sens, les responsables des BAC font état des surfaces agricoles dans leurs communes respectives et l'état physique des versants qui surplombent ces espaces. Les données recueillies portent à croire que la dégradation des basins versants a des conséquences néfaste sur le secteur agricole surtout avec la sédimentation des canaux d'irrigation et diminution des débits de l'eau, mais aussi l'inondation des parcelles quand il pleut.

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TEPAC	Technicien en Eau potable et Assainissement Communal (TEPAC) est une entité de la DINEPA qui accompagne les comites d'eau potable en milieu rural, il assure aussi le suivi de la qualité de l'eau distribuée dans les réseaux et les points d'eau. Dans notre discussion, cette entité évoque des mêmes préoccupations qui concernant la dégradation des Bassins Versants, plus particulièrement les zones de recharge qui provoquent la diminution des débits dans les captages et aggrave ainsi la qualité de l'eau consommé. On a rencontré principalement : - Clivens Noel, TEPAC de Marchand , Tél : 48929305 - Napoleon St-Phard, TEPAC de desdunes, Tél : 48929325 - Muller Malvoisin, TEPAC de Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, Tél : 48929330 - Lunesse Bienémé, TEPAC de Grosmorne, Tel : 48929309 - Feguy Jeune, TEPAC de Gros-Morne, Tél : 48929310
Consultation des Sociétés Civiles	On décrit la société civile comme étant l'ensemble des groupements de secteurs et d'idéologie différents au niveau d'une communauté mais qui ont des intérêts communs sur lesquels ils peuvent s'entendent. Ainsi, dans le cadre de notre consultation, on a pu rencontrer les Sociétés civiles au niveau des bassins de l'Estère et des Trois-Rivières. Par conséquent, trois rencontres de ce genre ont été réalisées au niveau du Bassin Versant des Trois-Rivières (une à Marmelade, une Plaisance / Pilate et une à Bassin bleu/Chamsolme/Port-de-paix) et Trois au niveau du Bassin Versant de l'Estère (une a Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, une a Marchand, une à Desdunes / L'Estère). Catégories de structures présentes lors des rencontres - Comités d'eau potable et Assainissement (CAEPA) - Association d'irrigant (AI) - Association de Planteurs - Techniciens Eau potable et Assainissement (TEPAC) - Associations de femmes - Organisation de base - Autorités locales (CASEC, ASEC)
Participation au conseil technique départemental	Durant le processus consultatif, on a l'opportunité de participer à un conseil technique départemental au niveau du département de Nord-ouest organisé sous le leader de la délégation départementale. Durant cette occasion, certaines informations sont recueillies des différentes institutions étatiques et on a profité de rencontrer les responsables concernés dans le cadre du projet d'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Une feuille de présence est attachée en annexe donnant une idée des institutions présentes.

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ADDENDA:

- Liste des organisations

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Bassins Versants	Organisations	Catégorie	Champs d'activité	Communes
Trois-Rivières	AFDKP	Groupements de femmes	Transformation de produits agricole	Plaisance/Pilate
	Fanm Leve Kanpe	Groupements de femmes	Mutuel Solidarite	
	MODEB	Groupements de femmes	Mutuel Solidarite	
	FDL	Groupements de femmes	Protection Environnement	
	Tet Kole ti peyizan	Organisation paysanne	Transformation de produits agricoles	
	Men nan men			
	ITECA	ONG Nationale	Filière des mangues francisques (depuis pépinière jusqu'à commercialisation)	Gros-Morne
	MPEGM	Mouvement paysan		
	PFCGM	Groupement de femmes		
	KOPAGM	Groupement de Femmes	Transformation de produits agricole	
BV L'estère	SAMENA	ONG Locale	Médecine naturelle et Protection de l'Environnement	Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite
	ACOCIDECHC	Plateforme des organisations	Agriculture / Environnement / Education	
	RACPABA	ONG	Agriculture / Commercialisation	
	PAPDA			
	JADET	Plateforme de jeunes	Protection de l'Environnement	Marchand
	CJECAD			

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	AJAD			
	COPEPCOD		Protection de l'Environnement	
	FONFED			
	FONDESA			
	Fondation Partage	Fondation	Agriculture / Social	Desdunes
	AFDD	Mouvement de femmes		

- Liste de présences

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Florina CHARLES	Maire Bassin Bleu	46000128 / 43002785
	Maire Marmelade	
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Jeannot Lumas	BAC Petite-Riviere de l'Artibonite	36437798
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Napoleon St-Phard	TEPAC de desdunes	48929325
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Luna St-Jean → 47881208 / 36398958

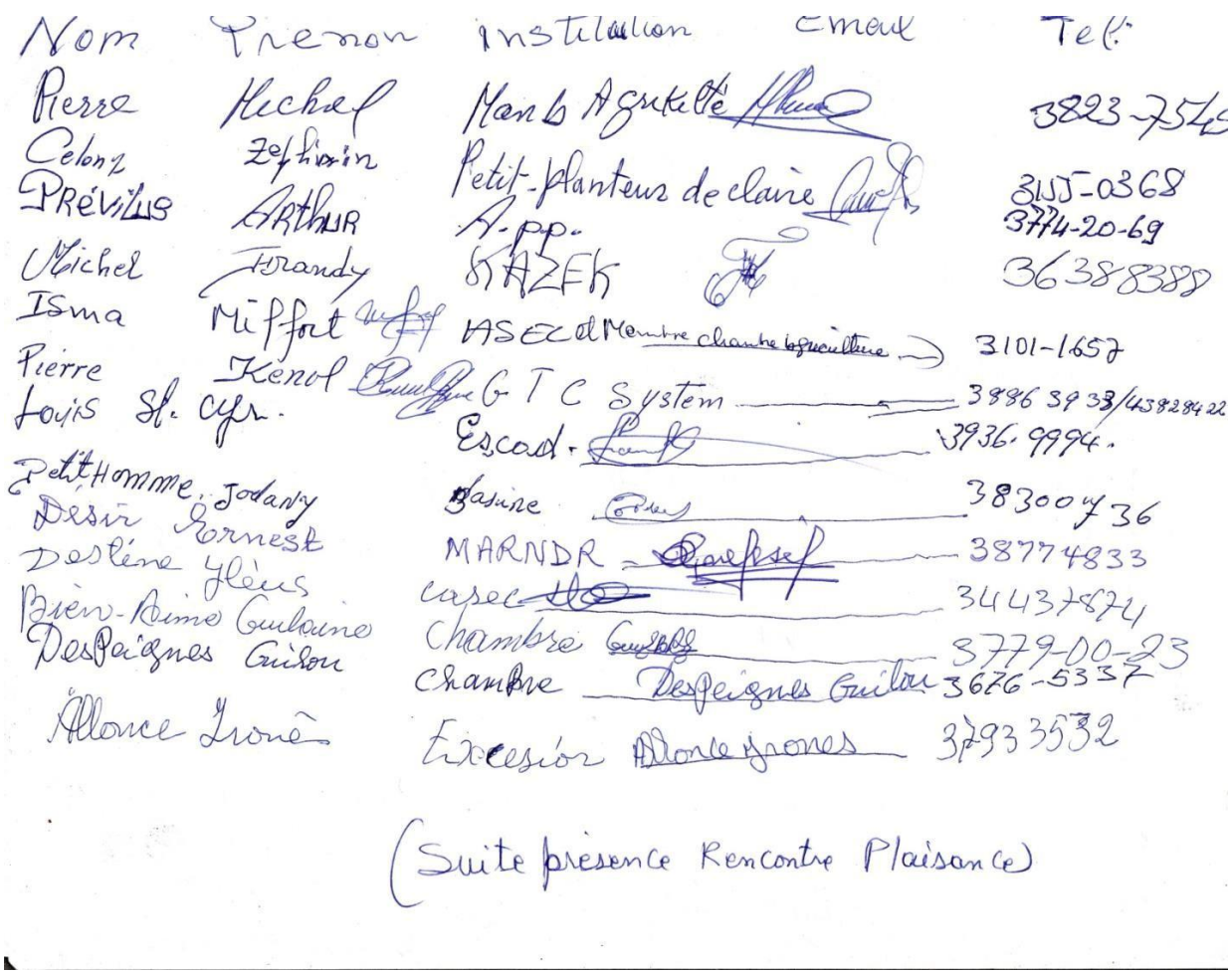
Haïti

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Plaisance 10/05/2017

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Bien-aisé manise	Tèt kole		44435907
Bernadin oreste	Chambre agriculture	Bernadin oreste.	46842734
Ciné Tamine	chambre agriculture	Ciné Tamine	44230264
Toussaint Marie Lourde	chambre agriculture	Toussaint Marie Lourde	34402239
Pierre Lopez	Chamn Agricult	Pierre Lopez	36791877
Davalin Mme Louis jeune	Chamn Agriculture	Davalin Mme Louis jeune	31481950
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Dossous Michel	Agriculture		37606082
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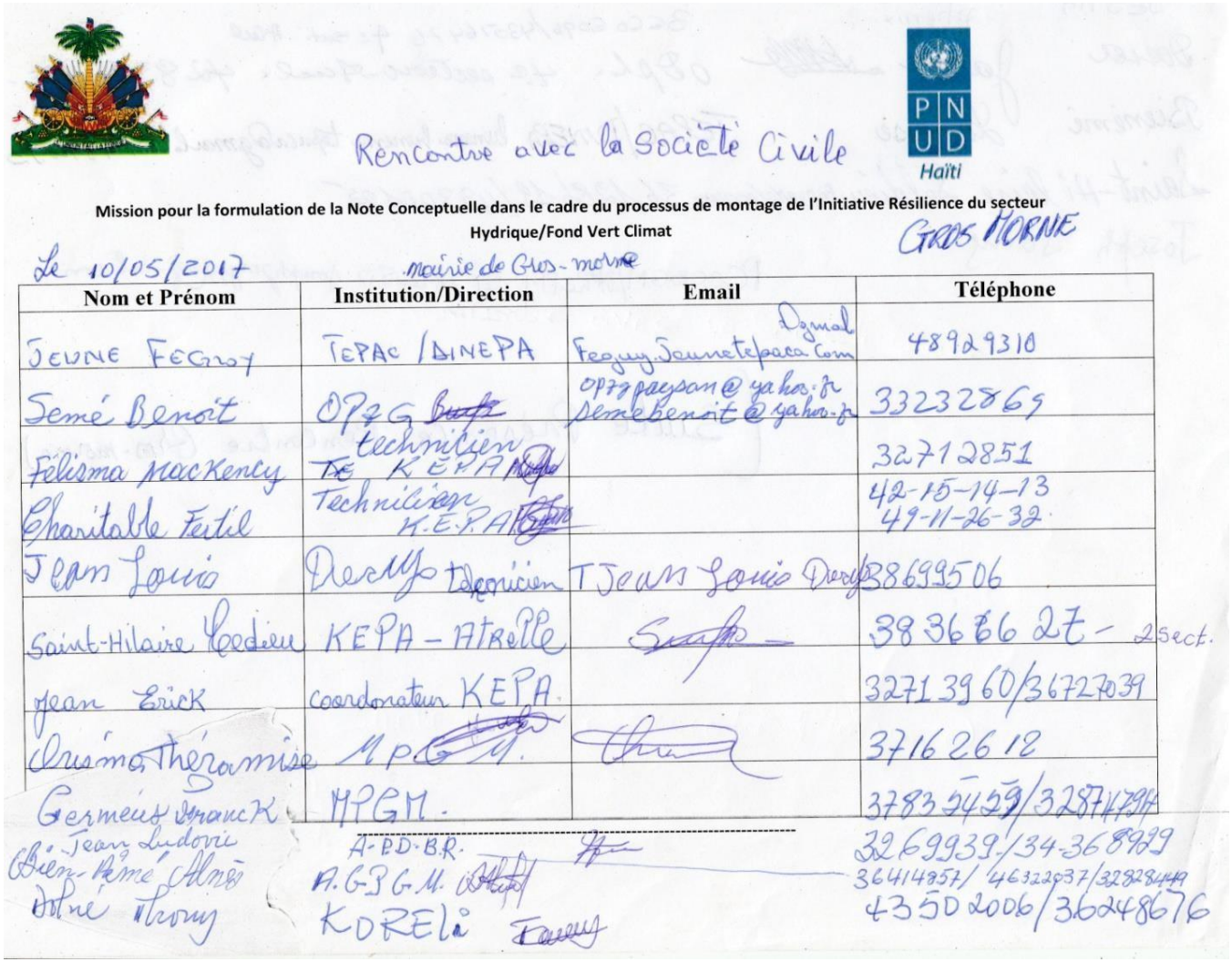
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				3936-9994.
Petit Homme	Jodany	Basine		38300436
Désir	Ernest	MARNDR		38774833
Destène	Yléus	casec		34437874
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PNUD Haïti

