

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**BD / LDCF Ridge-to-Reef Resilience**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4648 |
| GEF ID | 5380 |
| Title | Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management |
| Country(ies) | Haiti, Haiti |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| 1. The current project will deliver help to reduce the vulnerability of poor people in Haiti to the effects of climate change, while at the same time conserving threatened coastal and marine biodiversity. These benefits are highly interdependent: investments in climate-proofed BD conservation strategies will enable coastal and marine ecosystems to continue to generate Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) services; while additional investment of adaptation funds in the watersheds which drain into these ecosystems will serve to maximize BD benefits and ecosystem functions, as well as generating EBA benefits for the populations living in the watersheds themselves. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Lyes Ferroukhi (lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Maria Gabriela Pinto (mariagabriela.pinto@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. GERALD NEUVIEME (gerald.neuvieme@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Dorine JN PAUL (dorine.jn.paul@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Moise Jean-Pierre (moisejp8@hotmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. COUDO PRENOR (coudop@yahoo.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

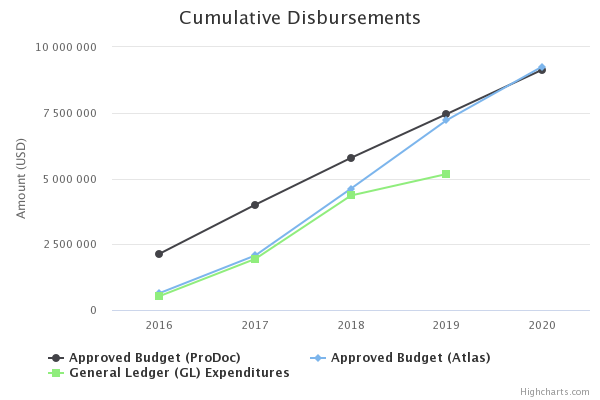
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Watersheds and coastal areas in Haiti are spatially configured and managed to increase the resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to climate change and anthropic threats** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| O.1.  Extent of application of watershed management practices that contribute to CC resilience and to reducing upstream-downstream impacts | Data from comparable areas suggest that approximately 50% of rural households (HH) typically employ Conservation Agriculture Practices on one or more of their plots, and approximately 40% of actively used fields have them in place, but without specific EBA benefits. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Watershed management practices that contribute to CC resilience and to reducing upstream-downstream impacts are applied by 75% of the target households  Complex | Households  1 (NE) | 284,250  2 (SW) | 12,600  3 (SE) | 10,000 (subject to confirmation)  Total | 306,850 | For this period, 11,640 heads of households, or 53.79% of target households in the three complexes, apply watershed management practices contributing to climate resilience and reducing upstream-downstream impacts. This amounts to a total of 20,222 heads of households or 56.58% who apply these practices since the beginning of the project.    NE : 11140  SW: 4799  SE : 4283    Total : 20,222 | To date, 22,285 targeted heads of household in the three complexes are applying watershed management practices that contribute to enhancing climate resilience and reducing upstream-downstream impacts. The percentage is currently 57.26% of heads of households who apply these practices. It should be noted that a study is being conducted to determine the contribution of co-financing projects.  NE : 11.238  SW: 6.428  SE : 4.619    Total : 22.285 |
| O.2. Areas of coastal and marine ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds) in the target complexes of importance for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change | Current areas (ha) of coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds in the target complexes:  - Coral reef: 4,801ha  - Mangroves: 7,659ha  - Sea grass: 24,140ha  - Total priority ecosystems: 36,600ha  Current annual rates of area loss :  - Coral: 1.3-1.5%  - Mangroves: 0.16%  - Sea grass beds: stable | *(not set or not applicable)* | No loss of area of coral reef, mangroves or sea grass beds. | An assessment of the current status of priority ecosystems is scheduled for September 2018. The following actions have been taken to ensure that there is no loss in these ecosystems: (i) Conducting training sessions and awareness raising for 19 grassroot organizations (CBOs) by local support committees on sustainable management of fisheries and coastal resources;; (ii) Training of local authorities of the South East on the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems (see Photo and report as evidence); (iii) Restoration of 5 ha of mangroves; (iv) Training of thirty (30) patrol diver agents in safety and marine navigation to strengthen the capacity control of the coastal and marine environment of the Belle Anse area (v) Development of income generating activities, in salt farming, aquaculture and beekeeping to reduce some pressures on the coastal and marine ecosystems; (vi) enforcement by residents of the South East of the municipal bylaw relating to the protection of marine protected areas. | The study planned in September 2018 for assessing the current status of ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds) could not be completed due to socio-political constraints. Nevertheless, "enabling activities" for the preservation of the aforementioned priority ecosystems have been carried out, including (i) Formulation of 3 municipal by-laws concerning the protection of springs, waste management and excessive cutting of trees in the district of Belle-Anse . (ii) Restoration of 21 hectares of mangroves (iii) Conduct of training and awareness sessions for 14 CBOs by local support committees (CLAs) on themes such as: Environment & Eco-responsibility, Natural Resources Management, Mangrove ecosystems, Climate change / adaptation, Governance of Protected Areas (vi) Development of income generating activities such as cage aquaculture and beekeeping to reduce some pressures on coastal and marine ecosystems in project areas in favor of 2275 households including 910 women and 1365 men. |
| O.1.    Increased populations of fish on coral reefs, including herbivores of importance for maintaining the health of coral reefs | Ranges of fish numbers per 100 m2 in the three target complexes:  - Grouper (>30cm): 0-0.25  - Nassau grouper: 0-0.25  - Grunts/margates: 0-1  - Snapper: 0  - Moray eels: 0  - Butterflyfish: 0-0.25  - Parrotfish (>20cm): 0-0.25 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Ranges of fish numbers per 100 m2 in the three target complexes:  - Grouper (>30cm): 1  - Nassau grouper: 0.25-0.5  - Grunts/margates: 1-2  - Snapper: 0.25  - Moray eels: 0.25  - Butterflyfish: 1  - Parrotfish (>20cm): 0.5 | Reef surveys to obtain new data for an assessment of the stock of the existing resource per square meter are scheduled for the last quarter of 2018. However, actions leading to the increase of the fish population have been implemented. Let us mention (i) the fight against the bad practice of fishing (harmful fishing) in the Southeast complex through the application by the fishermen of the municipal order relating to the replacement of small mesh beach seines with those of larger size ; (ii) the development of the municipal decree on the promotion of pelagic fishing and the replacement of mosquito screen nets in the commune of Belle Anse, in collaboration with the EU-funded COGAP project carried out by Helvetas;(iii) development of cage aquaculture in the complexes of the Three Bays and Baradères-Cayemite National Park in order to reduce the frequency of