Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10318

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries
Haiti

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/17/2020

Expected Implementation Start

1/15/2022

Expected Completion Date

1/14/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

125,400.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,320,000.00	40,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,320,000.00**	**40,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To establish a national Measuring, Reporting, and Verification system to track GHG emissions and the impact of mitigation actions, as well as indicators as part of the M&E systems on adaptation. These systems will serve to track the NDC according to the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.1 A sustainable framework for the national MRV system is in place 1.2 A sustainable national GHG inventory system is developed 1.3 NDC tracking system is in place	1.1.1 Institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory and mitigation system developed 1.1.2 Roadmap to strengthen the national institutions to meet enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in place 1.2.1 Relevant stakeholders, including Universities, trained on cross-sectoral framework, date collection, QA/QC, and analysis for the national GHG inventory 1.2.2 Sectoral Training modules for GHG inventories developed and/or adapted on Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, AFOLU and	GET	784,500.00	10,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation	Technical Assistance	2.1 Specific indicators are defined to track the NDC at sectoral level activities	2.1.1 M&E Guidelines and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors	GET	325,000.00	10,000.00
			2.1.2 Gender indicator system is in place			
			2.1.3 Experts trained in approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities			
			2.1.4 Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Project learning, exchange of good practices and M&E	Technical Assistance	3.1 Project feedbacks inform approaches to enhanced transparency domestically and internationally 3.2 The participation of women in the process is promoted 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation is undertaken	3.1.1 Project good practices are exchanged internally and with francophone countries as part of difficulties encountered and solutions brought will be common 3.2.1 Gender-disaggregated indicators of the participation in the process are monitored and reported 3.3.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated (M&E)	GET	90,500.00	10,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**1,200,000.00**	**30,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	120,000.00	10,000.00
Sub Total($)	**120,000.00**	**10,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,320,000.00**	**40,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	20,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**40,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,320,000	125,400
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,320,000.00**	**125,400.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	45	68		
Male	45	85		
Total	90	153	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

The project is still aligned with the project design proposed in the PIF, with the focus on the same three components, outcomes and outputs. Additionally, the total financing, co-financing has not been altered. The distribution of funds to the specific outcomes has slightly changed. While the overall design of the project has remained the same, sections have been added to some outcomes.

The legislative and regulatory framework has been updated following recommendations from the country, adding Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH) and the Gender Equality Policy (2014-2030) and its Action Plan (2014-2020).

A full section on gaps and barriers for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework has been added based on the results of a national survey undertaken in February ? March 2020.

The theory of change and the partnerships are further developed.

Finally, a stakeholder engagement plan is agreed with the key stakeholders.

1a. ***Project Description*****.** Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Effective since 2016, the Paris Agreement aims to limit the increase in temperature below 2oC compared to pre-industrial levels by 2100 and to combine efforts to the extent possible to limit the rise at 1.5oC. The achievement of this agreement involves the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), updated regularly according to the existing reality for Parties and the progress accomplished.

The NDCs respond to the Paris Agreement obligations of each Party to implement adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over a defined period. They consider the common but differentiated responsibility of Parties, according to their national circumstances. In accordance with the principle of ?common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities? set out in the Convention, developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement

reaffirms the obligations of developed countries, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Developed country Parties should also continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts. It is important for all governments and stakeholders to understand and assess the financial needs of developing countries, as well as to understand how these financial resources can be mobilized. Provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. Overall, efforts under the Paris Agreement are guided by its aim of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. Assessing progress in provision and mobilization of support is also part of the global stock-take under the Agreement. The Paris Agreement also places emphasis on the transparency and enhanced predictability of financial support.

A strengthened Transparency Framework is created and clarified through article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which aims to enhance mutual trust and promote effective implementation of measures foreseen in the NDCs. Through this transparency framework, the Parties must provide regularly: a national inventory report (NIR) of anthropogenic emissions; related information to monitor progress in implementing and delivering the NDC; and information on financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building in a report called biennial transparency report (BTR) which will supersede the current Biennial Update Reports (BURs).