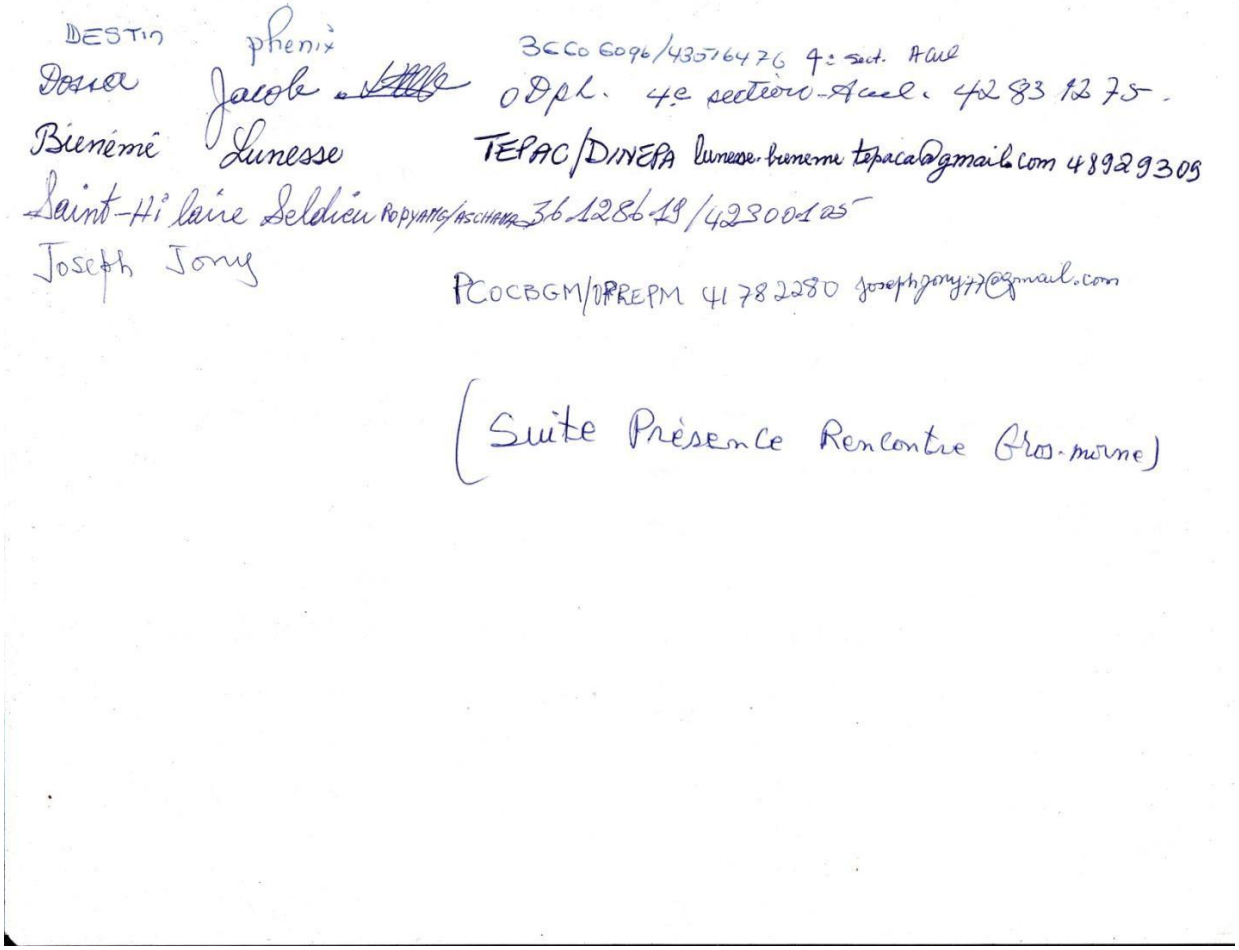
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GROS MORNE

Le 10/05/2017 — mairie de Gros-morne

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Rencontre à Desdunes Le 17/05/2017.

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Innocent Wilfrid	O.D.V.A.	36378731/32984643	36378731/32984643
Bordenaire Jeanne claire	A F D D	clairejeanne bordenaire 37672197@yahoo.com	37672197

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Rencontre avec la Société Civile

PNUD Haïti

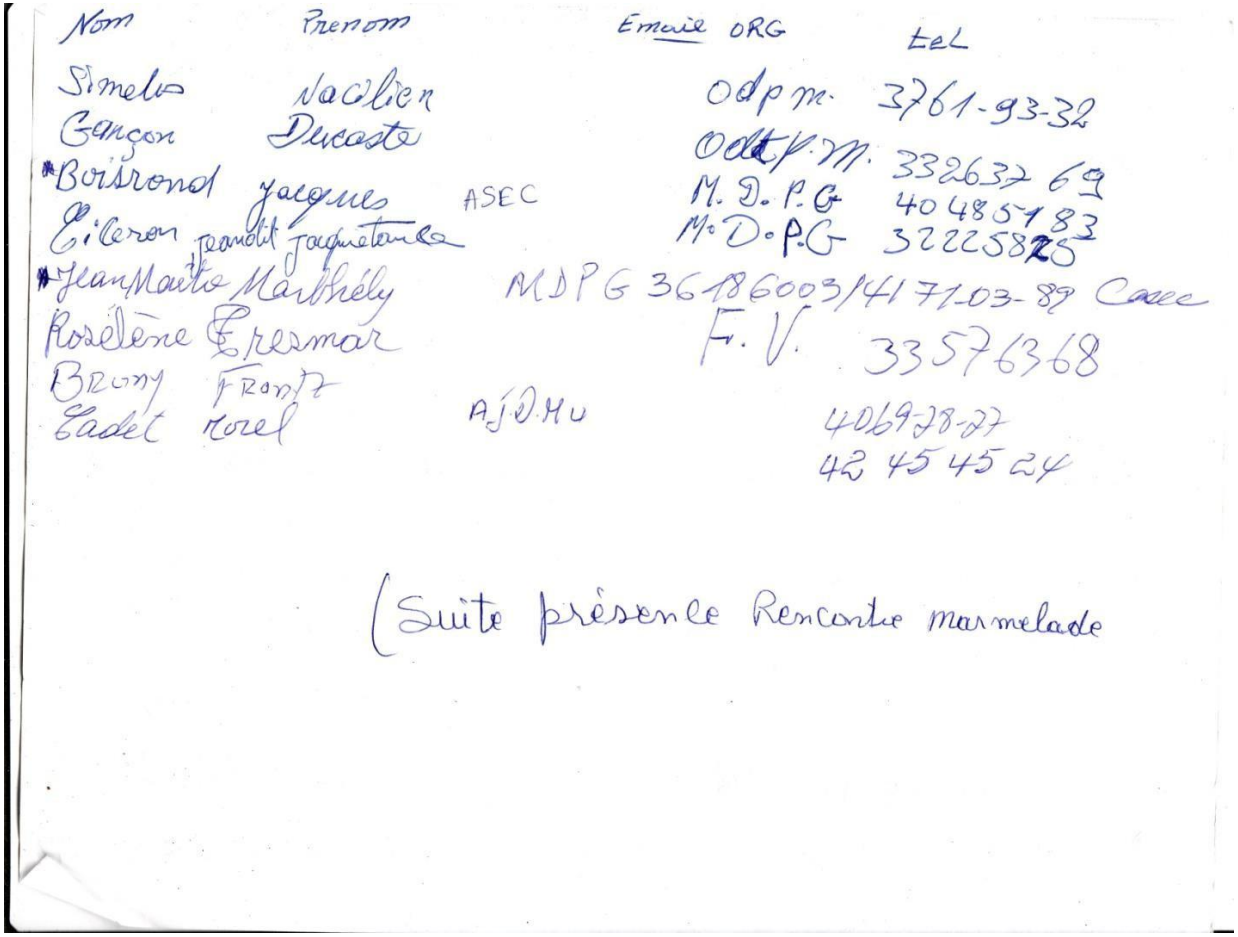
Mission pour la formulation de la Note Conceptuelle dans le cadre du processus de montage de l'Initiative Résilience du secteur Hydrique/Fond Vert Climat

Rencontre à Marmelade / Le 15/05/2017

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Rencontre/Focus - PNUD/MDE avec la Société civile

Date: le 11/05/2017 Lieu: Chansolme (Nord-ouest)

But: collecte des infos pour le montage du Projet CGFI.

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Quelques photos des consultations des parties prenantes:



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Résultats attendus pour le projet

- Réduction des risques liés aux inondations

Les risques d'inondation sont réduits. Les biens et les vies de la population vulnérable sont préservés. Les bassins versants sont mieux gérés. Un meilleur contrôle du cycle de l'eau. Une augmentation effective du débit des sources est assurée. Les eaux qui dévalent les pentes lors des pluies torrentielles seront diminuées considérablement et les terres protégées contre l'érosion.

- Le rendement de la production agricole et des moyens de subsistances est augmenté

Les dégâts répétitifs au niveau des exploitations agricoles sont diminués. Diminuer la quantité d'eau qui provoque l'érosion des terres cultivables et qui vont provoquer les inondations. Mise en place de structures permettant la conservation, le transport et la transformation de produits.

- Augmentation du couvert végétal

Une bonne couverture végétale au niveau des versants est assurée et la retenue des eaux pour l'alimentation des nappes est facilitée. Ces retenues d'eau vont faciliter la culture maraichère d'une part et offre l'opportunité au ménage d'avoir de l'eau dans les foyers

- Les capacités de la communauté et particulièrement des femmes sont renforcées

Les femmes qui ont généralement la mission d'aller chercher de l'eau auront du temps pour s'occuper de leurs progénitures et assurent par conséquent une présence dans le foyer[54].

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[54] C'est une préoccupation des femmes de Marmelade qui manifestent le désir d'avoir cette structure dans leurs zones dans le dessein d'améliorer leur charge et cela va contribuer notamment à les rendre plus efficace au sein du foyer.

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- Réduction de l'exode rural

En agissant sur les causes de l'exode rural les parties prenantes espèrent voir l'exode rurale réduire. Ce phénomène met les femmes particulièrement à risque à la fois lorsqu'elles restent seules dans leur communauté avec davantage de travail, mais aussi lorsqu'elles-mêmes migrent faisant face à de nombreux type d'insécurité dans les villes.

- Mise en fonction de pompes à eaux

Certaines des vingt-trois (23) pompes installées en divers endroits sont réparées et fonctionnelles.

Obstacles potentiels à la réalisation

Suivi et entretiens

Les obstacles majeurs résident dans l'accompagnement que les bénéficiaires ont besoin pour mener à bien les travaux, ainsi que pour assurer un suivi et l'entretien.

La préservation des plantes est importante pour la survie des écosystèmes. Il ne suffit pas de les mettre en terre, la présence d'une structure pour la prise en charge de ces infrastructures demeure une autre paire de manche que l'on doit prendre en considération en vue de s'assurer d'une réussite dans cette démarche. Donc, c'est l'occasion d'initier ou du moins de mener une campagne de sensibilisation et d'éducation des gens de manière à les conscientiser au maximum sur la problématique en question.

Les cycles des productions sont affectés par les changements climatiques.

Les agriculteurs observent que certaines espèces peuvent être récoltées sur des périodes plus courtes et donc plus souvent. D'autres au contraire ne s'adaptent pas aux conditions plus sèches et aux précipitations plus fortes et plus rares. Il est donc important de connaitre les semences les plus appropriées dans la région et les plus rentables en vue d'assurer une production optimale et une irrigation régulière.

Le prix des fruits et légumes n'est pas stable

Les prix varient souvent en fonction des besoins financiers des agriculteurs plus qu'en fonction de la demande. Par exemple, avant la rentrée scolaire les prix auront tendance à être plus élevés pour les bananes plantins. Il est donc difficile de prévoir le rendement attendu.

La production de café et de cacao a été arrêtée du fait que leur valeur marchande n'était pas stable. Les agriculteurs les ont remplacés par la production des légumes qui leur donne deux ou trois récoltes par an, procurant une rentabilité rapide. Aujourd'hui, la tendance va vers un retour possible de la culture du café et du cacao puisque l'on observe une augmentation des prix de ces produits sur le marché.

L'accès aux semences est difficile

Les semences utilisées actuellement dépendent de la disponibilité plutôt que d'un choix réfléchi. De plus, un programme de la FAO approvisionnait en semence les agriculteurs de la région, cependant il semble que ce programme ait récemment pris fin.

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Manque d'outils disponibles

Plusieurs personnes ont souligné le problème d'accès à de l'outillage approprié pour faciliter le travail des agriculteurs et apporter une mécanisation du travail. D'où la nécessité de mettre à la disposition des producteurs une banque d'outils leur permettant ainsi d'être plus efficace dans leur entreprise. Des outils mécanisés sont aussi importants pour s'assurer de l'augmentation de la production des parcelles de manière rapide et de résoudre le problème important de manque de main d'ouvre.

Insectes et maladies

Le contrôle des insectes et des maladies est un réel problème dans la région. Un insecte, « Sigatoka », s'attaque aux bananes plantins depuis un moment et cause des maladies. Des recherches pourraient être effectuées afin de trouver des solutions efficaces qui ne nuisent pas à l'environnement. C'est un gros problème pour les cultivateurs qui se trouvent dans l'obligation d'abandonner cette culture pour d'autres comme l'échalotte, le maïs et l'arachide dans des terrains qui ont une vocation pour la banane.

Urbanisation et privatisation non-planifiées

Selon les observations, la tendance actuelle est de transformer les parcelles destinées à l'agriculture en zone de construction. Faute d'existence d'un plan d'aménagement du territoire et de l'implication des autorités à les faire appliquer. Les constructions anarchiques pullulent sur les terres cultivables et constituent un problème important. De plus, la plupart des interventions auront probablement lieu sur les terres de particuliers, ce qui compliquera sans doute la mise en œuvre.

Système de vente des produits inadapté

En raison des infrastructures de mauvaise qualité, la vente de produits est difficile et limitée à un marché très local. Qui plus est, la conservation et le stockage des produits sont difficiles car il n'y pas d'équipent pour cela, ce qui force la vente rapide des produits. De plus, la vente se fait souvent par l'intermédiaire de marchants professionnels, influant sur le prix de vente.

Absence de produit agroindustriel

Aucune transformation des produits n'est faite. Il n'existe pas de produits agroindustriels dans la région qui pourrait permettre de palier aux problèmes de conservation des fruits et légumes et diversifier l'économie locale. Toutes les communautés contactées par notre équipe suggèrent que des projets contribuant à explorer cette idée pourraient dynamiser l'économie locale.

Manque de main d'œuvre

Certaines personnes interrogées ont souligné le manque de main d'ouvre dans le secteur. En effet, puisque l'agriculture est un secteur précaire plusieurs choisissent d'autres occupations comme les mototaxis et les jeunes sont encouragés à migrer dans les villes plutôt que de s'orienter vers une profession aux revenus instables. L'idée, c'est de faire de l'agriculture une vraie

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profession en accordant aux agriculteurs les moyens dont ils ont besoin pour la pratiquer. Il y a des risques certes, mais les résultats seront satisfaisants si l'on arrive à encadrer les cultivateurs, les former, les éduquer, les sensibiliser et faire d'eux de véritable pilier dans la société.

Manque d'engrais

On souligne que le manque d'engrais contribue à l'appauvrissement des terres. La production biologique est très pratiquée dans le pays, des engrais naturels seraient donc utiles. Les exploitants agricoles ont besoin d'accompagnement pour s'initier à la production des composts à grande échelle.

Élevage libre

L'élevage libre aussi à des répercussions sur l'épanouissement des jardins et le reboisement. De concert avec les autorités et la population concernée, il faut mettre des gardes fous pour palier à cette anomalie. L'initiation d'un programme d'élevage fait partie des demandes de plusieurs habitants. Des bénéficiaires ont suggérés que l'on doit prioriser le système avec enclos

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qui est un pré requis viable avec comme toile de fond la participation communautaire. Ce système va permettre à plusieurs gens de la communauté d'avoir un intérêt dans cette activité. D'où, une fois de plus, la nécessité de sensibiliser la population sur cette pratique essentielle.