fishing at sea; (iv) strengthening of five (5) fishermen's associations in the Filibert locality (North East) through training on selective fishing. | The study planned for the last quarter of 2018 to obtain new data on the stock / population of fish per square meter could not be completed because of the socio-political unrest in the country. However, actions that can help increase the available fish stock are undertaken. They include (i) Promotion of sustainable fisheries through the installation of nine Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) that contribute to the reduction of fishing pressure on the coastline; (ii) the formulation of the municipal by-law related to the regulation of fishing in the District of Belle Anse. Such an order will make it possible to enforce the standards in effect and the penalties to offenders who are the fishing boat owners. (iii) Strengthening of aquaculture at the mouth of the Baradères River and that of Corail / Etang Fonds Icaque (establishment of 50 cages, stocking with 10,000 tilapia, 10,000 common and silver carps, 5,000 herbivorous carps and selective fishing training for 50 fishermen from five fishermen's associations in the complex (Baradères-Cayemites) . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Increased resilience to climate threats in key watersheds and coastal ecosystems.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1.     Improvements in climate change resilience among men and women in target communities, as measured by participatory assessments (e.g. IIED CRISTAL or Tear Fund methodologies, to be confirmed at project start) | Baseline to be determined through participatory assessments at project start | *(not set or not applicable)* | All target communities (see definition under indicator O.1) report improved resilience among men and women relative to the without project situation | As part of the activities aimed at strengthening community resilience to climate change, during this period 6,984 men and 4,656 women in total 11,640, benefited from subsidies to fund activities for the restoration of terrestrial ecosystems such as: establishment of 6 hectares of pineapple; building of dry rock walls in gullies; management of eroded watersheds through the establishment of living hedges and reforestation. This brings the number of beneficiaries of these grants to 9,969 men and 6,202 women, in total 16,171.  Pineapple, considered a less water-demanding species, will strengthen the resilience of the agroecosystems in the semi-arid plains of the Northeast while improving the income of 150 household heads. The dry rock walls are intended to reduce and break the speed of the water runoff downstream, to improve the water storage temporarily by the structure, favoring the formation of moist bottoms around the structure that will give the opportunity to develop small-scale farming, especially vegetable gardening. The purpose of the living hedges is to provide ground cover to protect against erosion and the harshness of heavy rains. Similarly, the planted trees will protect the soils against the bad weather related to climate change and contribute to the basic service provided by terrestrial ecosystems. | The baseline indicator has not been determined yet because of the hurricanes Mathew and Irma that hit the project intervention areas. Indeed, these hurricanes created an unsuitable context for the development of the baseline at the risk of collecting biased data that reflected the circumstantial post-cyclonic situation (lack of predisposition of the population, focus on immediate needs, ravaged ecosystems). However, planning is ongoing to have a comparative study during the next semester that will be available for the next PIR.  Since the beginning of the project to date, targeted communities (22.285 people) have become more resilient through adaptive restoration actions locally implemented within the terrestrial ecosystems such as: gully control (construction of dry rock walls and stabilization with green structures); establishment of pineapple orchards; management of eroded slopes through the establishment of live hedges, reforestation and agroforestry. |
| 1.2.     Areas of ecosystems of critical importance for EBA that have been actively restored | Current areas (ha) of coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds in the target complexes: See Indicator O.2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Additional areas established through investment in active restoration:  - Mangrove restoration: 7ha (along 7km of coastline)  - Gulley stabilization: 10.0km  - Reforestation: 2,000ha | - Mangrove restoration: 3 ha in the Belle Anse district. This amounts a total of 8 ha of restored mangroves since the beginning of the project.  - Gully control : 10 km of gullies controlled in the communes of Mont organisé, Capotille, Limonade, Fort Liberté. This gives a total of 15 km of gullies stabilized since the beginning of the project.  - Reforestation: 118 ha in the communes mentioned above. This gives a total of 128 ha of hillside management since the beginning of | - Forest mangrove: restoration and planting: 21 ha in the three (3) intervention areas of the project.    - Gully control: 17 km of gullies in the communes of Mont organisé, Capotille, Limonade, Fort Liberté, Thiotte, Anse a pitres, Grand Gosier and Baradères are stabilized.    -Reforestation / agroforestry: In addition to the aforementioned municipalities: Pestel and Corail have benefited from soil and water conservation works through the establishment of scattered trees / intensive agroforestry system on 630 ha of land |
| 1.3.     Degree of incorporation of EBA/CC considerations and integrated landscape approach into planning instruments covering areas of importance for EBA and/or particularly vulnerable to CC | None of the Municipal and Departmental governments in the target complexes have spatial land use plans that incorporate EBA/CC considerations | *(not set or not applicable)* | All Municipal and Departmental governments in the target complexes have spatial land use plans that incorporate EBA/CC considerations | A framework document of the priority actions in the Trou du Nord watershed is completed. This document will provide the basic elements necessary for the development of the Trou du Nord Watershed. Simultaneously, the process leading to the development of two management plans for two other watersheds is underway. | Other partners have already completed the Spatial planning and Land use Management for two of the three project regions (North-North-East and Nippes-Grand 'Anse). An assessment is underway to establish to what extent the EBA / CC concepts are incorporated into these plans. In the meantime, the EBA project starts the process for developing the plan of the Region Marigot – Massif de la Selle – Anse-à-Pitres. One of the two spatial land use plans (PN3B) was funded by two co-financing partners (IDB and USAID). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Establishment and management of PAs in the marine and coastal zones of target watersheds** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1.    