This Transparency Framework must involve considerable measures in Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. It is essential for effective NDC implementation. Parties under the Paris Agreement are required to submit a biennial transparency report every two years and may continue to report a separate national communication (NC) every four years or may choose to submit a single BTR/NC report in the years a NC is submitted, and include supplemental chapters on research and systematic observations and education/training and public awareness. In addition, Parties that have not reported information on adaptation in section IV of the BTR must also include an additional chapter on adaptation. If the BTR/NC is submitted as a single report, the additional chapters in the NC (research and systematic observation, education/training/awareness, adaptation) will not be reviewed. If a separate NC is submitted, it will not undergo any review. However, the capacity of developing countries including Haiti to implement their national MRV system is very weak and therefore concrete actions are needed to strengthen the capacities of national institutions in setting up processes and procedures for the collection, treatment and reporting of climate information, and their evaluation and verification to determine the level of achievement of objectives.

Haiti was one of the signatories to the UNFCCC at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Haiti is also a Party to many other UN conventions, including: biological diversity, ozone depleting substances and combating desertification. Haiti became a Party to the UNFCCC in 1996 and to the Kyoto Protocol in July 2005. Haiti ratified the Paris Agreement on 1st February 2017. The Ministry of Environment was established in 1994 and is the national focal point to the Convention and Protocol. Within the Ministry of Environment, the Climate Change Directorate has been operational since 2004. Recently in 2015, a Climate Change Advisory Committee was also established to guide the implementation of climate change activities

nationally. Additionally, the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been created by presidential Decree on May 31st, 2010 within the Ministry of Environment. The DNA contributes to the achievement of targets and objectives of sustainable development of the country due to implementation of projects on GHG emissions reductions as provided in the CDM at the national level. Haiti has identified its national priorities through the National Policy on Climate Change and relies on an extensive educational campaign to increase awareness on Climate Change.

Haiti NDC (September 2015) highlights measures taken and those envisaged to reduce emissions and adapt to impacts of climate change and will guide the country?s adaptation aspirations. The NDC lists the priorities for climate change adaptation as: 1) integrated management of water resources and watersheds; 2) integrated coastal areas management and infrastructures; 3) preservation and strengthening food security; 4) enhanced information, education and awareness. It further aims to integrate the effects of climate change into sectoral development strategies by 2030. To maintain the temperature below 2 ?C or 1.5 ?C, and to respect the various commitments resulting from international initiatives related to climate change, the NDC states it is essential to carry out a reinforced action for adaptation and mitigation, doubling of funding, technology transfer and human and institutional capacity building.

Despite some efforts being made through national institutions and initiatives such as the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and the Third National Communication (TNC) supported by GEF funding, and the first and second National Communications (NCs) submitted in 2002 and 2013 respectively to the UNFCCC, Haiti does not currently have an MRV system meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement. To assist the country with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the implementation of an operational national MRV system, the support of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is requested.

To that end, this project was developed to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement on Transparency in Haiti. It aims to contribute to the implementation of all actions submitted by Haiti through its NDC by strengthening the capacity of state and university institutions in the implementation of the MRV and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems.

This CBIT project aligns with the priorities of Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH), the National Action Plan for Adaptation (PANA) and the Second NC. Through this project, the availability and accessibility of data will be improved contributing to the submission of reports (NIR, BURs, NCs, Biennial Transparency Reports - BTR) with greater transparency and precision.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The government of Haiti has made progress in terms of planning for climate change mitigation and adaptation, with the ratification of the Paris Agreement in February 2017. In the same year, the government also introduced the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), aligned to the country?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015). The NCCP has a vision to significantly reduce the vulnerability to climate change of Haiti?s population and its sectors by 2030, by adopting and implementing appropriate and effective adaptation and mitigation measures, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti 2010-2030 (PSDH 2010). However, the PSDH itself does not focus on climate change.

Some of the country?s notable climate resilient plans include the 2005 Framework Decree, designed as a regulatory and guidance framework for the environmental sector. This plan prioritises climate change and natural disasters. The Government and Ministry of Environment?s (MOE) road map (2017) streamlines the MOE?s actions in line with the Government?s policies, and contains a section entirely focused on climate change.

Haiti?s NDC highlights measures taken and envisaged to reduce emissions and adapt to impacts of climate change. The NDC will guide the country?s adaptation aspirations. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (PANA, 2006, revised in 2017) proposes a number of projects, as well as institutional mechanisms to facilitate their implementation on a country-driven and participatory basis.

There are various climate change-related projects and programmes which are being supported and/or implemented by development partners. In addition to international actors, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, universities and civil society groups have been active in climate change financing, research, capacity building and awareness raising. However, these initiatives are not well established or mature enough to sustain climate action processes on their own.