Production de charbon

Les plantations sont mises en danger par la production de charbon. Le charbon est une des rares sources de revenu stable pour la population. Des alternatives concrètes et durables devront donc être trouvées afin que la population ait la possibilité de produire des fruits de façon assez rentable pour ne pas avoir recours à la transformation en charbon des arbres fruitiers.

Entretien et maintenance

Mettre en place des structures grises demande que l'on accorde une importance à leur entretien. Ces structures pourraient engendrer d'autres maux si l'on les laisse sans un suivi régulier. La sensibilisation et la formation des bénéficiaires s'avèrent donc nécessaire. Pour ce, il faut qu'il y ait des mesures d'accompagnement importantes qui vont déboucher sur des prises de décision à l'endroit des mauvaises pratiques qui seront orchestrées avec les matériaux entrant dans la composition de ces structures.

Déconstruction des infrastructures

Il arrive que des individus utilisent le matériel de construction publique pour leur usage personnel dérangeant de façon importante les infrastructures. Il est donc crucial de sensibiliser les populations locales sur l'utilité des infrastructures afin qu'elles comprennent l'importance de les conserver.

Ensablement et terres rongées

Il y a beaucoup d'endroits où le lit de la rivière a tendance à s'agrandir et à ronger les terres, ce phénomène devra être pris en compte dans le développement des infrastructures. Un reprofilage du lit de la rivière des Trois Rivières s'avère importante en vue de limiter les dégâts.

I. Données recueillies dans le Nord

Portrait des communes

Dans le Nord les communes de Plaisance et Pilate font parties du bassin versant des Trois-Rivières. Elles ont toutes les trois des particularités.

Ces deux communes, voisines l'une de l'autre, ont les mêmes caractéristiques du point de vue climat, les mêmes us et coutumes pour les habitants avec une très légère différence sur la production de certaines cultures. Donc, en un mot les problèmes sont identiques. Comme partout d'ailleurs, les changements climatiques sont les causes principales d'une diminution de rendement dans les cultures traditionnelles comme le café, le cacao pour la commune de Pilate, le café et les citrus pour la commune de Plaisance.

A cela se greffe les maladies propres au café, le manque de bras pour la main d'œuvre, les inondations et éboulements dans des zones précises et la sécheresse. Ces éléments engendrent le déboisement à outrance de la couverture arborée avec comme corolaire le changement de culture dans les parcelles, la migration des travailleurs vers d'autres endroits plus cléments et

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la paupérisation de toute une communauté qui se cherche et qui attend qu'on lui apporte une solution pour enrayer le mal. Cette situation rend les femmes beaucoup plus vulnérables malgré leur dévouement, leur volonté et leur participation dans toutes les activités en collaboration avec leur partenaire au foyer.

Les informations recueillies laissent entrevoir que les deux zones sont sur la voie de développement comparativement aux autres endroits. Les différents points de vue des leaders communautaires, des organisations nationales et internationales, les groupements de femme laissent présager que l'avenir est prometteur et qu'un peu de discipline dans les pratiques peuvent ouvrir le chemin qui mène vers la prospérité.

Il y a des organisations comme AVANSE (Appui à la Valorisation du Potentiel Agricole Nord pour la Sécurité Economique et Environnementale) qui donnent leur collaboration pour la promotion de la culture du cacao et une autre association qui fait la promotion de la cuture à grande échelle de l'igname mais la situation demeure inquiétante car on n'arrive pas encore à voir le changement souhaité économiquement.

Les principaux enjeux dans le Nord

Fort est de constater l'ampleur de tous ces maux dans les campagnes. Les problèmes les plus soulignées par les populations sont:

- Le manque de main d'œuvre cause par une forte migration.

- Le manque de routes

A la fois pour le commerce et l'accès aux services les routes sont essentielles. Cependant elles sont souvent inexistantes ou en mauvaise états ce qui conduits à ce qu'elles soient inondées régulièrement.

- Le manque d'infrastructures de commercialisation pour l'écoulement des produits

Cela inclus le manque d'infrastructure de conservation ou de transformation des récoltes. De plus, le nombre restreint de marché force à plus de transport ce qui est difficile vu l'état des routes.

- La pénurie en eau pour l'irrigation en des endroits

Les sécheresses sont de plus en plus fréquentes rendant la culture de certaines espèces plus difficiles voire impossible. L'approvisionnement en eau est également compliqué.

- Problèmes liés à l'accès et la qualité des semences. Les semences les plus adaptées ne sont pas nécessaires les plus disponibles.

Les cultures principales

En prenant en compte les différentes localités de ces deux communes, on constate qu'il y a une diversité dans la variété pour ce qui a rapport aux essences fruitières et forestières.

Les cultures principales cultivées dans la région sont :

- Igname

Il s'agit d'une culture très rentable dans la région. En croissance puisque facile à cultivé et adapté aux conditions locales.

- Banana

Il s'agit d'une culture très rentable dans la région. Cependant la banane est sensible aux variations pluviométriques ce qui rend sa culture difficile.

- Citrus

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Cependant les citrus connaissent une augmentation de maladie détruisant les récoltes. Les remèdes ne sont pas connus. Seulement certaines espèces ne sont pas affectées, des recherches pour capitaliser sur ces espèces pourraient être faites.

- Légumes

Divers légumes sont cultivés. Au cours des dernières années les cultures permettant des récoltes rapides ont été privilégiées comme le haricot, l'igname, le maïs, le pois.

- Café

Surtout à Pilate ou la population voudrait davantage développer ce produit.

- Ananas

La culture de l'ananas est en hausse. Les ananas sont parfois utilisés par les usines de transformations.

Les femmes voudraient plus de légumes, d'ananas, du cacao et de haricot. Il est important de noter qu'elles sont en charge de la plupart des tâches agricoles : achat des semences, transport et vente. La récolte est une tâche partagée, mais largement menée par les femmes. Elles participent également souvent à la préparation des sols.

Infrastructures vertes suggérées

Comme on a pu le remarquer les communes de Plaisance et de Pilate ont une similitude pour tout qui a rapport au climat et dans les productions. Ce qu'on trouve dans l'une on le retrouve dans l'autre. Il peut y avoir une différence dans la quantité pour tel ou tel produit donné mais si l'on va dans les détails c'est bonnet blanc et blanc bonnet.

Les communautés ont exprimé leurs choix sur les essences retenues pour les infrastructures vertes dans le tableau ci-dessous :

Localité et Habitation	Section	Commune	Types d'arbre	Structure existante
Toutes les localités	Toutes les sections	Plaisance	Arbres fruitiers : les citrus (chadèque, orange, citron), Avocat, corossol, la canne à sucre, le cacao Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac, cèdre, Saman, sucrin N.B. Le cacao, le café et l'igname sont les cultures de prédilection de cette zone	Seuils en pierre sèche
Toutes les localités	Toutes les sections	Pilate	Arbres fruitiers : les citrus (chadèque, orange, citron), Avocat, corossol, la canne à sucre, Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac, cèdre, Saman, sucrin. N.B - Le cacao, café et l'igname sont les principales cultures	Seuils en pierre sèche. L'existence d'une rivière non exploitée

Augmenter le reboisement et les haies vives[55]

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[55] Entretiens MARDNDR, MCFDF, MDE, CASEC, USAid.

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Le reboisement particulièrement dans la région de Marmelade pourrait être particulièrement utile afin d'assurer la qualité et la quantité d'eau disponible à la source des Trois-Rivières.

Recherche sur les semences adaptées et création de banques de semences[56]

Afin d'adapter la production agricole aux changements climatiques des recherches pourraient être menées et la conservation des semences devrait être enseignée afin d'assurer la durabilité et l'adaptation des cultures locales.

Trouver des mesures de conservation des sols adaptés[57]

Diverses mesures de conservation du sol dont la pratique d'agriculture conservationniste ont été mentionnés répétitivement. L'utilisation d'intrants a également été suggéré par plusieurs afin d'améliorer la fertilité du sol.

Infrastructures grises suggérées

Une visite de prospection dans les communes de Plaisance et de Pilate nous amène à découvrir les infrastructures existantes et celles suggérées pour traiter les versants.

Localité et Habitation	Section	Commune	Types d'infrastructures	Structure existante
Toutes les localités et habitations	Toutes les sections	Plaisance	Seuils en pierre sèche Gabion Construction de canal d'irrigation	Seuil en pierre
Plusieurs localités	3eme et 4eme section	Pilate	Canaux d'irrigation avec des prises sur berge pour la mise en valeur des parcelles.	Construction de dalots dans des endroits pour faciliter le passage à gué

Seuil en pierre[58]

C'est une nécessité absolue de contrôler ces anomalies en permettant l'infiltration des eaux dans le sol. Avec les infrastructures grises on a la capacité de :

a) Retenir les terres et les eaux de pluies
b) Eviter les inondations à travers les micros retenus
c) Corriger les ravins par l'érection des seuils en pierre
d) Favoriser les cultures

Ces résultats cités en exemple demandent une volonté et une participation manifeste de la part des bénéficiaires qui ne vont pas se rechigner pour donner leur collaboration.

Curage des rivières[59]

Pour évider l'endiguement des ponts et faciliter l'accès aux routes en tout temps.

Interventions en gouvernance suggérées

Plusieurs problèmes de gouvernance sont présents. Les solutions suivantes sont présentées par les personnes interrogées pour y faire face :

Offrir une formation agricole importante

Les besoins de renforcement des capacités techniques des agriculteurs ont souvent été mentionné. Cela pourrait toucher à l'irrigation et les systèmes de gouttes à gouttes, à l'éducation environnementale et à la production de semences adaptées par exemple.

Mise en place de crédit agricoles, spécialement pour les femmes

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Le crédit agricole est un outil critique pour les communautés afin de maintenir un niveau de vie digne entre les récoltes et aussi de leur permettre de développer une autonomie et une croissance de leur moyen de subsistance. Cet outil est particulièrement utile pour les femmes souvent en charge de la gestion des activités du ménage. Les femmes commerçantes et cultivatrices veulent rentrer dans un dynamisme les permettant d'avoir des moyens à leur disposition pour diversifier leurs activités.

Inondations marquantes au cours des dernières années

Pour les communes concernées dans le département du Nord, les inondations sont fréquentes. Plusieurs épisodes ont eu lieu cette année. Les inondations les plus marquantes sont les suivantes :

- Le cyclone Jeanne en 2004
- Anna 2008
- Maria en 2017
- Irma en 2017

Ces cyclones ont engendré des inondations dans les deux communes en emportant tout ce qui se trouvent sur leurs passage (tête de bétail, jardins, maisons). Les conséquences des inondations semblent affectées davantage les femmes puisque se sont-elles qui doivent trouver des solutions aux problèmes causés par les inondations. De plus, des viols ont parfois lieu dans les abris lorsque des familles doivent être déplacées à cause des inondations.

Des pertes en vies humaines ont été enregistrées. Les femmes Le plus souvent se sont des femmes qui tente de sauver leurs enfants. De plus, une hausse du choléra s'observe après chaque épisode d'inondation.

Recommandations sur la mise en œuvre

Considérant que les changements climatiques augmentent les différents problèmes auxquels les communautés doivent lutter pour améliorer leur situation.

Considérant que ces problèmes trouvent leur racine dans la non organisation des communautés

En tenant compte des dires de toutes les associations et les leaders rencontrés, on peut faire les recommandations suivantes :

- Encourager la culture du cacao qui est une alternative viable vis-à-vis du café

Cette initiative est considérée comme prometteuse du fait que la production du cacao résiste bien aux climats de cette zone et très appréciée par la population. De plus, il y a un désir manifeste des producteurs pour s'immiscer dans le développement de cette denrée qui a des débouchées sures sur l'extérieur. C'est un produit qui, selon les connaisseurs, pourrait permettre aux investisseurs de gagner gros. Il suffit de suivre les instructions fournies par les encadreurs. D'ailleurs, le café selon les dires de plus et selon nos constats est à son déclin quand on considère que les conditions existantes ne sont pas propices à son épanouissement. Pas de grande couverture arborée, la maladie du café qui est omniprésente sur le territoire, l'absence de recherche sur les espèces en question en sont les causes profondes de cet état de fait. Prendre en considération ces différents maux veut dire qu'on doit mener une rude bataille en accompagnant les agriculteurs dans toutes les actions.

- Augmentation de la transformation des produits à petite échelle

Il y a trois produits bien connus et qui attirent les gens, il s'agit du cacao, de l'ananas et les citrus. Les associations des femmes commencent déjà à faire les transformations du côté de la commune de Pilate. Timidement, de manière artisanale ou du moins manuellement, elles commencent avec ces produits qui attirent les gens et surtout les visiteurs qui veulent se procurer des produits locaux

[56] Entretiens groupe de femmes Plaisance, USAid.
[57] Entretiens CASEC.
[58] Entretiens USAid, MARND, MPCE, MCFDF, CASEC

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en souvenir de leur passage dans la zone. Encourager la transformation en mettant à la portée des intéressés des appareils pouvant permettre même à petite échelle d'exceller dans ce domaine serait une initiative très louable. Cela va avoir un impact positif et réduire de manière significative le chômage et tout ce qu'il peut engendrer de mauvais.

- Créer des initiatives de crédits durables au profit de tous

Une banque de crédit agricole serait l'une des initiatives qui pourrait encourager les plus démunis à s'initier dans des activités productrices de revenu. Partout les femmes sollicitent une intervention de ce genre et c'est très important pour les raisons suivantes :

- Permettre à plus d'un d'avoir l'envie et la possibilité de créer leurs propres activités
- Augmenter le pouvoir d'achat des agriculteurs qui, à l'approche des saisons de plantation, n'ont pas les moyens pour se procurer des semences. Ce qui gâche parfois les récoltes.
- Créer une sorte de quiétude d'esprit chez les bénéficiaires qui savent déjà à quelles institutions adressées pour satisfaire ses besoins.

- L'Intégration de la femme dans tous les secteurs d'activités

Les femmes ont besoin de l'accompagnement pour prendre l'élan nécessaire qui va les conduire vers le progrès. Leur intégration dans tous les secteurs d'activités exige une formation adéquate. En tant que pilier qui maintient une stabilité sans faille au sein du foyer, on doit les responsabiliser de manière à s'assurer de leur rendement au maximum. Le maximum d'information qui a rapport à la vie active dans la commune a été fourni par les associations de femme.