Increase in the coverage of priority coastal and marine ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds) that have been declared and gazetted as protected areas (marine managed areas) | Total area of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds included in declared and gazetted PAs at present:  Coral reefs: 1,503ha  Mangroves: 5,559ha  Sea grass beds: 8,640ha  Other ecosystems: 25,030ha  Total: 40,732ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Total area of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds included in declared and gazetted PAs at project end:  35,402ha  Additional area included in PAs, by ecosystem:  - Coral reef: 2,100ha  - Mangroves: 2,100ha  - Sea grass: 15,500ha  - Total priority ecosystems: 19,700ha  - Total all coastal/marine ecosystems: 37,300ha | In 2017, an area of 97,262.1 hectares was declared and published, including priority ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves, marine grasses) whose areas are not yet evaluated. This year an area of 4,127.7 hectares is delimited which has been added to other ecosystems. These have just increased the cover of the terrestrial ecosystems of the country in relation to the Aichi Objectives. The assessment of the areas of the different habitats (coral reefs, Mangroves, Marine Herbs) is scheduled for the month of October 2018. | The assessment of the areas of different habitats (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses) is in progress and should be completed in January 2020. The socio-political situation of the country has delayed the results of the study which should have been done since the first quarter of 2019. Two (2) PAs were created in 2017. Arrangements are underway for the creation of another one by the end of year 2019. |
| 2.2.    Area covered by alternative management or protection categories providing for active integrated management and use | 0ha: only one PA (Three Bays NP in Complex 1) has been established, without any internal zoning) | *(not set or not applicable)* | A total of 45,497ha out of 99,883ha of MMAs has been zoned for active management | The delineation of the multifunctional recreational zone (6063 ha) in the PN3B and of the fishery recovery area (4647 ha) is scheduled for the month of July 2018 to ensure better management and an active and integrated use of resources of the 3BNP. While waiting for the completion of the environmental and social reference studies of the Baraderes-Cayemite and Marigot-Massif La Selle-Anse à Pitres complexes, discussions with Helvetas, the Spanish Cooperation are underway to develop the management plan of the National Natural Park of Lagons des Huitres. | The acquisition of materials to delineate the fishery recovery area (4647 ha) of the National Park of Three Bays (PN3B) was accomplished. The process of installing the mooring buoys is underway. At the same time, an area of 6063 ha considered as a multifunctional recreational area that includes beaches, reefs where it is possible to swim, snorkel or scuba dive, and kayak is already delineated within the co-financing with TNC. Yes, these 2 areas mentioned are in the process of being zoned for active management. To date, the project has supported the declaration of 97 262.1 ha of PAs and there is a study that is being conducted by TNC for their active management. |
| 2.3.    Maintenance of income levels of fisher families (men and women) due to alternative livelihood opportunities and/or improvements in quality and value of fish caught and sold | Baseline to be determined during project through retrospective time line exercises | *(not set or not applicable)* | No fisher families in the target areas suffer reduced incomes as a result of project actions | 250 fishermen are supported in the locality of Filibert (North East) through training on selective fishing.  50 new beekeepers are supported by the project by integrating them into beekeeper cooperatives and providing kits of materials consisting of 2 hives each, a starting colony per hive, protective clothing, two frame lifters and six (6) honey extractors.  31 fish farming cages are built and installed at the Lagons aux bœufs for 152 people, 69 women and 83 men. This gives a total of 471 fishermen who are supported. | 455 families have benefited from income-generating alternatives through:  -Development of cage aquaculture to maintain the income level of 305 fishermen families from the fishing associations of the Baradères-Cayemites and PN3B complexes through the construction and installation of 100 fish farming cages of 4 cubic meters at the mouth of the Baradères River, Lagons Boeufs and that of Coral / Pond Fonds d'Icaque. Each cage has a production capacity of 80 kg of fish.  - Development of beekeeping to maintain the income level of 150 families of fishermen in the communes of Grand Gosier (South East), Grand Boucan (Nippes), Caracol (PN3B). These families grouped into association benefited: hives, theoretical and practical training sessions, beekeeping equipment kits. Then, they integrated beekeeping cooperatives where they could sell their bee products.  - Distribution of fishing equipment and seed kits to 115 families to reduce pressures on mangrove forests.  The baseline indicator is not yet determined for the same reasons mentioned at outcome 1.1. However, a retrospective timeline exercise will be made during last quarter 2019 and will be ready for the next PIR. The baseline income will be determined through the retrospective timeline exercise. |
| 2.4.    Reductions in total threat levels affecting proposed coastal and marine PAs, as measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) | Complex | Threat level  1 (NE) | 67  2 (SW) | 52  3 (SE) | 53 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Complex | Threat level  1 (NE) | 44  2 (SW) | 29  3 (SE) | 32 | While waiting for METT workshops to be conducted for the complexes (Baradères-Cayemite and Marigot-Massif La Selle-Anse à Pitres) in order to determine the level of threats weighing on the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, a set of measures such as: implementation of eight micro-projects after Hurricane Irma to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities in priority ecosystems of the PN3B; | The METT assessment workshops were conducted for the three project intervention complexes. The results of the METT workshops conducted for the three intervention complexes awarded the following scores in terms of threat reduction:  1) Natural Protected Areas of Three Bays (AP3B) / (NE) | 40    2) Protected area of Managed Natural Resources of Baradères-Cayemites (SW) | 58    3) Natural Park Lagon des Huîtres « (PNN-LDH) » ( (SE) | 16  The increase of threats in the SW PA is due to the effects of the hurricane Mathew, which decapitalized the households in this region located in the hurricane’s eye. This situation has created more pressure on natural resources. |