To date, Haiti has submitted two National Communications to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2001 and 2013 respectively. A Third National Communication is currently being prepared as well as the first BUR.

Institutional framework for Climate change and MRV

The MOE, through its Climate Change Directorate (DCC) created in 2004, is mandated to develop climate change adaptation programs, mitigation measures and monitor related progress. DCC is operational with three national staff members including the director.

The MOE and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) are the apex institutions on environmental matters in Haiti. However, since environment is a transversal issue, several other national institutions intervene in this field, such as: the Ministry of Planning and the External Co-operation (MPCE) responsible for integrating all programs and projects into National Planning Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (MTPTC) in charge of water policies relating to water, mines and energy; the Ministry for the Interior and the Local Authorities (MICT) for the application of the techniques and the policy of environmental management of proximity through the local county councilors, the Ministry for National Education, Youth and Sports (MENJS) for the integration and the application of the environmental questions in the national policy of education and the Ministry for the Trade, Industry and Tourism for the implementation of the environmental policies in these sub-sectors.

The National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) chaired by the Director of the MOE, oversees work on national climate change reporting. It includes representatives of ministries, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academia. The Technical Working Group (TWG) created in 2015, is led by the MOE and is comprised of members from sectoral ministries, international partners, universities, civil society, among others. The TWG plays a key role in advising the NCCC to enable an active and participatory approach to advance adaptation planning and to contribute to the definition and implementation of actions in Haiti?s NDC and adaptation activities, and eventually inform the Council with regular, reliable and continuously improved information on Haiti?s progress with its NDC and adaptation activities. It comprises members from MOE; MPCE; Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); MARNDR; MTPTC; MICT; private sector/civil society, and academia. Focal points of relevant projects, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness projects, the NAP, GEF projects, EU, World Bank, IDB, UN Agencies, will also be invited to the advisory group to foster synergies. The TWG plays a key role in providing technical recommendations to the NCCC. However, this group currently lacks the capacity to fulfill this role and needs further support and trainings.

Legislative and regulatory framework

Haiti was one of the signatories to the UNFCCC at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Haiti is also a Party to many other UN conventions, including: biological diversity, ozone depleting substances and combating desertification.

Haiti became a Party to the UNFCCC in 1996 and to the Kyoto Protocol in July 2005. The Ministry of Environment was established in 1994 and is the national focal point to the Convention and Protocol. Within the Ministry of Environment, the Climate Change Directorate has been operational since 2004.

Recently in 2015, a Climate Change Advisory Committee was also established to guide the implementation of climate change activities nationally. Additionally, the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been created by presidential Decree on May 31st, 2010 within the Ministry of Environment. The DNA contributes to the achievement of targets and objectives of sustainable development of the country due to implementation of projects on GHG emissions reductions as provided in the CDM at the national level.

Haiti has identified its national priorities through the National Policy on Climate Change and relies on an extensive educational campaign to increase awareness on Climate Change.

Some notable national development strategies and climate resilient plans and programmes from recent years and of interest for effective adaptation planning include:

? The 2005 Framework Decree for the Environment: designed as a regulatory and guidance framework for the environmental sector, the Decree includes climate change along with natural disasters as a national priority. Among the nine priorities described in the framework decree, climate change is included as the sixth and stipulates: prevention and mitigation of risks related to meteorological, climatic and seismic phenomena.

? Haiti?s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) concluded in 2006, indicates environmental degradation and climate change as undermining the country?s economic development by affecting many of its productive sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, energy, coastal zones, human health, habitat and infrastructure related sectors, and tourism. These are in addition to observed impacts of climate change in a) increase in periods of drought, b) change in water regime, c) loss of human lives, d) reduction in available freshwater and e) increase in soil erosion. During the revision and assessment of the NAPA, lack of funding, weak capacity of public institutions and lack of coordination have been identified as major obstacles to adaptation planning. Haiti?s National Adaptation Programme of Action Revision was undertaken in 2017 with the support of FAO. It proposes programmes, projects and institutional mechanisms to facilitate their implementation on a country-driven and participatory basis. Among the whole programme, agriculture, food security and water management are considered as priorities. The programme implementation strategy is expected to be used as an entry point for the implementation of the NAP. It is noted that gender differences in climate change vulnerabilities and capacities have not yet been addressed in either iteration of the NAPA.

? Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH): In 2010 the government of Haiti began working on the PSDH, whose end goal is to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030.The PSDH presents the vision and strategic guidelines for the country's long-term development, the four major areas of work for the recovery and development of Haiti, which comprise development and reorganization of the territory and the economic, social, and institutional reform of the county, as well as the programs and subprograms to be implemented within a development framework. To achieve these objectives the national authorities have decided to give the highest priority to the following: (i) job creation, as this is the prime vehicle of economic growth and social integration, and a way to alleviate pressures on the environment; it requires equipment and infrastructure that will in turn generate a large number of jobs, (ii) protection and improvement of the environment, to ensure its sustainability, increase its attractions, improve the quality of life, and reduce vulnerability, (iii) strengthening the rule of law, to improve governance of public services, bring the services to the citizens, and increase local capacity and autonomy. In order to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, a number of key strategies will be implemented in order to improve food security conditions among others: (i) increase volume of agricultural and animal production, (ii) decrease volume of imported agricultural, (iii) increased volume of fish products consumed. Regarding the reduction of the rural poverty, the government planned to implement the following strategies: (i) increase in collective wealth, increased participation in economic life, and a reduction in pressures on the environment, (ii) promotion of the participation of women in development, (iii) increase in school attendance and citizen involvement, as well as increased participation in economic activity on the part of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, (iv) improvement housing conditions and increase use of modern domestic facilities, (v) increase number of persons with disabilities in the labor market. To increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters, the government planned among others the following strategies: (i) increased plant and forest coverage, (ii) development of watersheds, (iii) improving land management. In the context of governance, Haiti will have to: (i) establish new mechanisms for implementing the PSDH, (ii)

accelerate the implementation of the program approach in certain ministries, (iii) make significant investments in the major projects promising development, (iv) maximize the participation of the private sector, (v) develop models for equipment and infrastructure projects to be established, (vi) strengthen the quality and reliability of the needed management data.

? In 2014, the Government of Haiti formulated its Gender Equality Policy (2014-2030) and its Action Plan (2014-2020).

? Nationally Determined Contribution (September 2015): the NDC highlights measures taken and those envisaged to reduce emissions and adapt to impacts of climate change and will guide the country?s adaptation aspirations. The NDC lists the priorities for climate change adaptation as: 1) integrated management of water resources and watersheds; 2) integrated coastal areas management and infrastructures; 3) preservation and strengthening food security; 4) enhanced information, education and awareness. It further aims to integrate the effects of climate change into sectoral development strategies by 2030. To maintain the temperature below 2 ?C or 1.5 ?C, and to respect the various commitments resulting from international initiatives related to climate change, the NDC states it is essential to carry out a reinforced action for adaptation and mitigation, doubling of funding, technology transfer and human and institutional capacity building.

? A National Gender Action Plan (2016) elaborated with USAID support was elaborated and separated into sector-specific tables: 1) food and economic security; 2) basic services (health and education); 3) democracy and governance; 4) WASH, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction; and 4) safety and security.

? The Government and MOE?s road map (2017): the Roadmap aligns MOE?s actions with the Government?s policies and contains a section entirely on climate change.

? Ratification of the Paris Agreement (February 2017): Parliament ratified the international agreement, signaling the government?s continued commitment to combat climate change.

? National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2017): the NCCP preparation process started in 2016 and was supported by UNDP and EU/AP3C. Drafted in 2017, with a vision to reduce the vulnerability of Haiti?s population and economic sectors to the effects of climate change by 2030, in line with PSDH, the policy includes: a) a political response to adaptation to help increase resilience of its population and sectors, b) guidance for low-carbon development pathway, and c) preparation for Haiti to access technology transfer and benefit from different climate funds. However, due to political instability and Minister turnover, the NCCP has not yet been validated and further sensitization is required.

? The 2017-2021 Sustainable Development framework: it was signed between the Haiti Government and the UN Country Team on June 30, 2017 and will steer the partnership between the UN and the Government to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and for Haiti to become an emerging country by 2030.

? The Organic Law of the Ministry of Environment (February 2018): recently finalized, the organic law provides an opportunity to integrate adaptation concerns into the MOE?s functioning, including the structures of extension services at the sub-national levels.

? Haiti is currently developing its NAP and other Readiness activities that aim to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of NAP for an effective integration of climate change adaptation into national and sub-national coordination, planning and budgeting process.