- Formation sur toute la problématique des changements climatiques

Les changements climatiques demandent à tous de prendre en main des initiatives qui visent à enrayer ses retombées néfastes. C'est dans cette perspective que l'on suggère la formation à tous les niveaux de manière à permettre aux riverains de prendre conscience de leur vulnérabilité. Une vulnérabilité qui est le produit d'un manque de couverture arboré car là où la forêt a disparu, l'agriculture n'est ni souhaitable ni durable à cause des limitations physiques (risques d'érosion), économiques (cout marginal des facteurs) et techniques (équipement et machines).

- Faire un plan de cadastre en intégrant un plan d'aménagement du territoire.

- Construire des routes vicinales permettant ainsi l'écoulement des produits.

- Le pôle touristique et l'encouragement de l'agriculture durable.

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II. Données recueillies dans l'Artibonite

Portrait des communes

Dans le Département de l'Artibonite, on se trouve dans deux zones complètement distinctes tant au niveau du climat que sur le plan social. Deux zones diamétralement opposées certes mais avec des caractéristiques semblables au niveau des montagnes. Elles ont des problèmes communs qui ne sont autre qu'un déficit hydrique qui est le produit de la déforestation des terres, l'érosion, les inondations aux moindres averses avec comme corollaire la dévalorisation des terres, les changements au niveau des cultures et l'exode rurale. Les différentes associations rencontrées ainsi que les leaders communautaires ont comme griefs le manque d'infrastructure et l'encadrement des exploitants agricoles.

Marmelade

La commune de Marmelade est considérée comme le château d'eau pour les trois départements, savoir : le Nord, le Nord-Ouest et l'Artibonite. Par sa position et son climat, elle offre la possibilité de procéder à une exploitation importante. Avec une pluviométrie qui dépasse plus de 3000 mm de pluie annuellement la commune de Marmelade est de mille coudées plus prospères que toutes les autres communes de l'Artibonite mais elle est inexploitée.

C'est une zone touristique avec une vue panoramique qui permet de dominer tout le département de l'Artibonite dépendamment de sa position. Les vestiges anciens et les mœurs en sont un atout inestimable. A part cela, il y a une usine de transformation de l'ananas qui marche dans cette localité et qui a la capacité d'absorber la totalité de cette culture. Toute la production de Plaisance et de Pilate se déverse sur ce marché. Il y a aussi une usine pour le café mais qui se trouve dans l'obligation aujourd'hui de fermer ses portes par faute de la rareté dans les productions. La dernière activité est la plantation de bambou pour la fabrication des meubles. Il parait qu'il y a une saturation du marché puisque l'atelier de production n'a pas reçu de commande.

Gros Morne

Toutes les communes ont leur particularité propre et la commune de Gros Morne était l'un des greniers pour la ville de l'Artibonite dans le passé. Le café, la mangue en sont les principales cultures à côté de la banane, la canne à sucre et l'igname. Le constat aujourd'hui donne l'impression qu'il n'y a qu'une seule culture qui est la mangue. Toutes les autres servent de

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subsistance car à bien regarder, il n'existe presque rien dans les parcelles. Cependant, on pourrait transformer la zone car il y a des sections qui ont la capacité de fournir des rendements agricoles mais par manque d'encadrement et de moyen économique, les terres sont restées en jachère.

À Gros-Morne, il y fait chaud durant plus de neuf mois de l'année et il pleut selon les saisons. Donc, il y a un mode de vie qui est différent de celui de Marmelade qui est situé en altitude avec une température toujours fraiche.

Affluents

Il faut noter que plusieurs rivières qui alimentent les trois rivières font partie intégrante des bassins versants qu'on veut traiter. On peut citer entre autres la rivière Mancelle et la rivière l'Acul pour ne citer que ces deux-là du côté de Gros Morne qui représentent un danger en tout temps pour cette commune tant leurs crues sont redoutables[60]. Les tonnes d'alluvions qu'elles charrient et l'ampleur des dégâts en termes de destruction de jardin sont catastrophiques. Il y a des endroits où ces rivières atteignent plus de 1oo mètres de largeur entre les deux rives.

Le dernier pont qu'on doit traverser pour atteindre la ville pourrait se trouver sous les eaux à n'importe quel moment car l'ensablement se fait à un rythme accéléré. Ce qui met en danger cette infrastructure routière et qui pourrait conduire tout simplement à sa destruction si rien n'est fait pour conjurer le problème.

Les principaux enjeux dans l'Artibonite

Fort est de constater l'ampleur de tous ces maux dans les campagnes. Les problèmes les plus soulignées par les populations sont:

1. Le manque de financement agricole et de structure de gouvernance pouvant soutenir les agriculteurs.
2. L'exode rurale qui entraine les forces vives au niveau des sections communales à se rendent ailleurs à la recherche d'une vie meilleure et donc laisse peu de main d'ouvre dans les provinces.
3. Une sécheresse prolongée dans des localités où il y a peu ou pas d'irrigation. Cela contribue grandement à la dégradation des sols importante qui est observée.
4. Problèmes liés à l'accès et la qualité des semences. Les semences les plus adaptées ne sont pas nécessaires les plus disponibles.
5. L'inexistence de structures adéquates qui accompagnent les producteurs dans leurs efforts pour un changement de la situation : route, infrastructure de stockage, etc.
6. Le désespoir, le découragement sans aucun signe de relèvement.

Les cultures principales

En prenant en compte les différentes localités de ces deux communes, on constate qu'il y a une diversité dans la variété pour ce qui a rapport aux essences fruitières et forestières.

Les cultures principales cultivées dans la région sont :

- Légumes (mentionné par 100 % des personnes interrogées)

Divers légumes sont cultivés. Au cours des dernières années les cultures permettant des récoltes rapides ont été privilégiées comme le haricot, l'igname, le maïs, le chou et la pomme de terre.

- Mangues (mentionné par 50 % des personnes interrogées)

Principalement à Marmelade où se situe l'usine de transformation.

- Bananes (mentionné par 60 % des personnes interrogées)

On observe cependant qu'en raison des variation pluviométrique la banane devient de plus en plus difficile à cultiver.

- Canne à sucre (mentionné par 40 % des personnes interrogées)

- Citrus (mentionné par 30 % des personnes interrogées)

Cependant les citrus connaissent une augmentation de maladie détruisant les récoltes. Les remèdes ne sont pas connus. Seulement certaines espèces ne sont pas affectées, des recherches pour capitaliser sur ces espèces pourraient être faites.

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[60] C'est une situation à prendre en considération puisqu'au jour le jour le problème s'aggrave. Les travaux de protection en amont pour freiner le mal doivent être envisagés et réalisés dans un plus bref délai

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- Café (mentionné par 30 % des personnes interrogées)

Les producteurs voudraient voir une augmentation de la production du café. Cependant cette industrie est fragile en Haiti. Les plantations de café sont cependant une bonne façon d'encourager la conservation du couvert végétale. La culture du café demande de l'ombre d'où la plantation des arbres géants comme le sucrin, les Mombins, pois doux, etc. Il y a des endroits comme Platon Marmelade où les gens commencent déjà avec des pépinières de café [61]. Les populations ont observée l'augmentation des prix du café.

- Ananas (mentionné par 20% des personnes interrogées)

La culture de l'ananas est en hausse. Les ananas sont parfois utilisés par les usines de transformations.

Infrastructures vertes suggérées

Marmelade exige une intervention urgente en infrastructures vertes et ceci en fonction des cultures que requièrent le climat d'une part et sa configuration géographique d'autre part.

Le tableau suivant va nous suggérer les types d'infrastructures vertes qui conviennent le mieux à ces différentes zones.

[61] Constat fait à Marmelade et à Gros Morne qui sont les deux communes concernées par le projet. Les associations des planteurs insistent là-dessus et on a visité des pépinières de caféier destinées à la reproduction de cette denrée très appréciée sur le marché national et international.

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Localité et Habitation	Section	Commune	Types d'arbre	Structure existante
Tamizé, Roux, Barada, Génin, Rabivila, Paparel, Borno, Dupuy, Mouscadie, Laccroix, Bamadame	1ère Section	Marmelade	Arbres fruitiers : les citrus (chadèque, orange, citron), Avocat, corossol, cachiman Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac, Cèdre, Saman, Sucrin Cacao, café	Seuils en pierre sèche,
Candia, Tenacre, Duponey, Sadieu, Barade, Jean Marie, Petite place, Billée 1 et 2, Laforesterie, Médisant, Charron, Beauchée, Planteau, Cancy, Testa	2ème Section	Marmelade	Arbres fruitiers : les citrus (chadèque, orange, citron), Avocat, corossol, cachiman, Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac, cèdre, Saman, sucrin Cacao, Café	Seuils en pierre sèche. L'existence d'une rivière non exploitée
Beauchée, Trémestre, Gilbin, Menti, Corail, poudens, Balli, loison, Corail, Dufour, Bedouet Espagnol, Bel plaisir	3ème Section	Marmelade	Arbres fruitiers : les citrus (chadèque, orange, citron), Avocat, corossol, cachiman, Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac, cèdre, Saman, sucrin Cacao, Café Les légumineuses jouent un rôle prédominant	Seuils en pierre sèche.
Mont Bayard	1re Section	Gros morne	Arbres fruitiers : (citronnier, chadèque, cocotier, avocatier, manguier. Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac	
	2ème section	Cros morne	Arbres fruitiers (les citrus) et toutes les espèces forestiers	Seuil en Pierre
	Toutes les autres sections	Gros Morne	Arbres fruitiers, les mangues, les citrus)	N/A

Plusieurs infrastructures vertes pourraient contribuer à l'amélioration de la situation selon les membres des communautés et leader communautaire rencontrés. Elles visent surtout la conservation des sols et une meilleure gestion des bassins versants. Certaines des mesures énoncées concernent :

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Augmenter le reboisement et les haies vives

Cette mesure a été la plus répétée lors des entretiens[62]. Le reboisement particulièrement dans la région de Marmelade pourrait être particulièrement utile afin d'assurer la qualité et la quantité d'eau disponible à la source des Trois-Rivières.

Trouver des mesures de conservation des sols adaptés

Diverses mesures de conservation du sol dont la pratique d'agriculture conservationniste ont été mentionnés répétitivement[63]. L'utilisation d'intrants a également été suggéré par plusieurs afin d'améliorer la fertilité du sol[64].

Mécanisation de l'agriculture

Des besoins de mécanisation des techniques de travail ont également été mentionnés[65].

Recherche sur les semences adaptées et création de banques de semences

Afin d'adapter la production agricole aux changements climatiques des recherches pourraient être menées et la conservation des semences devrait être enseignée afin d'assurer la durabilité et l'adaptation des cultures locales[66].

Infrastructures grises suggérées

Le choix des infrastructures grises est un atout majeur dans la recherche de solution aux différents problèmes. Cependant pour ce qui a rapport à Marmelade, il est important de souligner qu'une étude des sols s'avère n'nécessaire pour faire face aux problèmes de tassement des sols et de glissement de terrain à chaque averse.

Pour le département de l'Artibonite, on suggère les infrastructures grises suivantes pour les deux communes :

Localité et Habitation	Section	Commune	Types d'infrastructures	Structure existante
Toutes les localités et habitations	Toutes les sections	Marmelade et Gros Morne	Seuils en pierre sèche Gabion Construction de citerne pour collecte d'eau de pluie avec de grand impluvium. Construction des Micro retenus et des lacs collinaires	Seuil en pierre
Plusieurs localités	3eme et 4eme section	Gros Morne	La construction des canaux d'irrigation avec l'aide des prises sur berge pour la mise en valeur des parcelles.	Seuil en pierre

Combiner des infrastructures vertes et grises pour plus d'impact

Si l'on veut vraiment stopper les ravins, il faut jumeler les interventions selon les déclarations du directeur du bureau agricole de Marmelade. Il entend par cela l'érection des murs secs avec des plantations d'arbres en amont. Etant donné qu'il y a des endroits où les sources pour l'alimentation en eau potable se situent dans la plus grande majorité à piémont et que la population parcourt des versants pour trouver de l'eau.

Collecter l'eau de pluie

Il est important qu'on construise des citernes pour collecte d'eau de pluie. En plus de réduire le temps passer à chercher de l'eau cela permettra de faciliter l'irrigation des terres[67].

Favoriser la pisciculture

Il est important aussi de souligner que les lacs collinaires favorisent la pisciculture, il suffit de donner une formation adéquate aux bénéficiaires pour assurer leur entretien et leur bon fonctionnement. La carence en protéine va être comblée dans la zone grâce à la production de poisson en tout temps.

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[62] Entretiens MARNDR, CASEC Marmelade, BAC Marmelade, Association planteur Marmelade, délégué départemental, association des femmes Marmelade, ODRINO, CASEC Gros-Morne, BAC Gros-Morne, Association planteur Gros-Morne, association des femmes Gros-Morne, MPCE.
[63] Entretiens MARNDR, délégué départemental.
[64] Entretiens association planteurs Marmelade, BAC Marmelade.
[65] Entretiens délégué départemental.
[66] Entretiens ODRINO
[67] Entretien MARNDR

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Rénovation et construction de ponts et routes

Les affluents de l'Acul et de Mancelle ont des impacts particulièrement importants sur les infrastructures liées au transport qui sont par ailleurs déjà fragilisées parfois absents. Le manque d'infrastructure routière est un obstacle pour l'évaluation lors d'inondation, mais aussi pour la vente de produits agricoles. Beaucoup aimeraient de infrastructures appropriées.[68]

Interventions en gouvernance suggérées

Plusieurs problèmes de gouvernance sont présents dans l'Artibonite. Les solutions suivantes sont présentées par les personnes interrogées pour y faire face :

Offrir une formation agricole importante

Les besoins de renforcement des capacités techniques des agriculteurs ont souvent été mentionné. Cela pourrait toucher à l'irrigation et les systèmes de gouttes à gouttes, à l'éducation environnementale et à la production de semences adaptées par exemple[69].

Mise en place de crédit agricoles, spécialement pour les femmes

Le crédit agricole est un outil critique pour les communautés afin de maintenir un niveau de vie digne entre les récoltes et aussi de leur permettre de développer une autonomie et une croissance de leur moyen de subsistance[70]. Cet outil est particulièrement utile pour les femmes souvent en charge de la gestion des activités du ménage. Les femmes commerçantes et cultivatrices veulent rentrer dans un dynamisme les permettant d'avoir des moyens à leur disposition pour diversifier leurs activités.