| 2.5.    Management effectiveness rating of target PAs (including improvements in infrastructure and enforcement), measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) | Complex | Management effectiveness rating  1 (NE) | 10  2 (SW) | 5  3 (SE) | 5 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Complex | Management effectiveness rating  1 (NE) | 49  2 (SW) | 48  3 (SE) | 48 | A METT workshop was conducted for the PN3B. At the end of this workshop, two major threats were identified (i) poor fishing system exacerbated by lack of monitoring (ii) Destruction of mangroves due to lack of monitoring. Accordingly, the partners involved in the PN3B have agreed to combine their efforts to set up a monitoring system to stop the bad exploitation of mangroves while promoting income-generating activities. Simultaneously, METT workshops for the PA (National Park of Lagon des Huitres) and Protected Area of Managed Natural Resources of Baradères-Cayemites) are scheduled for the month of August 2018. | The results of the METT workshops conducted for the three intervention complexes gave the following ratings in terms of management rating:  1-Parc Naturel des Trois baies  (PN3B) /(NE) | 41  2-2) Protected Area of the Managed Natural Resources of Baradères-Cayemites (SW) | 18  3-National Natural Park Lagon des Huîtres » (PNN-LDH). (SE) | 21    The main management priorities identified for these three marine protected areas are:  a) Protection of the cultural and natural heritage, cave, beach, islet, endemic species, mangroves  b) Promotion of the resilience of the coastal zone communities and in the watersheds to climate change.  c) Stopping of the selective tree cutting by raising awareness about the importance of vegetation  d) Strengthening of the governance and oversight (Presence of security and civil society agents).  e) Implementation of the management plan, strengthening of the monitoring structure |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 56.59% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 69.39% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 5,169,634 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 180,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9,135,068 |
| Co-financing | 42,500,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 20, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 10, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 29, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 24, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 30, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 14, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 15, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-07 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Environmental | Vulnerability of the households and lack of technical capacity of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) involved in the preservation of biodiversity and protection of the environment.    To reduce the vulnerability of households and the lack of technical capacity of CBOs, the EBA project works closely with grassroots community organizations to implement income-generating alternatives that promote the management and conservation of biodiversity. Thus, awareness-raising actions have been carried out for the benefit of members of grassroots community organizations on themes related to biodiversity conservation and environmental management. In addition, the EBA project is developing partnerships with community and commercial radio stations to raise awareness and promote good natural resource management practices. |
| Environmental | Overexploitation of natural resources in buffer zones of protected areas.    Overexploitation of natural resources is accelerating at a very fast pace in buffer zones of protected areas. This abusive exploitation has significant effects on the management and conservation of biodiversity in protected areas. Thus, the EBA project, in agreement with the Ministry of Environment, has carried out the following actions:  • Payment of ecosystem services / financial reward and monitoring of parcels in the La Visite National Park;  • Establishment of an energy forest at the Three Bays National Park;  • Establishment of two grove in the Baradères-Cayemites.area.  In addition to these actions, the EBA project educates local farmers on the importance of vegetation cover, the protection of ecological niches against overexploitation and the spreading of agriculture and livestock farming. These actions clearly contribute to reduce soil erosion, increase water infiltration into the aquifers, so reducing flooding. |
| Political | Frequent change of leaders who are involved in environmental management in Haiti    The EBA project has enabled the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment (MOE) through support provided to the five (5) departmental divisions of the environment of the intervention areas in the establishment of their Environmental Sectoral Table (TSE) and to ANAP to support the Protected Area Management Working Group (APWG). Indeed, these two structures are mechanisms that can help the MDE to better play its sovereign role in the protection and management of the environment, particularly in protected areas and to organize the interventions of the different actors. These structures allow managers to have real-time information on opportunities, challenges, and issues identified in the environmental sector. |
| Organizational | Lack of collective action in the climate field    By definition, a collective action is a joint and concerted action of the members of a group in order to reach common objectives in a given environment. Collective actions in climate change adaptation processes are of paramount importance. The implementation of adaptation strategies is based on synergies between actors and their modes of action. Thus, the EBA project collaborates with associations of the Civil Society and the of Climate Change Administration for the fulfillment of advocacy activities on climate change and the promotion of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) (climate and biodiversity) in Haiti. Accordingly, a strategic support is planned in order to support the team of the COY 15 Haiti for carrying out conferences for the benefit of youth from the eleven (11) departments of the country on climate change. Through these conferences, young leaders sensitive to environmental problems / climate change will have the opportunity to meet, learn, train and take initiatives that can help raise the awareness of the sectors and key players in taking into account climate change in their daily actions. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The EBA project faced a lot of difficulties from the start, impacted by the hurricanes Mathew and Irma. In addition to these natural disasters, the socio-political conditions of the country have gradually deteriorated and slow down field activities. Since the beginning of 2018, violent protests on the streets throughout the country have intensified and caused weeks of dysfunction hindering the pursuit of discussions initiated with partners in search of synergies and partnerships. Four major moments of upheaval can be enumerated during this reporting period: July 2018, November 2018, February 2019 and June 2019. These disturbances prevented us from catching up on the delays and addressing some of the recommendations mentioned in the mid-term evaluation report. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project has faced extreme difficulties from the start with a delayed project start, which has been furthermore impacted by the hurricanes Mathew and Irma. Inception workshop has been organized 7 months after the project document signature which has jeopardize the project success.  Since the beginning of 2018, violent protests on the streets throughout the country have intensified and caused weeks of dysfunction hindering the pursuit of discussions initiated with partners in search of synergies and partnerships. Four major moments of upheaval can be enumerated during this reporting period: July 2018, November 2018, February 2019 and June 2019. These disturbances increased the delays and made it very difficult to address MTR recommendations related to field visits monitoring. These delays have impacted major milestones like the inception workshop has been realized 6 months late which will impact the project closure. The MTR was also late due to the unfortunate political situation in Haiti. |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The MTR was carried out in this reporting period (albeit being late). The management response is being prepared and should be taken seriously in order to improve the execution of the project. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Much progress has been made during this period. For example: (i) Strengthening instruments and management capacities of Protected Areas through support for the establishment of the Haitian Biodiversity Fund (FHB) as a financial mechanism to support the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. (ii) Development of Decision Support Tools for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (Harmonized Work Framework, Trou du Nord Watershed Action Plan, Socio-Economic Diagnosis of Areas of Intervention, Methodological Reference Guides for Strategic Environmental Assessments commonly referred to as EESs, Ecological inventory of intervention complexes, Reference framework consisting of didactic tools for awareness raising, training and apprenticeship of stakeholders involved in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, four by-laws related to the protection of springs, fishing regulations, waste management and excessive cutting of trees in the Belle Anse District) ; (iii) Assisted rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems through the watershed management, mangrove restoration and gully control; (iv) Development of income-generating activities (beekeeping, aquaculture, sustainable fisheries, vegetable gardening) in order to reduce the pressure on coastal and marine ecosystems;(v) Environmental education, training and community outreach to raise awareness about the importance of coastal and marine resources and options for their management.  However, much remains to be done as some targets are lagging due to socio-political turmoil affecting their achievement. We can mention: (i) the completion of regional planning plans as a planning tool covering areas of importance for EBA and particularly vulnerable to climate change (ii) Assessment of the areas of different habitats (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses), (iii) stock assessment of the fish population of importance to coral reef health.  During this period, the EBA project supported ANAP in its mission of managing the National System of Protected Areas and protection of biological diversity. We can mention: (i) The establishment of the virtual documentation center funded to support ANAP's efforts to promote actions in the area of protected areas, (ii) ANAP support in devising a governance model adapted to the main Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The EBA project continues with the process of empowering the three consultation structures called Local Support Committees (CLAs) for the management of Protected Areas that support the administration of the main MPAs. These structures include representatives of the various communes of the intervention areas. These multi-stakeholder committees, chaired by regional ANAP representatives known as Protected Area facilitators, are consultative and not decision-making structures. The project supports the Ecotourist Cooperative of the Three Bays National Park (COPEK-3B) in search for alternative income-generating activities and in reducing their dependence on coastal and marine resources. Accordingly, a service provider is hired to train members of the Cooperative and develop Kayaking activities. These initiatives will lead to the establishment of a public-private partnership for ecotourism and development of coastal and marine ecosystems. This partnership model is a sustainability strategy that can lead to better management of MPAs. In spite of the assistance provided to the ANAP regarding governance, other actions are essential to counteract some unsuitable practices, still current at MPA level, particularly in the marine areas. Thus, the project has already acquired materials for the delineation of the fishery recovery area in the PN3B, for the purpose of strengthening the tools and management capacities of PN3B and meeting certain requirements of the management plan. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | First we must command the project team for a good year project implementation considering the political turmoil and constant social instability that have been the country's daily reality since July 2018. Since the project mid-term evaluation, the project team with the support of the Country Office Programme Officer has put in place the management response matrix and a risk mitigation action plan to ensure that project activities continue to be realized in an effective manner.  Since last report the number of beneficiaries has doubled with an actual percentage of 57.26% that apply the good practices. Several training and awareness sessions for 14 CBOs have been completed including male and female participants.  455 families have benefited from income-generating alternatives through capacities strengthening and knowledge transfer on sustainable fishing measures. Another great achieved milestone is the involvement of communities in the project activities where these families grouped into association benefited: hives, theoretical and practical training sessions, beekeeping equipment kits. Then, they integrated beekeeping cooperatives where they could sell their bee products.  METT assessment workshops were conducted for the three project intervention complexes.  As enabling activities" for the preservation of the priority ecosystems of the project have been carried out, including (i) Formulation of 3 municipal by-laws concerning the protection of springs, waste management and excessive cutting of trees in the district of Belle-Anse . (ii) Restoration of 21 hectares of mangroves.  Process for developing the plan of the Region Marigot – Massif de la Selle – Anse-à-Pitres has effectively started along with cofinancing partners work assessment to find particular gaps in existing plans and fill them.  The development of the municipal by-law concerning the regulation of fishing in the Belle Anse Borough. Such an order will make it possible to apply the standards in force and the penalties applicable to offenders who are fishing vessel owners and iii) Strengthening aquaculture in the mouths of the Rivière des Baradères and Corail/Etang Fonds d'Icaque  Gully control (construction of dry rock walls and stabilization with green structures); establishment of pineapple orchards; management of eroded slopes through the establishment of live hedges, reforestation and agroforestry are some key physical interventions supported by the project involving rural communities in the project areas.  Country office Programme will continue supporting the project team to ensure that the risks continue to be effectively monitored with regular update of the mitigation measures. Following the mid-term evaluation recommendations, Country Office has put in place a management response plan to ensure that the recommendations are followed to the possible extent considering the institutional and political instability.  Considering the remaining funds balance and activities it will be necessary to consider a project period extension in order to complete effectively the already great initiatives undertaken by this project in the countrie’s protected areas and the institutional and strategic ones like the support to the participation of Haiti in the CBF dialogue and the recent great achievement of Haiti’s first private Biodiversity national Fund (FHB) as a financial mechanism to support the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | EBA project has made considerable progress since the last reporting period with an improvement in the implementation of activities both at the strategic level (establishment of the Haitian Biodiversity Fund) and the field level (fisheries, beekeeping, mangroves restoration) with the associations and the communities.    