? Haiti has joined the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) which is one of the primary pillars under the UNFCCC to support the least developed countries (LDCs) in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. LEG provides technical guidance, advice and support to the LDCs on the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), the implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme, revision and update of NAPAs, the identification and integration of medium- and long-term adaptation into development planning, and strengthening gender considerations regarding vulnerable communities in adaptation. Within this framework Haiti participates with other LDCs in sharing experiences, best practices and lessons learned. Haiti, however, has difficulties accessing directly and absorbing climate change finance due to complicated application and implementation procedures, as well as limited data, and institutional capacity. These challenges will need to be addressed by the CBIT project, in order to better support Haiti in implementing the Paris Agreement.

? Haiti has submitted two National Communications (2001, 2013) to the UNFCCC, and is in the preparation for its Third National Communication (the latter is supported by UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and focuses on greenhouse gas inventory, vulnerability assessment, adaptation, mitigation and gender) and a Biennial Update Report for 2022 (also supported by UNEP and focusing on financial and technical gaps and constraints, including institutional arrangements for preparation of national communications in addition to the GHG inventory and information on mitigation actions). More detailed information on this reporting is presented in the following section.

Current reporting to the UNFCCC

Haiti submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) and Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC in August 2001 and October 2013, respectively.

The SNC presents the GHG inventory for the time-series from 1994 to 2000. 1994 was a landmark year due to the economic embargo, GHG emissions increased by 56% between 1994 and 2000 and by 22% from 1995 and 2000. Agriculture is the main sector in terms of GHG emissions followed by Energy and Waste. Only non-methanic volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions are estimated for Industrial Processes. Methodologies applied are only quickly explained for the Energy sector. Methods applied are mainly Tier 1 methods based on 1996 IPCC Guidelines. Concerning mitigation actions, a brief overview of mitigation actions foreseen is provided for the different sectors together with technological barriers to apply them. However, no scenario nor projections are provided and impact of actions in terms of GHG emission mitigation are not given.

The process used for the preparation of the SNC was based on a participatory, dynamic and interactive approach. An inception workshop was organized before the start of the work with ten institutions representing several ministerial departments. The objectives of the required studies and the relevant variables that can provide information on the national circumstances were defined at the workshop. A first step in the process leading to the development of the SNC was to carry out the various studies and data collection. This was done by Haitian experts operating in both the public and private sectors. To facilitate data collection, focal points belonging to the national structures represented were appointed. Various working teams were formed in relation to the different chapters of the SNC. A steering committee responsible for coordinating the work was also set up. The second step consisted in the revision and validation of the various chapters first by committees of local actors and secondly by the National Communications Support Program (NCSP) for international standardization and validation.

In recent years, two projects related to reporting have been launched: the preparation of the TNC and the first BUR. These projects have been delayed due to political instability and gaps in institutional arrangements; however, they could be relaunched last quarter of 2021 and be ongoing in parallel to CBIT project implementation. In this case, coordination will be ensured.

The activities within the TNC are a continuation, update and improvement of the previous National Communications. The project will pay special attention in addressing identified gaps and constraints during the TNC stocktaking exercise, making good use of the information derived from such exercises, and utilizing the results of relevant previous or ongoing national or international activities relating to climate change issues.

In current projects, data collection is carried out by consultants, who may come from public administration positions or academia. Consultants assist in obtaining data and these experts may develop and possess some data themselves, as well as having extensive networks. As an official system of data collection and exchange is not officially adopted, the process remains slow and impedes improving data quality over time.

Following the preparation of its INC and SNC, the country is continuing its efforts to strengthen the institutional framework that seeks to integrate climate change issues into national legal frameworks. However, the political instability impacting the current institutional framework, uncoordinated and not formalised mandates, an ad-hoc basis implemented MRV framework and limited technical capacity are the root causes of the country in meeting the requirements for national reporting to the UNFCCC. This ad hoc approach makes it difficult to develop capacity in a sustainable way. The institutions and stakeholders involved in the preparation of the SNC are not mandated by law to provide

data/information on a regular basis for national reporting to UNFCCC. The preparation of the national GHG inventory is currently done through task-specific short-term contracted consultants/ studies and lacks a formalized QA/QC plan. There is also a need to develop a data and information management system for all climate change related data used for the preparation of the NCs and future BTRs. To ensure robust and continuous participation in the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country requires support to develop its long-term institutional and technical capacity.