Création de coopérative d'élevage en enclos

Dans le but de faciliter la conservation des sols il a été suggéré d'agir sur l'élevage libre qui a des conséquences importantes sur les cultures[71]. Ainsi, des coopératives d'élevage sur des terres communales pourrait contribuer grandement à la conservation durable des sols.

Inondations marquantes au cours des dernières années

Pour les deux communes concernées dans le département de l'Artibonite, quand on parle des inondations, les cyclone Jeanne et Irma sont tout de suite mentionnés.

Il semble que Matthew ait aussi frappé Gros-Morne. Nous observons plus d'inondation dans cette localité. Les 2ieme, 3ieme et 6ieme section communales semblent les plus vulnérables.

Les pertes de bétails et de récoltes sont des conséquences récurrentes des inondations dans la région. Dans quelques cas des pertes de vies humaines ont aussi été observée. Le plus souvent des femmes qui tente de sauver leurs enfants. De plus, une hausse du choléra s'observe après chaque épisode d'inondation.

Recommandations sur la mise en œuvre

Considérant que les changements climatiques augmentent les différents problèmes auxquels les communautés doivent lutter pour améliorer leur situation.

Considérant que ces problèmes trouvent leur racine dans la non organisation des communautés

En tenant compte des dires de toutes les associations et les leaders rencontrés, on peut faire les recommandations suivantes :

- Participation citoyenne

De s'assurer que les producteurs reçoivent une formation dans tous les domaines d'intervention du projet. Les autorités locales doivent être aussi parti prenantes dans ces formations ainsi que les écoliers.

- Élevage en enclos communautaire

De donner une importance capitale à l'élevage avec enclos pour les caprins et bovins dans des endroits bien déterminés en impiquant un nombre considérable de gens dans cette initiative. Cette activité doit avoir un aspect communautaire pour garantir sa pérennité. Tout ceci, du fait que l'Artibonite est le second département après le Centre où l'élevage joue un rôle vraiment prédominant[72].

- Promouvoir et augmenter la transformation des produits

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De s'assurer qu'une place importante soit accordée aux industries de transformation des produits aux fins de commercialiser tant au niveau local que sur d'autres marchéss. Il est important d'amplifier les bonnes pratiques déjà existantes dans cette région. [73]

- Mettre en place des structures de stockages de l'eau et des grains

De mettre des structures de stockage d'eau comme la construction de citerne pour collecte d'eau de pluie dans les montagnes. Cette initiative trouve un appui considérable chez les femmes à qui le rôle de transport de l'eau revient et qui sont obligés de traverser des versants à la recherche de ce précieux liquide. Ces retenus peuvent servir aussi à faire des jardins maraichers dans les habitations. Le stockage des grains en vue de faciliter l'accès aux intrants aux agriculteurs et d'éviter le gaspillage lors des récoltes.

- Développer un crédit agricole, particulièrement pour les femmes

De promouvoir un système de crédit pour les planteurs et les commerçants. Là encore, les femmes seront les grands bénéficiaires car l'accès au crédit va les rendre plus efficaces.

- Faire une étude de sol

Une étude du sol doit être de mise surtout à Marmelade ou il y a souvent des glissements de terrains.

- Assurer l'entretien des infrastructures

L'entretien des structures est nécessaire pour assurer leur plein fonctionnement. Il faut éviter à tout prix de mettre des structures inutiles et c'est la raison pour laquelle une campagne de sensibilisation et d'éducation au niveau des bénéficiaires s'avère nécessaire dans tous les domaines d'intervention.

- Considérer le choix des matériaux disponibles dans le design des activités

De plus, il est important de noter que certains matériaux de construction nécessaire pour la construction d'infrastructure grises sont difficilement accessibles dans la région. Cette difficulté devra être prise en considération dans l'élaboration des activités.

[68] Entretiens CASEC Gros-Morne, BAC Gros-Morne, association des planteurs Gros-Morne, associations planteurs Marmelade, BAC Marmelade, délégué départemental, DPC, association des femmes Gros-Morne, association des femmes Marmelade, ODRINO.
[69] Entretiens CASEC Gros-Morne, BAC Gros-Morne, association des planteurs Gros-Morne, BAC Marmelade, DPC, association des femmes de Gros-Morne, association des femmes de Marmelade, MPCE, ODRINO.
[70] Entretiens ODRINO
[71] Entretiens association de femmes de Marmelade, DPC.
[72] Cette remarque vient du Directeur de la Protection Civile de l'Artibonite qui est un homme d'expérience originaire de la région et qui milite dans le secteur depuis des années. Ses remarques ont reçu l'aval de toute l'assistance sur la gestion d'un projet sur l'élevage à enclos avec la participation communautaire
[73] Dans les deux communes, les gens ont un penchant particulier pour la transformation des produits surtout les groupements de femme. Pour Gros Morne, la filière mangue est celle retenue pour ce genre d'activité car ce fruit se durant les saisons.

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III. Données recueillies dans le Nord-Ouest

Portraits des communes

Dans le Nord-Ouest les communes de Port-de-Paix, Chansolme et Bassin-Bleu font parties du bassin versant des Trois-Rivières. Elles ont toutes les trois des particularités.

Port-de-Paix

Port-de-Paix

Chef-lieu du département du Nord-Ouest et c'est le seul endroit de la région que se trouve administrativement tous les services communs (Port, aéroport, banques, etc…). Tous les ministères ont un bureau déconcentré dans cette ville mais cela ne veut pas dire pour autant que tout va bien. La moindre averse suffit déjà pour des inondations qui peuvent entrainer des pertes en

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vie humaine, obstruction des différentes artères de la ville et tous les autres maux relatifs. Cependant, en tant que métropole, toutes les autres communes lui servent de grenier en déversant leurs différents produits. On y trouve plusieurs variétés tout en gardant ses propres cultures et ses propres activités commerciales avec l'extérieur, la Floride pour plus de précision.

La culture de prédilection de cette commune est la banane. La canne à sucre, le haricot en sont les cultures secondaires mais avec les changements climatiques et le manque d'encadrement, on sent qu'il y a une sorte de changement dans les productions et un abandon de la terre par les agriculteurs. D'où la nécessité aujourd'hui de parler de l'agriculture durable et de concentrer les efforts sur la formation et l'encadrement des producteurs si l'on veut faire œuvre qui vaille dans le secteur.

Chansolme

Dans le département du Nord-Ouest, la commune de Chansolme est connue pour sa richesse en eau. Qui dit eau à profusion veut également dire végétation luxuriante. Or, la situation est complètement différente dans cette commune car la coupe effrénée des arbres a engendré sa désertification.

Bassin-Bleu

Dans toutes les sections de Bassin-Bleu, on pourrait avancer que la situation est pareil dans les secteurs d'activités. Vivre à Bassin Bleu sans parler de la culture de banane est impossible. Confronté à la maladie, la sécheresse et les changements climatiques cette culture est sur le point de disparaitre. Les cultures de substitution sont saisonnières et ne rapportent pas grande chose.

Les rares infrastructures hydrauliques existantes fonctionnent au rabais. C'était une zone vraiment florissante autrefois, mais par manque d'encadrement les forces vives ont fait le choix d'abandonner leur communauté pour se réfugier ailleurs. On vit cette réalité partout dans le département et elle n'est pas différente à Bassin Bleu malgré cette capacité constatée.

Collecte d'information dans le département du Nord-Ouest

Dans le Nord-Ouest, les représentant de plusieurs associations qui militent dans l'agriculture et deux groupements de femme. Des autorités locales qui ont des responsabilités dans le secteur dont les CASEC ont aussi été rencontrés. Finalement, les autorités régionales de l'Artibonite, BAC, le délégué régional, la Direction des Travaux Publiques, Direction des Travaux Publics (DPC), le Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural, le Ministère des femmes.

Des consultations individuelles ou en petit groupe de deux à quatre personnes avec les autorités régionales et municipales ont été privilégiées et des focus groupe avec les associations citoyennes et les autorités locales.

Des entrevues avec des groupes de femmes ont été organisés afin d'assurer leur représentation dans les données collectées. Ainsi, 15 femmes faisant parties d'associations différentes ont été rencontrées. De plus, les représentants gouvernementaux ont été interrogés sur les défis et les mesures prises par rapport aux femmes dans leurs communautés.

Les consultations effectuées visent à déterminer quels sont les besoins des populations, les défis qu'elles rencontrent et les solutions en termes d'infrastructures vertes et grises ainsi qu'en terme de gouvernance qui leur semblent appropriées.

En parallèle des consultations, les données concernant les inondations et leurs impacts sont également collectées afin de les recouper avec les résultats hydrologiques récemment développées par l'équipe. Les données recueillies lors des consultations contribueront à déterminer les interventions qui seront mises en place sur la base de leur acceptation sociale.

Les principaux enjeux dans le Nord-Ouest

Fort est de constater l'ampleur de tous ces maux dans les campagnes. Les problèmes les plus soulignées par les populations sont:

- L'irrigation comme problème majeur[74]

L'irrigation est le principal problème cité. En plus des problèmes agricoles liés à l'irrigation, il peut également être source de conflits soient mentionnés et que la plupart se règlent à l'amiable, il semble que l'accès à l'eau pour l'irrigation puissent être une source de désaccord entre voisins. Il faudra donc tenir en compte cet aspect dans le choix de localisation d'intervention. Vu la

[74] Entrevue FAES, ODRINO, délégué départemental, CASEC, association planteurs Bassin Bleu association de femmes de Port-de-Paix.

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quantité d'eau disponible en comparaison aux nombres de parcelles, la demande dépasse l'offre d'où la source des conflits. Actuellement, les 23 pompes d'irrigation qui alimentent tous les systèmes d'irrigation sont en panne. Les jardins sont abandonnés. Le peu d'agriculteur qui utilise leur propre pompe ont de la difficulté à les maintenir en état de marche.

- Insectes et maladies[75]

  Le contrôle des insectes et des maladies est un réel problème dans la région. Un insecte, « Sigatoka », s'attaque aux bananes plantins depuis un moment et cause des maladies. Des recherches pourraient être effectuées afin de trouver des solutions efficaces qui ne nuisent pas à l'environnement. C'est un gros problème pour les cultivateurs qui se trouvent dans l'obligation d'abandonner cette culture pour d'autres comme l'échalotte, le maïs et l'arachide dans des terrains qui ont une vocation pour la banane.

- Manque de main d'œuvre[76]

  Certaines personnes interrogées ont souligné le manque de main d'ouvre dans le secteur. En effet, puisque l'agriculture est un secteur précaire plusieurs choisissent d'autres occupations comme les mototaxis et les jeunes sont encouragés à migrer dans les villes plutôt que de s'orienter vers une profession aux revenus instables. L'idée, c'est de faire de l'agriculture une vraie

[75] Entrevue association planteur Bassin-Bleu, association de planteur Chanslome, CASEC CHanslome, CASEC Port-de-Paix
[76] Entretien MPCE, directeur départemental, BAC Bassin-Bleu, délégué départemental, CASEC Port-de-Paix

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profession en accordant aux agriculteurs les moyens dont ils ont besoin pour la pratiquer. Il y a des risques certes, mais les résultats seront satisfaisants si l'on arrive à encadrer les cultivateurs, les former, les éduquer, les sensibiliser et faire d'eux de véritable pilier dans la société. Les connaissances techniques en agriculture doivent également être fournies.

- Système de vente des produits inadapté [77]

  En raison des infrastructures de mauvaise qualité la vente de produit est difficile et limitée à un marché très local. Qui plus est, la conservation et le stockage des produits sont difficiles car il n'y pas d'équipent pour cela, ce qui force la vente rapide des produits. De plus, la vente se fait souvent par l'intermédiaire de marchants professionnels, influant sur le prix de vente.

- L'accès aux semences est difficile[78]

  Les semences utilisées actuellement dépendent de la disponibilité plutôt que d'un choix réfléchi. De plus, un programme de la FAO approvisionnait en semence les agriculteurs de la région, cependant il semble que ce programme ait récemment pris fin.

  Manque d'outils disponibles[79]

  Plusieurs personnes ont souligné le problème d'accès à de l'outillage approprié pour faciliter le travail des agriculteurs et apporter une mécanisation du travail. D'où la nécessité de mettre à la disposition des producteurs une banque d'outils leur permettant ainsi d'être plus efficace dans leur entreprise. Des outils mécanisés sont aussi importants pour s'assurer de l'augmentation de la production des parcelles de manière rapide et de résoudre le problème important de manque de main d'ouvre.

  Urbanisation et privatisation non-planifiées[80]

  Selon les observations, la tendance actuelle est de transformer les parcelles destinées à l'agriculture en zone de construction. Faute d'existence d'un plan d'aménagement du territoire et de l'implication des autorités à les faire appliquer. Les constructions anarchiques pullulent sur les terres cultivables et constituent un problème important. De plus, la plupart des interventions aura probablement lieu sur les terres de particuliers, ce qui compliquera sans doute la mise en œuvre.

  Responsabilité des femmes[81]

  Il a été indiqué à plusieurs reprises que les problèmes soulevés sont davantage problématiques pour les femmes, par exemple dans le cas de ménages monoparental.

  Les cultures principales

  En prenant en compte les différentes localités de ces deux communes, on constate qu'il y a une diversité dans la variété pour ce qui a rapport aux essences fruitières et forestières.

  Les cultures principales cultivées dans la région sont :

- Légumes

Divers légumes sont cultivés. Au cours des dernières années les cultures permettant des récoltes rapides ont été privilégiées comme le haricot, l'igname, le maïs et la pomme de terre.

- Bananes

On observe cependant qu'en raison des variation pluviométrique la banane devient de plus en plus difficile à cultiver.

- Igname

L'igname est un légume cultivé dans certaines parties du département. La culture augmente puisqu'il s'adapte bien aux conditions locales.

Infrastructures vertes suggérées

Le tableau suivant va nous suggérer les types d'infrastructures vertes qui conviennent le mieux à ces différentes zones.