Despite frequent political instability in the country causing delays to projects execution in Haiti, EBA has found a risk mitigation strategy to ensure that activities are not completely frozen.    The project should be extended to allow the completion of activities and achievement of the projected milestones. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Project EBA implemented by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) via the National Agency for Protected Areas (ANAP) is, by its nature, very innovative whether by the ridge to reef approach (aspect that was neglected in the past sectorial development projects) or the promotion of wide partnership for conservation of the biodiversity and sustainable development or development of management tools contributing to the institutional strengthening of ANAP and the MOE. In fact, the management of watersheds from ridge to reef through management plans will allow not only physical interventions in the upstream areas with positive repercussions on the downstream areas but also put together the stakeholders of these watersheds (from upstream to downstream) to reflect on the search for sustainable solutions for the improvement of living conditions of the populations (reducing pressure on natural resources) and biodiversity conservation. Management plans are environmental management tools to be valued by the MOE as they facilitate mobilization of funds for future interventions. The same applies to socioeconomic studies carried out by the project EBA and the ecological studies promoted in the Protected Areas.  However, the race towards as many actors as possible (direct beneficiaries, local organizations and civil society platforms, fishermen, MOE directorates, ANAP, MARNDR, Universities, etc..) and towards the large possible territory as fields of intervention risks reducing the impact of the project. Such a project should not be isolated over time that means, after its end, other projects with larger investments will be required to consolidate the gains of this intervention including the implementation of studies including watershed management plans and those of protected areas (Baradère – Cayemites, Lagons des Huitres, etc.). These new investments will help to strengthen the institutional capacity of ANAP, MDE and others, strengthen the link between biodiversity conservation and economic initiatives, and a better capacity of the population to take over.  The level of satisfaction of ANAP is medium insofar as the interventions to strengthen the Protected Areas in the three regions are to increase. Indeed, the management plans for the region Baradères-Cayemites, Belle-Anse and Grand Gosier are long in coming. In the Parc National des Trois Baies, implementation of the management plan and the fishing plan is weak. However, the negative impact of natural disasters on the project overall implementation is recognized. Moreover, the search for a broad consensus on biodiversity management and climate change adaptation creates lot of fragmentation in the use of funds.  It is recognized that the project has facilitated ANAP to put in place management units in the protected areas of the three regions. This presence helps develop this ability to work with stakeholders and to make local PA management support committees work. It is a significant effort of standardization in the structuring process of PA governance. As the project coordinator, ANAP is committed alongside the project team to pursue the objectives set by valuing the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third PIR of this very important project that was designed to reduce the vulnerability of poor people in Haiti to the effects of climate change, while at the same time conserving threatened coastal and marine biodiversity. The assumption that guided the design of the project was that investments were needed to include sensitive marine and coastal ecosystems in the National Protected Areas System (NPAS), to enable these to continue to generate Ecosystem and CC-adaptation services; while additional investments in the watersheds which drain into these ecosystems would serve to maximize BD benefits and ecosystem functions, and would support climate resilience benefits for the populations living in these areas.    The project combines two different types of funding sources from the GEF trust fund (BD focal area) and the LDCF respectively. This means that the project must deliver simultaneously on global environment benefits (GEBs) and adaptation benefits measured in terms of their climate additionality potential. This important nuance needs to be kept in mind as the project just went through its Mid Term Review. The project started with substantial delays and it took a lot of time to consolidate a project team. The project initially spent quite a lot of time to fine tune baseline issues (which the RTA agreed needed to be addressed) especially in the areas of Cayemites-Barraderes and in the areas of Marigot. It was also affected by complex political transitions and the passage of Hurricane Mathew which left the island in a complete stand-still for months.    Looking at the overall performance of the project, the RTA is happy to see that the project team is being able to catch up on initial delays especially under component 1 where the project has continued to be actively promoting rural development activities. Support is given to small scale agricultural practices, honey production, support to small scale supply chains, small scale water management systems, soil conservation activities. Restoration of critical ecosystems have also been conducted with 21 ha of mangrove and 630 ha of reforested area. The project reports on substantial socioeconomic benefits which include the effort to reach out to women in particular (such as cage aquaculture and beekeeping benefiting 2275 households including 910 female headed households). Results of the MTR have also guided some changes in the project, such as the decision to forego buying boats for the project and instead buying them for fishermen. These are all results that are worth documenting.    Component 2 is where the project is still struggling somewhat. This comes as no surprise since the task is gigantic. Establishing Protected Areas and securing their long term sustainability in the Haitian context is highly complex. Having said that, the project was initially designed as a marine and coastal protected areas initiative. This project has a massive responsibility to advance the agenda of marine and coastal protect areas in the country and to strengthen the national PA system. This is where UNDP insists on seeing the project pick up more speed in the next reporting period.  Some progress has been achieved though. 2 PAs were created in 2017 and the project reports arrangements are underway for the creation of the Source Royer National Natural Park (PNN-SOR) by the end of year 2019 (this park will have a total area of 4,127.7 hectares and is located in the municipality of Thiotte ). This is perhaps not always attributable to direct project interventions. It has mainly happened through partnerships and coordination over the years with TNC, FoProbim, Reefcheck, IDB and also UNEP. This is all good and the project team has to be commended for its efforts knowing how complex the institutional and local realities are in Haiti.    