Country commitments through the NDC

Concerning adaptation, through its NDC, Haiti intends to:

(i) improve its resilience in the face of climate change-related disasters;

(ii) respond to losses and damage caused by extreme climatic phenomena and

(iii) contribute to the global effort to limit the increase in the temperature of the planet below 2oC.

In terms of mitigation, the Republic of Haiti intends to reduce its emissions by 31% compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario, representing an absolute value of 45.24 Mt CO2 eq.

This objective is split into two parts: an unconditional objective of 5% reduction in emissions compared to the Reference to the horizon 2030; i.e., a cumulation of 10 Mt of CO2 eq; and a conditional target, which is an additional 26% reduction in emissions compared to the BAU scenario on the horizon 2030; i.e., a cumulative total of 35.24 Mt CO2 eq.

In terms of adaptation, Haiti commits to:

? Integrate effects of climatic changes into sectoral development strategies;

? Develop the 15 most vulnerable watersheds according to the territory planning scheme;

? Protect coastal areas from the impacts of climate change;

? Develop bio-economics, climate-smart agriculture and organic farming.

This Small Island State (SID) in the Caribbean region is the only LDC of the American continent. The country is very vulnerable to the effects of climate change exacerbated by the strong environmental degradation and its low capacity of response. The extreme weather events include hurricanes, droughts and floods as major brakes on country's development efforts. As a result, the priority of the INDC is Haiti adaptation to climate change and response to loss and damage.

Haiti?s INDC is the result of a strong consensus between government, civil society and the private sector objectives. Many stakeholders contributed to the development of this INDC that meets the needs and interests of the Haitian people and is in line with the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (PSDH), the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) and the SNC. The head of the Haitian government asserted its leadership for its implementation and coordination will be provided by the Ministry of Environment in direct and continuous collaboration with the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) which needed to be set up. This committee will be comprised of representatives of line ministries, local authorities, the civil society and the private sector and has the mandate to ensure the control, monitoring and reporting of Haiti UNFCCC commitments.

Gaps and barriers

Different needs have been expressed and identified on institutional arrangements, availability of good quality data, and reinforcement of technical capacities of the teams involved in climate change activities in terms of methodologies and reporting in a transparent manner.

There is a lack of institutional arrangements explaining the delays in launching the projects on the TNC and the first BUR. This lack is clearly identified in Chapter 6 of the SNC which notes that: "*A legal framework must be created to:*

? ensure the delegation of GHG data collection tasks to different levels of government administrative organization, most likely at the departmental level.

? define if necessary the legal framework for GHG emission inventory per sector of activity.

? lay the institutional foundations for the creation of a permanent structure responsible for the compilation of the national GHG inventory?.

This lack of official national scheme defining the responsibilities of each stakeholder also slows down the exchange of reliable data amongst stakeholders as the role of each expert is not yet clearly defined and adopted. This is essential in organizing the national system to be sustainable, archive all data, reports and information and be able to track the NDC.

Another gap identified is the lack of complete and reliable datasets. Gap filling activities are essential to report GHG inventories and projections according to the five pillars: Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability and Consistency. The development of country-specific activity data, emission factors or other parameters is also essential to be able to elaborate the emission estimates and to track the impacts in terms of GHG emission reduction of mitigation actions implemented.

Currently, there is no national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. As a result, producing reliable indicators and data to contribute to informed decision-making is difficult or impossible.

There are insufficient technical capacities to effectively track GHG emissions and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, including limited awareness of impacts of climate change at sub-national levels. All stakeholders from the national system to be put in place must be trained and accompanied to avoid relying on few consultants. Some tools and standard procedures and templates are also needed to guarantee the sustainability of the system.

During the consultation processes implemented to elaborate the National Adaptation Plan, the following challenges were identified:

? Weak coordination between various line ministries, as well as between donors, was identified as a key issue.

? The communication and dissemination of climate-related hazards and risks at national and sub-national levels remains ineffective.

? Although certain universities are engaged in climate studies and research, the majority are project-funded by international donors and are therefore not sustainable beyond the lifespan of the projects. The same happens with the preparation of the reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC (GHG inventory, NCs and BUR).

? The government budgets do not currently support climate action and reporting on climate action and support.

? There is a lack of systematic coordination and sharing of climate-related data and information. Numerous institutions are involved in climate data across the nation at various levels. In most cases, these institutions are unaware of each other?s research and information.