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[77] Entretien ODRINO, délégué départemental,
[78] Entretien maire Port-de-Paix, délégué départemental
[79] Entretien ODRINO, directeur départemental, BAC Bassin-Bleu

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[80] Entretien ODRINO, Directeur Travaux Publics
[81] Entretien ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, association planteurs Bassin-Bleu

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Localité	Commune	Types d'arbre*	Structure existante
Paulin/ Lacorne Fond Coq 6eme section	Port de paix	Arbres fruitiers : (citronnier, Pamplemousse, cocotier, avocatier, manguier, moringa, quenépier. Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac	Une station de pompage non fonctionnelle et un système d'irrigation qui fonctionne au rabais
Moustiques 1ere Section	Port de Paix	Arbres fruitiers : (citronnier, chadéquier, cocotier, avocatier, manguier. Espèces forestières : Cajou, Chêne, Gaïac	Un système d'irrigation non fonctionnel
Chansolme Centre-ville	Chansolme	Arbres fruitiers (les citrus) et toutes les espèces forestiers	Système d'irrigation fonctionnel
Source Beauvoir 2me section	Chansolme	Arbres fruitiers (spécialement les citrus)	Un système d'irrigation non fonctionnel
Bassin Bleu 2eme Section	Carodaty	Arbres fruitiers de toutes sortes et les forestiers comme Gaïac, Bambou, Acajou, chênes, moringa, des arbres aquatiques et semi aquatiques.	Un système d'irrigation non fonctionnel

- Le Moringa (courge) a également été recommandé puisqu'il permet de stabiliser les sols tout en ajoutant de l'azote. De plus, il est source d'alimentation et résiste à la sécheresse.
- Le Cena semble également être une espèce à privilégier puisqu'il pousse rapidement et est source d'alimentation pour le bétail.

Plusieurs infrastructures vertes pourraient contribuer à l'amélioration de la situation selon les membres des communautés et leader communautaire rencontrés. Elles visent surtout la conservation des sols et une meilleure gestion des bassins versants. Certaines des mesures énoncées concernent :

Encourager la conservation[82] et la production de semence[83]

De plus, les semences choisies doivent être adaptées aux conditions et aux changements climatiques afin d'assurer un bon rendement. Des recherches, de la sensibilisation et la distribution de semences adaptées pourrait donc être utiles. Le développement du stockage des semences, afin de diminuer la forte variation des prix des grains en période de semis et de récolte. Des centres de semence ou de germoplasme couplés à des formations adéquates pourraient être utiles.

Diversification des cultures

Les changements climatiques affectent l'ensemble des espèces cultivées dans la région, il est donc important de diversifier les cultures. Les organisations d'agriculteurs ont choisi pour la plupart de jumeler les cultures dans le but d'augmenter l'autosuffisance alimentaire.

Reboisement autour des sources[84]

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Le tarissement des sources est inévitable puisqu'il n'a pas assez de végétaux pour permettre la recharge des nappes phréatique. Il n'y a pas d'arbres et pas de broussailles même dans des endroits connus dans le passé comme des châteaux d'eau. Le cas de la source Zabeth dans la commune de Chansolme est un exemple vivant. Il est donc important de s'assurer d'une meilleure absorbation de l'eau autour des sources des Trois-Rivieres. Cela permettra également d'assurer une meilleure qualité de l'eau à ce niveau.

Infrastructures grises suggérées

Le choix des infrastructures grises est un atout majeur dans la recherche de solution aux différents problèmes. Cependant pour ce qui a rapport à Marmelade, il est important de souligner qu'une étude des sols s'avère n'nécessaire pour faire face aux problèmes de tassement des sols et de glissement de terrain à chaque averse.

Pour le département de l'Artibonite, on suggère les infrastructures grises suivantes pour les deux communes :

Murs secs, micro retenus et seuils en pierre sèche[85]

Pour corriger les ravins en formation et diminuer les dégâts causés par les eaux qui se déversent en aval. De plus, cela permet de collecter les alluvions qui peuvent servir pour l'agriculture. Les agriculteurs dans toutes les zones du Nord-Ouest demandent ce type d'infrastructure. Cela pourra aider la conservation des routes et des jardins affectes par les pluies. A Chansolme et Bassin-Bleu ces infrastructures seront particulièrement utiles puisque ces villes sont entourées de montagnes ou l'eau de pluie se déverse de façon importante.

Pourrait être mise en place, particulièrement pour la protection des rives des affluents et Trois-Rivières. Du côté de Chansolme, Trois-Rivières à tendance à rentrer dans la ville, cette infrastructure pourrait donc empêcher ces inondations répétitives. Cela pourrait également être utile à Bassin-Bleu et à Port-de-Paix. Les associations de planteurs demandes particulièrement ces infrastructures.

Canaux de dérivation des crues et la construction des canaux d'irrigation[86]

Ces systèmes de gestion de l'eau pourront permettre de gérer l'eau de pluie, des Trois-Rivières et de ses affluents. Il est donc nécessaire de mettre en place ces canaux sur l'ensemble des terres agricoles. En priorité les canaux de dérivation pourraient être mis en place du côté de Bassin-Bleu puisque cette zone est une vaste étendue sans dénivelée qui sert à l'agriculture. De plus, cette grande zone pourrait permettre d'améliorer les conditions d'un grand nombre d'agriculteurs.

Curage pour endiguer les rivières

Afin de mieux contenir et réguler les flux de la rivière le curage et l'endiguement peuvent être considérer comme la solution à adopter. Des canaux de déviation peuvent également servir à réguler le niveau d'eau et à augmenter l'irrigation des terres. Cependant, les prises sur berge sont d'une grande utilité et elles font la force des cultivateurs car elles offrent la possibilité de

[82] Entretiens association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE, directeur départemental BAC, association des femmes Port-de-Paix.
[83] Entretiens association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE.
[84] Entretiens association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE, directeur départemental BAC, association des femmes Port-de-Paix.
[85] Entretiens association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE, directeur départemental BAC, association des femmes Port-de-Paix.
[86] Entretiens association planteur Bassin Bleu, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Mairie Port-de-Paix, MPCE.

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mettre des hectares de terre en valeur et augmentent ainsi la production agricole. Les épandages de crues dans des zones bien définies font aussi l'affaire. Il revient maintenant au projet à travers des études bien définies de savoir quels types d'infrastructures à adopter dans des cas bien précis.

Station pluviométrique

Des infrastructures permettant la mesure et le contrôle des variation d'eaux et des précipitations ont été suggérées. Dans le passe, il y avait plus de point de collecte de pluie, ces installations devraient être réinstaurées en nombre important.

Pompes d'irrigation et de stations de pompage[87]

Certaine des 27 pompes d'irrigation sur les Trois-Rivières pourraient être réparées ou remplacées. ODRINO a déjà fait des études poussées sur la question et pourrait être un partenaire de mise en œuvre. De plus, les stations de pompage pourront créer des emplois. Quatre pompes ont été rajoutées par le projet 'Petit Périmètre irrigué (PPI 2)' et fonctionnent. Elles se situent à Port-de-Paix, Chansolme et La Corne et a Bassin-Blue (Petit-Boucan).

Construction de routes secondaires agricoles[88]

Des routes sont nécessaires dans la région afin d'accéder aux villes et aux communautés ainsi qu'au service de première nécessité. Les routes de terres actuelles sont très vulnérables aux pluies. Beaucoup d'intervention dans la région dépendent de l'état des routes, des interventions pour améliorer leurs conditions pourrait donc contribuer à faciliter la mise en œuvre d'autres éléments. Il est important de relater que le plus grand problème des routes vicinales sont les canaux d'écoulement en terre battue. Ces canaux non entretenus se transforment en ravin ou du moins en falaise sous l'effet des pluies torrentielles à répétition. Avant de s'engager dans de pareilles structures, il va falloir prendre en compte la texture du sol et les moyens qu'on va mettre en place pour empêcher cette anomalie.

Infrastructure de vente, stockage et transformation de produits agricoles[89]

Afin d'encourager les retombes économiques des potentielles infrastructures vertes, des infrastructures de vente, stockage et transformation de produits agricoles sont à privilégier. Ces infrastructures pourront aider à mettre à la disposition des planteurs des produits qui seront utiles lors de la saison des plantations. La conservation et la transformation des produits afin de

[87] Entretiens association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE.
[88] Entretiens association planteur CASEC Chansolme, association planteur Bassin Bleu, CASEC Port-de-Paix, MPCE.
[89] Entretiens directeur départementale BAC Bassin Bleu, association femmes Port-de-Paix.

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diminuer l'impact des inondations sur les moyens de subsistance et qui vont permettre d'avoir plus de déboucher pour les produits. Ces infrastructures sont particulièrement pertinentes à Chansolme et Bassin-bleu puisqu'il y a beaucoup de production agricole dans ces communes.

Interventions en gouvernance suggérées

Plusieurs problèmes de gouvernance sont présents dans le Nord-Ouest. Les solutions suivantes sont présentées par les personnes interrogées pour y faire face :

Création de coopératives

Des coopératives pourraient être crées afin de faciliter le stockage, la vente et la transformation de produit agricole. Cela pourrait également contribuer à déterminer des prix plus stables pour les produits et à développer un point de vente commun et sécuritaire.

Mise en place de crédit agricole, particulièrement pour les femmes

Les crédits agricoles pourront aider les agriculteurs à avoir des revenus plus stables et à éviter de couper les arbres pour faire du charbon bois lorsqu'ils ont besoin de liquidité. Il est de moment où le paysan s'adonne vraiment à la coupe des arbres soit pour la rentrée des classes soit pour l'acquisition des semences pour les plantations. Une banque de crédit va offrir la possibilité à ces charbonniers d'occasion de se référer aux crédits au lieu de poser un tel acte.

Les femmes, force motrice des foyers, doivent également avoir accès à la banque de crédit pour faire fructifier leurs commerces. Les activités parallèles qu'elles mènent en soutien aux besoins de la famille permettent de diversifier les activités économiques des ménages et contribue à assurer une gestion des finances compatibles avec le bien-être de la famille.

Appropriation du projet par les communautés

Il a été souligner que l'appropriation des projets est un facteur de réussite et de durabilité des projets en particulier dans ces communautés puisqu'un manque d'information entraine parfois la destruction ou la détérioration d'initiative. Les tables sectorielles sont un outil qui pourrait être utilisé pour ce faire.

Renforcement des autorités locales

Les BAC et directeurs départementaux pourraient trouver des accompagnements aux fins de renforcement dans des initiatives jugées utiles. La mise en œuvre des projets pourrait passer par ces structures mises en place.

Formation, éducation et sensibilisation[90]

La formation, l'éducation et la sensibilisation des bénéficiaires sont cruciales dans un contexte de développement durable pour le bien être des générations actuelles et à venir. La mise en application de ces activités va entrainer le renforcement de la capacité des organisations communautaires de base (OCB et les élus locaux) dans la gestion, la gouvernance, l'entreprenariat agricole et le leadership. A la fin du projet, la relève sera assurée par les bénéficiaires qui, par leur formation, sont à même de faire tourner la machine qui est bien huilée dès le départ.

Inondations marquantes au cours des dernières années

Pour les communes concernées dans le département du Nord-Ouest, les inondations sont fréquentes. Plusieurs épisodes ont eu lieu cette année.

À la moindre averse, les eaux dévalent les pentes et sèment la panique dans les foyers. Au niveau des parcelles la perte des récoltes devient systématique. Des tonnes de boues et d'alluvions de toutes sortes obstruent les canaux d'irrigation et causent des dégâts parfois importants sur les autres infrastructures (routes, écoles etc… sont hors de service).

Les pertes de bétails et de récoltes sont des conséquences récurrentes des inondations dans la région. Dans quelques cas des pertes de vies humaines ont aussi été observée. Le plus souvent des femmes qui tente de sauver leurs enfants. De plus, une hausse du choléra s'observe après chaque épisode d'inondation.

[90] Entretiens ODRINO, association planteur Bassin-Bleu, ODRINO, CASEC Port-de-Paix, Maire Port-de-Paix, MPCE, FAES, association des femmes Port-de-Paix.

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Date	Lieu	Cause/durée / impact	Dégâts enregistres
4 octobre 2016	Port-de-Paix	Ouragan Matthiew	- Maisons inondées - Perte de jardins
Janvier 2017	Port de Paix	Fortes pluies	- habitats - routes enclavées - perte en vie humaine - perte de têtes de bétails
Février 2017	Ti Boucan	Pluie	- pertes de jardin - perte de bétails - destruction d'un pont
17 Mai 2017	Port de Paix	Pluie sur 2 heures	- perte de matériel - perte de bétail
31 Mai 2017	Port de Paix	84 mm de pluie en deux heures	- Perte de bétail - Perte de jardin - Perte de matériels
Aout – septembre 2017	Tout le Nord-Ouest	Cyclone Irma	- maison inondée, - perte de bétails
Octobre 2017	6ème section Paulin La corne	Pluie	- Pertes de bétails - Epidémie de Choléra - Perte de jardins
Janvier 2018	2eme section Carodaty (Bassin Bleu) et 6eme section Paulin/ Lacorne (Port de Paix), et 3eme section (Aubert) et 2eme section Chansolme (Source Beauvoir/ Chansolme),	Fortes averses	- Perte de jardin - Perte de bétail

Recommandations sur la mise en œuvre

Considérant que les changements climatiques augmentent les différents problèmes auxquels les communautés doivent lutter pour améliorer leur situation.

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Considérant que ces problèmes trouvent leur racine dans la non organisation des communautés

En tenant compte des dires de toutes les associations et les leaders rencontrés, on peut faire les recommandations suivantes :

- Il est important que la mise en œuvre du projet se fasse de façon centralisée afin d'assurer une cohérence et un suivi du projet. Il est donc important de trouver des partenaires fiables et efficaces.
- Durant l'exécution de ce projet, il pourrait être intéressant d'exploiter un aspect écotouristique grâce à l'introduction de nouveaux vergers (ananas et mandarines, par exemple). Ces cultures attirent les gens, puisqu'elles sont rares, et offrent la possibilité d'augmenter les revenus des exploitants agricoles rapidement et ceci en prenant en compte la dimension sociale et environnementale de la zone concernée. Le tourisme vise est du tourisme local.
- Afin d'assurer la pérennisation, il est important que les communautés s'approprient le projet. Les risques que les communautés ne participent pas ou détruisent même les installations existent en cas de campagne d'information insuffisantes. Des campagnes de sensibilisations et de formations doivent donc être mises en place. De plus, il pourrait être intéressant d'organiser une session de brainstorming avec toutes les personnes impliquées dans la région afin de se mettre d'accord sur les priorités du département quant aux solutions proposées face aux inondations. L'objectif est d'avoir une vision commune du projet et d'assurer la participation et l'appropriation de tous.
- L'accompagnement financier (crédit agricole) est un élément clé pour s'assurer d'une bonne exécution de ce projet. L'importance de créer des crédits agricoles exclusivement destinés aux femmes est essentiel.
- Le facteur temps est à prendre en considération car mettre un ou deux ans pour la réalisation de tant de labeur est un leurre. Il faut l'étendre sur au moins cinq ans de manière que la population ait le temps de vivre les premières retombées de ces structures sinon le peu qu'on réalise va passer inaperçu et les problèmes vont demeurer en entier.
- Des haies vives peuvent contribuer à la conservation des sols, faire de la rétention d'eau et pourrait en plus produire des fruits ; par exemple avec des vétivers et des ananas.
- Instaurer un système de compost

Les engrais manquent souvent aux agriculteurs locaux, la formation et l'accès à du compost pourraient palier à cela et contribuer à la conservation des sols ; ce qui semble être une préoccupation importante de la population. La promotion de la création de compost pourrait être plutôt que l'achet de compost importé.