Several concerns raised in previous PIRs are still valid today, such as the systemic barriers preventing the country to consolidate a solid national PA system remain to be addressed. These bottlenecks include the very weak management capacities of the authorities in charge of PA management, the total absence of Government coordination, the lack of political will, conflicting interests (especially for the timber resources and agricultural land) and the total absence of a financial strategy. This issue has been highlighted in the last 2 PIRs. Nevertheless, the RTA and the UNDP CO are of the opinion that this continues to constitute a major challenge and if it is allowed to remain unaddressed, it will constitute a major bottleneck for the long term sustainability of all the interventions under component 2. While the project cannot address all the systemic bottlenecks by itself, the project was designed to play a key role in terms of facilitating the necessary dialogue and negotiations. The UNDP CO as well has a responsibility to capitalize on the platform that this project offers to advance this dialogue and make progress on addressing the bottlenecks and institutional barriers. Therefore, the RTA repeats what was discussed during a meeting with the MTR consultant and the project team in January this year: The project needs to establish a strategy to address these systemic issues and secure very strong partnerships and alliances urgently. These partnerships should not focus only on bringing onboard more donors (as significant co-financing mobilized of USD 94,7 million has been reported by the project team) but also collaborate towards achieving the specific indicators for this project (e.g. hectares in agroforestry) which the project would not achieve solely with GEF funds. New solid alliances must also reflect a commitment from the private sector which hold the financial resources of the country. They also need to reflect an engagement of the Ministry of Finance, Water and agriculture authorities, parliamentarians and the President himself as well as the civil society.    As per the MTR, some indicators could not be measured. The project team reports that a partnership with UNEP Panama project will allow measurements. The UNDP tender was unsuccessful as the funding available was not sufficient to hire the bidding company. This partnership with UNEP will allow both project to pool financial resources and enable the hiring of the firm. This will be finalized in February 2020. The RTA recommends keeping an eye on this activity as the project is past mid-point and some indicators are still to be defined/measured.  In terms of the progress on implementation the project is rated as moderately satisfactory, having 69.39% of the annual budget by June 30th. This reflects a significant improvement over the last PIR and the project team should be commended for its efforts, commitment and courage. As of the same date execution of overall project budget was at 56.59%, which is ok given initial delays and the fact that the project still has some implementation time to come (until March 2021).    Finally, in the 2018 PIR, the RTA stated that the project has an important role to play in terms of improving the track record of GEF implemented projects in Haiti (which has been pretty weak across all implementing agencies) but also in terms of promoting a more proactive participation of wider government sectors who traditionally don´t get access to GEF funds. This statement is still true and the RTA recommends to the project team and CO to continue efforts to engage other actors beyond the Ministry of Environment (MDE). By the end of 2019, we would like to see a clear partnership strategy which should reflect the engagement and firm commitments of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance, the private sector as well as donor organizations. The partnership strategy should also reflect how the office of the President and decision makers in the Parliament will be engaged. The RTA insists that this strategy should not remain as a paper document. It will have to be backed up by strategic actions and signed deals reflected in the 2020 workplan. It will need to promote a strong balance between systemic activities and actions on the ground that will have to be reported in the next PIR. This has been a recommendation for the past 2 years and needs to happen. The rating of the project will be depending on this. The UNDP CO also needs to invest more time to follow the progress on the ground and plan for more field missions in 2020. The success or failure of component 2 in particular is not only reflecting on the MDE´s capacities as the project proponent but it is also very much depending on close monitoring and proactive support from the UNDP CO. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [EBA\_ Gender Analysis Draft \_1\_.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4648/213462/1727818/1741942/EBA_%20Gender%20Analysis%20Draft%20_1_.pdf) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality**GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| During this period, taking into account the gender aspect was perceived as transversal and unavoidable action in the different activities of the project. A consultant was recruited to develop an action plan to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment in the Ecosystem Based Approach (EBA) approach. To achieve this, the project performs a gender-based analysis. This assessment studies the progress made in gender equality as well as the adaptation needs of communities, particularly women, in the project areas. It also presents a summary of existing policy and legal frameworks on gender and social inclusion and how they are used to strengthen the resilience of coastal and marine communities and ecosystems. In the past, some activities such as beekeeping, aquaculture, agroforestry have always been practiced by men, but following the awareness raising and training sessions carried out by the project, women also integrate these activities. (See links Photos) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.  Particular emphasis has been placed on gender equality in all project activities, especially income-generating alternative activities, with the aim of diversifying household income sources and reducing the pressure on biodiversity. A quota of 40% of women has been set. Of this 40%, priority was given to women heads of households who accounted for a percentage of at least 60% of the 40% previously mentioned.  Like men, women have been involved in soil and water conservation activities at the watershed level, either in the construction of dry rock walls in gullies or in the establishment of living hedges on the hillsides of the watersheds. They were also asked to participate in the reflections led by the project around themes such as: Environment & Eco-responsibility, Natural Resources Management, Mangrove Ecosystems, Climate Change / Adaptation Measures, Governance of Protected Areas in the project intervention three complexes. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| n/a |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| n/a |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [Env\_Social screening template with YAW signature.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4648/213462/1667489/1667770/Env_Social%20screening%20template%20with%20YAW%20signature.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| n/a |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| n/a |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the poor populations of Haiti to the effects of climate change, while preserving the threatened biodiversity of marine and coastal zones. To date, many actions aiming not only to improve the living conditions of people but also to reduce the pressure on biodiversity have been undertaken. These are among others:  a) Soil and water conservation  This type of action is particularly related to interventions in hillsides, gullies and riverbanks. These interventions are intended to reduce the risk of erosion and flooding. According to Blaise Abniel Coordinator of the Association of Farmers of Limonade (AFELI), the project provides elements of solutions to the problem of floods in the city of Limonade and also provides an important economic support for the local population. They have been trained, informed and their awareness has been increased on soil and water conservation and that is why they are also involved in the implementation of project activities, he concluded. See: link A (testimonial of a recipient / conservation of water and soil) Cf. : https://www.dropbox.com/s/ox2jkz4mn0w9c37/Blaise%20Abniel.MOV?dl=0    b) Promotion of income-generating activities  Long-term income-generating activities that enhance food security have been put in place. In the semi-arid plains of Dérac and Paulette, a community-based organization (CBO) has received project support for the establishment of a pineapple orchard of 350.000.000 plants out of a total of 7 ha. Vilfort Sylvain, coordinator of the Agricultural Association of Dérac (AAD), explains that this pineapple plantation will offer several benefits to the community. Now we have hope thanks to this project, because we will have the opportunity to make direct sales of the product, peel removal processing, pineapple nectar, pineapple jelly, pineapple jam, use of the peels to cure stretch marks, he explained. See: link B (testimonial video of a beneficiary / pineapple orchard) Cf. :https://www.facebook.com/mdehaiti/videos/1885365958160646/    c) Promotion of alternative activities  Three hundred and five (305) families have benefited from income-generating alternatives through the development of cage aquaculture to maintain fishermen's income levels. One hundred and fifty (150) families benefited from hives, beekeeping equipment kits and theoretical and practical training sessions. C: link C (beekeeping photos, video aquaculture) Cf. : https://www.dropbox.com/s/m138v0mm2n2gysm/Photo-apiculture.docx?dl=0  https://www.dropbox.com/s/3jnehd2tkffc1fv/Photos%20\_Aquaculture%20en%20cage.docx?dl=0 |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.facebook.com/mdehaiti/posts/1888895717807670  https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\_fbid=1888895717807670&id=467708873259702  https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\_fbid=1892638080766767&id=467708873259702  https://mde.gouv.ht/index.php/fr/nos-publications/our-publications/93-haiti-a-la-quatrieme-conference-annuelle-du-cci-cbf-antiqua-et-barbuda-du-17-20-juin-2019  http://www.ht.undp.org/content/haiti/fr/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2019/le-ministere-de-lenvironnement-veut-renforcer-levaluation-enviro.html  http://www.ht.undp.org/content/haiti/fr/home/presscenter/articles/2018/le-ministere-de-lenvironnement-et-le-pnud-sengagent-pour-la-valo.html  https://youtu.be/klwq3jKCqKU  a Facebook account has just been created for the project (https://web.facebook.com/ABE.Haiti?\_rdc=1&\_rdr). In addition, the project supported ANAP in setting up a website (www.anap.gouv.ht) which also serves as a communication corridor for the project activities. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [SUBMISSION\_Haiti 4648 LDCF CEO Endorsement Request\_29Jan2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4648/213462/1667502/1667783/SUBMISSION_Haiti%204648%20LDCF%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request_29Jan2015.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Strategic partners intervening in the project areas have been identified in the ProDoc. In fact, the project was launched 15 months after the date of signature, May 24, 2016. This has disrupted the approach to be undertaken with previously identified stakeholders as some projects were completed and others were almost at the closing phase. To remedy this situation, the EBA project is taking steps to develop other partnerships and to seek synergies with other unidentified stakeholders in the ProDoc. These partners implement complementary activities in the three (3) intervention areas of the project.  Accordingly, the project has been able to develop many activities in partnerships which are, among others, the following:  • Development of a partnership with the Regional Coordination of the South-East Organizations (CROSE) to support coffee growing in the commune of Thiotte as a measure in favor of the resilience to climate change and as an alternative activity aiming at reducing the pressures on marine and coastal biodiversity;    • Development of a partnership with the Municipality of Pestel and the Center for Facilitation and Community Development (CEFADEC) to contribute to strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the establishment of 6 Eco clubs in schools;    • Development of a partnership with the Baradères Progressive Farmers Movement (MPPB) in order to build biological structures in the Barré and Boinneau gullies; and biomechanical structures in the Ravine Mouton Gully;    • Establishment of partnerships with COGAP / European Union (EU) to support the local authorities of Belle-Anse in the development of four (4) communal convention / decrees based on the protection of the sources, the excessive cutting of the trees, fishing and plastic waste management. These actions are carried out with the aim of supporting environmental governance at the community level and improving the environmental reaction of these authorities in decision-making;    • Establishment of a partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) / United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop ecotourist kayaking activities for the development of the multifunctional recreational area in the PN3B;    • Establishment of a partnership with the Foundation for the Protection of Marine Biodiversity (FoProBim) for the delimitation of two Controlled Marine Areas (Fishery Recovery Zone and Multifunctional Recreation Area) as an internal management zone in the PN3B;    • Partnership established with Concerted Action for the Development of Baradères (ACDID) / Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF) aimed at strengthening agroforestry and cocoa-based agroecology in the commune of Baradères;    • Partnership established with the Seguin Foundation / Vermont Center for Ecostudies (VCE) to provide financial compensation to households for the conservation of biodiversity and to monitor parcels in the La Visite National Park;    • Partnership established with Village Planete for planting, restoration of 21 hectares of mangroves and development of alternative activities for 115 families;    • In partnership with organizations such as: UN Environment, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Swiss Cooperation, German Cooperation, French Development Agency (AFD) and JP Haitian Relief Organization (JP-HRO), the EBA project has contributed significantly to the establishment of the Haitian Fund for Biodiversity Conservation (FHB). |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.