- Développement de source de revenus agricoles alternatifs

La pêche, l'élevage contrôlé et l'écotourisme pourraient être encourager afin de diversifier les sources de revenus de la région.

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Annex K: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

This Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project, based on the Logical Framework of the Project (Section E – full Funding Proposal). In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation, and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation.

UNDP – as the Accredited Entity – will be responsible for the implementation of this GAP, and the responsible parties column (see below) lays down the architecture at the activity-level. A Gender and Safeguards Expert will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) with the remit to deliver the GAP, in collaboration with Heifer International, which is the Executing Entity for Outcome 2. Gender technical expertise and assistance may be sought on an ad-hoc basis to supplement the available skill set and experience on the PMU – this has been mentioned (indicative) where necessary in the Action Plan below.

The expected impact of this GAP is: **Increased resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities, including women and girls; gender-equitable participation in territorial planning and household food and water security for increased climate change resilience.**

The expected outcome of this GAP is: **Improved capacities for an estimated 87,780-146,300 women/ 30-50% of project direct beneficiaries for sustainable water and land management as a means to enhance their resilience to climate change**.

Gender Action Plan						
Project-level outcome : **Improved capacities for an estimated 87,780-146,300 women/ 30-50% of project direct beneficiaries for sustainable water and land management as a means to enhance their resilience to climate change**.						
Gender-related activities	**Indicator**	**Target**[91]	**Baseline**	**Budget (including currency)**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
1.1.1.Development of 33 community land-use plans.	Gender-inclusive stipulations in the land-use plans [92] (qualitative indicator)	33 community land-use plans	*0*	*220,050 USD*	*Years 2-3-4*	*PMU (Project Manager and Gender Specialist)*

[91] **[note: progress must be reported annually to GCF on the status of all targets in the GAP]**

[92] UNDP has extensive experience and expertise and delivering projects and programmes around LUPs, as well as developed guidance on integrated spatial planning. Please review: file:///Users/deby1605/Downloads/UNDP-GEF-Integrated-Spatial-Planning-Workbook.pdf

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1.1.2.Training of communities, farmer and women's associations in the seven target communes on the application of the community land-use plans and implementation of climate-resilient land-use practices.	# of women and men trainers with improved understanding of climate resilience and the role of communities in reforestation	50% trainers trained (ToT) are women, 14,153 farmers trained are women (accounting for all associated farmers that are women identified within target area per 2008 Agricultural Census)	*0*	*(1% of total budget amount)* *per BN 1B), 30% of the time of the KM Officer per BN 1B, 30% of per BN 1C, 20% of per BN 1 D)* *per BN 1I* *Per BN 1H,* *per BN 1ME1*	*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	Project Gender Specialist PMU Heifer
1.1.3. Conduct of one awareness campaign in each of the seven target communes in Haiti.	# of female and male participants, per awareness campaign	7 communes, with equitable participation (50% male and 50% female) in each	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7-8*	PMU (gender specialist) Heifer
1.2.1.Establishment of 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems in priority areas the TR watershed, including: i) Agri silvicultural systems — which are a combination of crops and trees, such as alley cropping; ii) silvopastoral systems — which combine forestry and grazing of	# of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by male and female	At most 70% male and at least 30% female participation, prioritizing the participation of women farmers that account for 14,153 of the 54,714 total associated farmers in the region	*0*	2,731,840 USD *(12% of total budget amount)* *per BN 1O* *per 1ME2*	*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU (gender specialist) Heifer

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domesticated animals; and iii) agrosilvopastoral systems that combine trees, crops and animals.						
1.2.2.Restoration of 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas the TR watershed through planting indigenous tree species in degraded areas within the seven target communes.	# of participants in conservation/restoration activities, disaggregated by gender	At most 70% male and at least 30% female participation, prioritizing the participation of women farmers that account for 14,153 of the 54,714 total associated farmers in the region	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU *(gender specialist)* Heifer
1.2.3.Organisation of 8 engagement workshops with community leaders, farmer and women's associations to facilitate the implementation of Sub-activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3.	# of female and male participants, per engagement campaign	7 communes, with equitable participation (50% male and 50% female) in each	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU *(gender specialist)* Heifer
3.1.1. Integrating in the draft provisions of Haiti's Water Act gender-transformative and gender-responsive stipulations, to ensure water governance in Haiti incorporates	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in assessment structure (qualitative indicator)	1 Water Act prepared for adoption	*0*	135,200 USD *(1% of total budget amount)*	*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU gender specialist

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gender and social inclusion-related clauses at the policy level				per BN 3A, per 3C		
3.1.2.Establishment of Catchment IWRM Committees with an increase in women's leadership, and ensure women's equitable participation within each of the 31 catchments in Haiti.	# of women participating in communal development councils # of women participating at CDC and FSN meetings	30% of committees led by women, 50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU gender specialist
3.1.3. Establishment of Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations with an increase in women's leadership, and ensure women's equitable participation within the sub-catchments of the 31 catchments in HaitI.	# of representatives trained, gender disaggregated	30% of associations led by women, 50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7*	PMU gender specialist
3.2.1. Establishment of an inclusive and equitable water management governance framework for the TR Catchment.	# of participants, disaggregated by gender	50% of all participants / trainees are women	*0*	**443,124 USD** *(2% of total budget amount)* per 3I, per 3I	*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7-8*	PMU gender specialist
3.2.2.Development of climate-resilient IWRM plans that include stipulations on increased	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in IWRM plans (qualitative indicator)	31 IWRM plans	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7-8*	PMU gender specialist

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women's participation and leadership, with the aim to making a business case of how gender-responsive IWRM yields improved result. for end users at the sub-catchment and catchment levels in a participatory, gender-responsive way .				per 3J, per 3M, per 3K and 3L		
3.2.3. Promotion of a climate-resilient, integrated landscape management approach in the TR watershed that considers gender dynamics, using the community land-use plans (Activity 1.1).	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in IWRM plans (qualitative indicator)	31 IWRM plans	*0*		*Years 2-3-4-5-6-7-8*	PMU gender specialist
3.2.4. Training of the CWRMC (established under Sub-activity 3.2.1) and representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs) on the application of	Inclusion of gender modules (qualitative indicator)	1 Gender module included in the training provided to all of the 31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations	*0*		*Years 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8*	PMU gender specialist

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climate-resilient IWRM plans in decision making securing equitable representation, participation and leadership of women.						
3.3.1. Conduct of a the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions integrating gender considerations as a part of the evaluation structure to ensure data and information on differential impacts on men and women, regional disparities, between different households can be captured.	Inclusion of gender considerations	1 overall study	*0*	*156,800 USD (1% of total budget amount)*	Years 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 for monitoring	PMU Gender specialist UNDP
3.3.2. Undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases — as well as monitor dry season baseflow — within the TR watershed, integrating gender considerations as a part of the	Inclusion of gender considerations	1 overall study	*0*		Years 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 for monitoring	PMU Gender specialist UNDP

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evaluation structure to ensure data and information on differential impacts on men and women, regional disparities, between different households can be captured.						
3.3.3. Assessment of the effectiveness of EbA interventions (Activity 1.2) in reducing the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases integrating gender considerations as a part of the evaluation structure to ensure data and information on differential impacts on men and women, regional disparities, between different households can be captured.	Inclusion of gender considerations	1 overall study	*0*		Years 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 for monitoring	PMU Gender specialist UNDP
3.3.4. Generation of Gender and social inclusion learnings will be captured and mainstreamed to ensure gender-responsive design,	Inclusion of gender-responsive case studies/lessons learnt/best practices (qualitative indicator)	1 overall study	*0*		Years 2-3-4-5-6-7-8	PMU Gender specialist UNDP

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planning and implementation of future programming.						
Total budget allocation (% or amount): 3,687,014 USD (17% of total project budget)						

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Annex L: UNDP Risk Register

Complete the table below. Please refer to the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management guide for further information.

Project Title: Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management	Project Number: PIMS+# 5996	Date: 26-Apr-23

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that there is Water abstraction	As a result of watering the plants in the nurseries and the planting sites, the Project will use significant amount of water. This will be collected from existing surface water bodies.	Which will impact in ecosystems, local communities and downstream users	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 1.1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) will be completed for downstream activities (Outcomes 3). Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer Risk Treatment 1.2: ESMP will be developed and will include plan that promotes the sustainable use of water resources. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer Risk Treatment 1.3: A standalone Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer
2	There is a risk that institutional capacity towards Safeguards standards may be limited	As a result of a lack of the capacity and tools needed to meet their obligations in the Project, especially those related to their roles and responsibilities in the Project cycle, and the social and envir. safeguarding.	Which will impact in a lack of accountability to stakeholders	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders)) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 2.1: assessment of capacities of third parties through HACT Micro assessment and provision of training and/or workshops to build the capacity of key Project implementation partners and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
3	There is a risk that discriminations against women may be perpetuated	As a result of low knowledge of the formal law within rural communities, and the ambiguous customary practices	Which will impact in under-representation in Women among Project beneficiaries	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 3.1: Gender-responsive targets for all Project activities have been set in the GAAP. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer Risk Treatment 3.2: Technical training for agroforestry and involvement in integrated flood planning at the community level will account for gender norms and expectations. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer
4	There is a risk that Consultations may not be comprehensive	As a result of logistical and/or cultural barriers	Which will impact in ensuring the full and equitable participation of all stakeholders, including women and the most vulnerable,	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 4.1: The Project will put measures in place to ensure that local people are inclusively consulted and provided with regular feedback on how their input is taken into consideration and to address any additional concerns that may be identified as the Project moves forward. This engagement process will include disclosure of information in appropriate format that is understandable and relevant to local women and men and consultation in a culturally appropriate manner. Moreover, the Project will maintain a clear and transparent communication channel with the communities by presenting the activities and objectives of the Project, and what are being done with the Project. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
5	There is a risk that access may be restricted to land and natural resources (economic displacement)	As a result of a possible new spatial or temporal restrictions during land restoration.	Which will impact in economic displacement and pose some hardship on local communities affecting both men and women	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.8. Displacement and resettlement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 5.1: An appropriately scoped ESIA will be completed prior to the start of relevant activities, and specific management plans will be developed to address issues related to access to natural resources, livelihood, grievance redress. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer
6	There is a risk that physical displacement	As a result of Project's agroforestry or reforestation activities imposing spatial or temporal restrictions on those inhabitants, therefore causing physical displacement.	Which will impact in spatial or temporal restrictions in targeted areas for agroforestry and reforestation	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.8. Displacement and resettlement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 6.1: the Project will engage local communities in a way that ensures that they are fully aware of the Project and able to provide meaningful input in its development and implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer
7	There is a risk of Introduction of exotic tree species	As a result of the project failing to implement those best practices and instead undertake planting of exotic and potentially invasive species.	Which will impact in adverse environmental effects through becoming invasive.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 7.1: The Project will promote the regeneration of useful and resilient indigenous tree species for regreening. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP and Heifer Risk Treatment 7.2: The Project will develop site specific ESIA and ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent accidental introduction of invasive alien tree or other species. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
8	There is a risk that **of** gender-based violence	As a result of significant support to women through	Which will impact in change in existing balance of power at the household level. Some men could resort to	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.13. Sexual exploitation and abuse) - UNDP Risk**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk treatment 8.1: Conducting training and sensitization sessions for Project staff and the target population on SEAH issues in collaboration with the Ministry

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		income-generating activities. An increase of women's income (through Project-sponsored activities) could lead to gender-based violence in some households.	violence to restore their traditional power	**Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights. Risk treatment Owner : UNDP/Heifer Risk treatment 8.1: Establish a separate Grievance Redress Mechanism that is survivor-centered to adequately respond to SEAH incidents. Risk treatment Owner : UNDP/Heifer Risk treatment 8.1: Integrate the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights.into the Project's technical implementation committee Risk treatment Owner : UNDP/Heifer Risk treatment 8.1: Encourage competent authorities to legally address SEAH-related issues. Risk treatment Owner : UNDP/Heifer
9	There is a risk of chemical pollution	As a result of using pesticides or other chemicals	Which will impact negatively on the environment and human health.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	Heifer Project manager ??? A corriger dans le systeme	Risk Treatment 9.1: The Project will promote organic practices that avoid the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals on the initiatives it supports. The Project will include environmental awareness activities with local communities on how to avoid issues related to waste management and environmental pollution as well as to the benefits of organic practices and sustainable agroforestry. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 9.2: Pesticide and fertilizer use will be monitored as part of the Project's general ESMF and site specific ESMP. Risk treatment Owner : Heifer

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10	There is a risk of Environmental and Physical Hazards during agroforestry and reforestation activities	As a result of generation of waste and litter (e.g. human waste, food waste, plastic, soiled	Which will impact in pollution or physical hazards and pose a threat to the health of the community and eventually the workers.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	Heifer Project manager A corriger dans le système	Risk Treatment 10.1: include environmental awareness activities with local communities and Project workers on how to avoid issues related to waste

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		material, scrap equipment, etc.). around the work areas and Poor management of those waste product and/or its poor handling.		**efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			management and environmental pollution. Risk Treatment Owner: Heifer Risk Treatment 10.2: contractual clauses will be included in Responsible Party Agreements and Contracts with service partners on correct waste management in Project areas. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 10.3: Adherence will be monitored during site visits by the PMU while the GRM will allow for community reporting of unproper waste management Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
11	There is a risk that project may be affected by climate change.	As a result of country vulnerabiliy to the impacts of extreme climatic conditions, so any intervention will carry this risk	Which will impact in the Project outcomes (activities) could still being compromised by the effect of climate change or extreme climatic conditions.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 11.1: implement measures that will minimize climate-related risks to Project activities (e.g. Climate-Smart Agroforestry Technologies) or upstream revegetation to minimize erosion by flash floods. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 11.2: Planting protocols for the agroforestry systems and reforestation will draw on good practice in the Haitian context to minimize losses by ensuring that planting occurs in periods of least risk of hurricanes and floods. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
12	There is a risk of child labour.	As a result of Project intervention (agroforestry) potentially involving child labour	Which will impact in potentially exposing children to disrupted physical, mental, moral and social development, exposure to extreme weather conditions, injuries, infections, and diseases, etc.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 12.1: Risks associated with child labour will be further assessed during the implementation phase through the ESIA and subsequent specific mitigation/management measures and procedures will be included in the site specific ESMP as appropriate Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
13	There is a risk of Non-compliance with labour standards	As a result of Unsafe work practices	Which will impact in failing to comply with national and/or international labour standards or safety standards.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 13.1: occupational health and safety, working conditions will be further assessed during the Project implementation phase and addressed as appropriate through implementation of a scoped ESIA/ESMP Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
14	There is a risk of exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks	As a result of the Project activities (e.g. frequent meetings, field visits, travelling, etc	Which will impact in significant spread of the COVID-19 virus	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.7. Occupational safety, health and well-being) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 14.1: Mask wearing and usage of hand sanitizers were adopted during the meetings and consultation events by the Project Team and community. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 14.2: awareness will be promoted to ensure that people (Project staff and stakeholders) are aware of the risks and undertake mitigation measures Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 14.3: Risks associated with COVID-19 and other diseases will be addressed through a scoped ESIA/ESMP Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
15	There is a risk of Potential Impact on Key Biodiversity Areas /critical habitats	As a result of the location of the intervention that might be adjacent to critical habitats	Which will impact in these habitats biodiversity values	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 15.1: the Project will conduct the ESIA, including specialist biodiversity studies to confirm level of risk to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Risk Treatment 15.2: The relevant site specific ESMP(s) will include an appropriately scoped and detailed Biodiversity Action Plan. Risk Treatment Owner : UNDP/Heifer

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16	There is a risk security concerns	As a result of instability, violence, and security concerns in the Project landscape	Which will impact in putting the safety of Project staff and stakeholders at risk.	**8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **5 - Extreme**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 16.1: A Security Plan in alignment with the relevant elements of the UNDP SES and the guidelines and protocols established by the

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				Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**			United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for work in the field of Haiti will be developed by the Project. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP
17	There is a risk that the Project activities could lead to accidental discovery of / damage to cultural heritage.	As a result of movement of earth over large areas, which uncover cultural resources.	Which will impact in cultural resources.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.7. Cultural heritage) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 17.1:Full and effective community participation, stakeholder consultations and use of experts when dealing with cultural heritage properties. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 17.2: Development and implementation of a chance finds procedure to be implemented during all the works of the Project. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 17.3: Immediate reporting to local authorities of all discoveries and any archaeological sites discovered. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer
18	There is a risk that the Project activities could lead to impacts on social cohesion among communities.	As a result of Inequitable and/or improper management of finance flows, control and exploitation over natural resources	Which will impact in exacerbating grievances and illicit economies and creating enabling environments for non-state armed groups to grow their influence.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Mar-24 To: 10-Feb-32	UNDP Project manager	Risk Treatment 18.1: detailed analysis of conflict and fragility in Haiti, which will be conducted during the ESIAs. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer Risk Treatment 18.2: timely investments in increasing adaptive capacities and livelihood security while working with (and ensuring meaningful participation of) communities in the most climate- vulnerable areas of Haiti. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP/Heifer

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Annex M: Letter of Agreement with the government in case UNDP Support Service Costs are applied
AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Haiti (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

a. Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel as well as technical expertise;
b. Identification and facilitation of training and meeting/workshop activities;
c. Procurement of goods and services;
d. Any other type of activities/services as per prevailing UNDP Universal/Local Price List and Pro-forma costs.

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan (UNDP as a Responsible Party) as described in the project document. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annual/multi-year work plan in the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed on 1973 between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Haiti The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan of the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned agreements.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall refer to the prevailing UNDP Universal/Local Price List and pro-forma costs.

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8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Mr. Xavier MICHON
Resident Representative a.i.
UNDP Haiti
Date:

Mr. James Cadet
Minister
Ministry of Environment
Date:

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPEC) the institution designated by the Government of Haiti and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project "**Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management".**

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on XXX and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Schedule for the provision of support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
Estimated Direct Project Costs based on UNDP Haiti Price List as of October 2021			
Services related to **Procurement of consultants, goods and services, and travel arrangements** (including but not limited to): i) Development of scope of work and review of terms of reference; advertisement; preliminary	Ongoing throughout project implementation	$ 94,982	UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget.

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review; evaluation; vendor management; contracting; commitment of funds; disposal of equipment; and contract closing for - Low-value actions (<$100,000); and - Intermediate and High value actions (>$100,000) ii) Travel arrangement; authorization; requisition; service provider management; reconciliation; reporting; and processing refund of entitlements	when applicable		
Services related to **Finance** (including but not limited to): Transaction processing (voucher creation, approval, payments processing); vendor management and reconciliation, as needed (*monthly and periodical* actions)		$ 91,332	
Services related to **Staff and Personnel management** (including but not limited to): o Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing (*one-time action)* o Staff benefits administration and management (one-time + *monthly recurring action)* o Staff payroll; vendor management, banking reconciliation and reporting (*monthly and periodic actions*).		$ 125,524	
Service related to **ICT and communication** (including but not limited to): o Provision of email accounts, productivity software (e.g., MS Office license) to project personnel; help desk support in multiple locations; disaster recovery; data backup; provision of audio/video conferencing software.		$ 34,030	
Sub total		**$ 345,868**	
Provide technical support pertaining to (but not limited to) following areas:	Ongoing throughout	As per percentage of pro-forma costs based	UNDP will directly charge the project upon the

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○ Regular facilitation and dialogue with development partners in aligning the project results with SDGs and other international frameworks Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework. ○ Policy analysis and technical support towards the project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies, and the development partners including facilitating synergies post-implementation. ○ Policy analysis and technical support on strategic options for climate resilient infrastructure and coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national agencies as well as other stakeholders such as donors and academia. ○ Facilitation and dialogue to ensure private sector engagement in developing and disseminating climate information to enable sustained scale beyond the project. ○ Technical Analysis and inputs on options, strategic approach, and action plan, based on best practices, to implement project exit strategies and provide policy support to the government to replicate and scale the project approaches. ○ Technical support to synthesize lessons learned and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practice. ○ Provide direct technical inputs in all project training materials ○ Provide support for procurement and financial management	implementation when applicable	on percentage of time required: $ 90,240.00 • Part time Finance Analyst at 10% times for a total of $ 45,120.00 over 8 years • Part time M&E Analyst at 10% times for a total of $ 45,120.00 over 8 years	approval of annual work plan. Actual charge will include staff cost and relevant general operating expense.
Sub total		**$ 90,240.00**	
Total DPC over 8 years		**$ 436,108**	

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Average DPC over 8 years:					**US$ 54,513.50 /year**		
DPC Schedule/year							
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
61,607.00	56,328.00	56,035.00	54,314.00	54,314.00	55,873.00	52,018.00	45,619.00

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Annex N: HACT micro assessment and Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT)

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Annex O: Additional agreements

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Annex P: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP Quantum+ and the printout to be attached to the project document)

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Annex Q: Monitoring Activity Table

Please fill in this table based on the M&E Plan from the project design stage (i.e. the plan submitted to the GCF prior to approval by its Board.)

Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
Fund Level Impact from the results framework	**Indicator 1** Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Most vulnerable people and communities)	Direct: At least 54,714 people (Male: 40,561 Female: 14,153) Indirect: At least 237,886 people in Haiti (Male:114,185, Female: 123,701)	Direct: At least 292,600 people in Haiti (Male: 140,448, Female: 152,152) Indirect: At least 441,272 people in Haiti (Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461)	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Most vulnerable people and communities)	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
	Indicator 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Health, well-being, food and water security)	Direct: At least 10,000 people Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788)	Direct: 58,328 (male:42,362/ female: 15,966)Indirect: 441,272 Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Health, well-being, food and water security)	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
	Indicator 3 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Ecosystems and ecosystem services)	Direct: At least 54,714 people (Male: 40,561	Direct: At least 292,600 people in Haiti (Male: 140,448,	Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached (Ecosystems and ecosystem services)	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer

[93] 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.

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Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
		Female: 14,153) Indirect: At least 237,886 people in Haiti (Male:114,185, Female: 123,701)	Female: 152,152) Indirect: At least 441,272 people in Haiti (Male: 211,811 Female: 229,461)		Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire		
	Indicator 4 Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	0 USD No immediate impact as agroforestry and reforestation actions will require increased time span to provide significant flood mitigation impacts .	At least USD 134,100 of savings on household losses assuming 35% fewer houses affected by the 20-year floods (163 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household based on floodings in 2004 At least USD 579,181 of savings on household losses assuming 50% fewer houses affected by a 100 year flood (704 households) at a minimum damage cost of USD 822.7 per household	Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer

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Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
			based on floodings in 2004 Final US$ amount will be determined based on survey information.				
	Indicator 5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	10,000 farmers adopting sustainable productive land management measures as a result of the project	54,252 farmers (13,921 women and 40,331 men) adopting sustainable productive land management measures as a result of the project	Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
	Indicator 6: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	At least 25,245 beneficiaries (Male: 12,118, Female: 13,127) decrease in food insecurity. Accounting for an at least 8% households decreasing in food insecurity	At least 88,359 beneficiaries (Male: 42,412, Female: 45,947) decrease in food insecurity. Accounting for at least 28% of households that decrease in food insecurity	Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer

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Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 7: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security	Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men) Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male: 176,112, Female: 190,788	Direct: 340 (102 women and 238 men) Indirect: At least 226,400 people in Haiti (Male:176,112, Female: 190,788	Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
	Indicator 8: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient	At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated	17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established 7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated	Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
	Indicator 9: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems	At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated	17,740 ha of agroforestry systems established 7,700 ha of water towers rehabilitated	Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Project inception and annual review	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
Project Outcome	**Indicator 10** Degree to which GCF investments contribute	Low	High	*The Water Act is developed and implemented to respond not only to national level*	Data source : Inception	Annually	PMU UNDP

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
Increased resilience	to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner			*priorities, but also to the adaptation needs of vulnerable communities living in vulnerable watersheds.* *Vulnerable communities are in turn empowered to act in support of IWRM through coordinated and more inclusive governance mechanisms.* *By strengthening national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act, promoting the adoption of an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework at the catchment and sub-catchment levels, and monitoring the impact of IWRM plans while linking these to concrete benefits, the governance framework will be establishing to facilitate the adoption of IWRM in Haiti both in a legal framework as well as in practice at a basin level*	workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire		
	Indicator 11 Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	Low	high	*Local communities have the technical capacity to implement EbA interventions as flood reduction measures, including sustainable, climate-resilient land-use practices and techniques (e.g. agroforestry) to reduce the risk of increased land degradation under future climate change conditions. Enabling communities to adopt these activities as viable alternative livelihood*	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Annually	PMU UNDP

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3718E65C-7AB1-4F1F-873B-A523BAF6E01B

Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
				options under the project will also incentivise their uptake and contribute to maintaining their social and environmental sustainability beyond the project lifetime.			
	Indicator 12 Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	Low	high	*Farmers have access to sustainable and affordable finance options that enable private investment in agroforestry, climate-resilient agriculture and agricultural value-chains.*	Data source : Inception workshop and Baseline report Collection tools: focus group Government data records, field visit Document review Survey and questionnaire	Annually	PMU UNDP
Project Results (Outputs) 1: *Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed*	**Indicator 13** Hectares of land under agroforestry and/or rehabilitated for EBA	0 ha of agroforestry systems established 0 ha of water towers rehabilitated Forested area in the target catchment is 34%	At least 8,870 ha of agroforestry systems established At least 3,850 ha of water towers rehabilitated Forested area in the target catchment is 48%	Number of Hectares of land under agroforestry and/or rehabilitated for *Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed*	Baseline Survey; Site surveys; and GIS mapping	annually	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant Heifer
Project Results (Outputs) 2 *Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM*	**Indicator 14** Number of farmers trained in climate resilient sustainable land use practices.	At least 5400 active representatives of farmers' associations in 33 communal sections	At least 48,852 farmers within the farmers associations within the 7 communes who will benefit through indirect training provided by	*Number of farmers trained in climate resilient and sustainable land use practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed.*	*Participants lists of farmer field schools. Baseline Survey;* *Site surveys (agricultural surveys)*	*annually*	Project consultant Heifer

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Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed			their representatives				
	Indicator 15 % increase in yields per productive unit	0, No immediate impact as improved agricultural practices will require increased time span to provide improved productivity and increase in yields per unit.	At least 25% increase from baseline	*increase in yields per productive unit due to climate resilient and sustainable land use practices*	*Agricultural surveys*	*annually*	Project consultant Heifer
Project Results (Outputs) 3 *Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)*	**Indicator 16** Number of governance frameworks at the communal and inter communal level is created for integrated, climate-resilient water management	10 Catchment IWRM Committees created 31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations created Establishment of a Catchment Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed	31 Catchment IWRM Committees created with sufficient capacity for integrated, climate-resilient water management 31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations created with sufficient capacity to support integrated, climate-resilient water management Establishment of a Catchment	Number of governance frameworks at the communal and inter communal level is created for integrated, climate-resilient water management to *Strengthen governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management.*	*Statutes of Creation of the committees* *Water management agreements established at the community level governing water management* *Capacity assessment of the water committee members (measuring their relevance in capacity of incidence at a territorial level and knowledge of integrated water measures in their area of competence)*	*Annually*	UNDP Country Office; PMU Project consultant

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Monitoring Activity	Indicators	Mid-term targets	End-of-project Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[93]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
			Integrated Water Resources Management Committee (CIWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed				

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Annex R: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner[94]

On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here.

[94] Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.

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Annex [S]: Other annexes included in the Funding Proposal annex package approved by the GCF Board

(Only include Annexes to the extent that they are not confidential as indicated in the disclosure form submitted to the GCF)