Haiti has increased its capacity for disaster risk management (DRM), including the development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and early warning systems. However, there is little synergy between DRM and climate change adaptation efforts and virtually no sharing of information between responsible ministries.

In addition to the country?s difficult economic situation, there is also a need to tackle: (i) enormous deficiencies in terms of qualified human resources and (ii) institutional weaknesses, despite capacity building efforts of the National Government and international partners. Such efforts are yet, however, to be directed at providing Haiti with adequate support to strengthen its capacities on reporting on climate action. The financial needs for Haiti to be able to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change are still substantial. Further, despite the ongoing experience in developing and managing projects, there are still institutional capacity gaps to ensure that the Government of Haiti can systematically access, sequence, manage, and monitor climate finance.

For the preparation of this proposal, a consultation of main gaps and barriers to meet the future reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris agreement was undertaken through a survey and interviews of the most relevant stakeholders involved in the reporting to the UNFCCC on climate action and support. The conclusions obtained through this consultation confirm previous barriers, bottlenecks and gaps identified during the elaboration of the SNC or the development of the NAP.

Results show that the current institutional structure in place or planned for the compilation and submission of reports such as national reports on GHG inventories or the BUR present a set of challenges such as:

? An excessive dependence on external consultants;

? A huge administrative burden to ensure contracting consultants for a project;

? Difficulties linked to the establishment of sustainable national technical teams and maintenance of capacities and expertise;

? Difficulties in collecting data that is either inaccessible for procedural reasons or unavailable;

? A need for an improved statistical system to guarantee better input data;

? Insufficient documentation of methods and data sources to maintain a stable process and institutional memory;

? A problem of archiving and maintaining institutional memory;

? Lack of human and financial resources.

The gaps identified by the consulted people can be subdivided into two groups: institutional and technical gaps.

At the institutional level, the survey revealed that the emphasis of the CBIT project should be placed in particular on the establishment of clear institutional mechanisms that can facilitate access to the data to be mobilized in the reports and the institutionalization of the national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system.

The complete list of the institutional gaps is, in order of priority:

? Lack of a true national inventory and MRV system.

? Lack of a clear institutional mechanism that can facilitate access to data.

? Difficulties linked to the establishment of sustainable national technical teams and maintenance of capacities and expertise (teams often small, multiplying responsibilities and operating with limited resources).

? Insufficient documentation and archiving of methods and data sources to maintain a stable process and institutional memory.

? Current inability to capture all the information on climate actions carried out by actors on the ground.

? The institutional set-up for the preparation of reports.

? Problem of qualified human resources and coordination.

At the technical level, the experts targeted the absence of a functional quality assurance and control (QA/QC) system, the insufficiency of qualified experts for the conduct of works, the low availability and quality of data, and the insufficient mastery of standard methods and tools by national experts.

The complete list of technical gaps in order of priority is presented in the following figure and are:

? Insufficient command of standard technical methods and tools (IPCC 2006 software, mitigation assessments software, etc.)

? Lack of a functional QA / QC system

? Insufficient qualified executives to conduct this work

? Data availability

? Data quality

? Lack of clear procedures for government approval

? Lack of a system including processes and methods for monitoring support received

? Lack of an inventory procedures manual adapted to national circumstances

? Lack of a system with processes and methods for monitoring mitigation measures

? Multiplicity of methods and tools used by stakeholders for measurements

Gender and climate change

Women and girls are exposed to specific climate-related vulnerabilities in Haiti due to their disproportionate burden of domestic labor that depends on climate-sensitive natural resources, coupled with the significant obstacles they face in terms of access to health services and employable skill

training, accumulation of financial assets, and participation in public decision-making. At the same time, given their significant role in natural resource management, women possess valuable knowledge and skills that can render them key drivers of climate change adaptation. Thus, investing in women?s empowerment in decision-making and implementation of adaptation strategies can strengthen the effectiveness of those strategies, while contributing to reduced gender inequalities, considering the number of gender-based violence (GBV) in the countries that worsen the level of gender inequalities. Moreover, climate change adaptation interventions that are based on knowledge and consideration of diverse adaptation priorities of other disadvantaged groups, including youth and people living with disabilities, are better prepared to respond more inclusively to the needs of the entire population. The report ?Taking into account the gender dimension in the initiatives to fight climate change? related to capacity building of coastal communities in Haiti serves as a great baseline.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

This project focuses on three main components, namely:

1) Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions;

2) Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation;

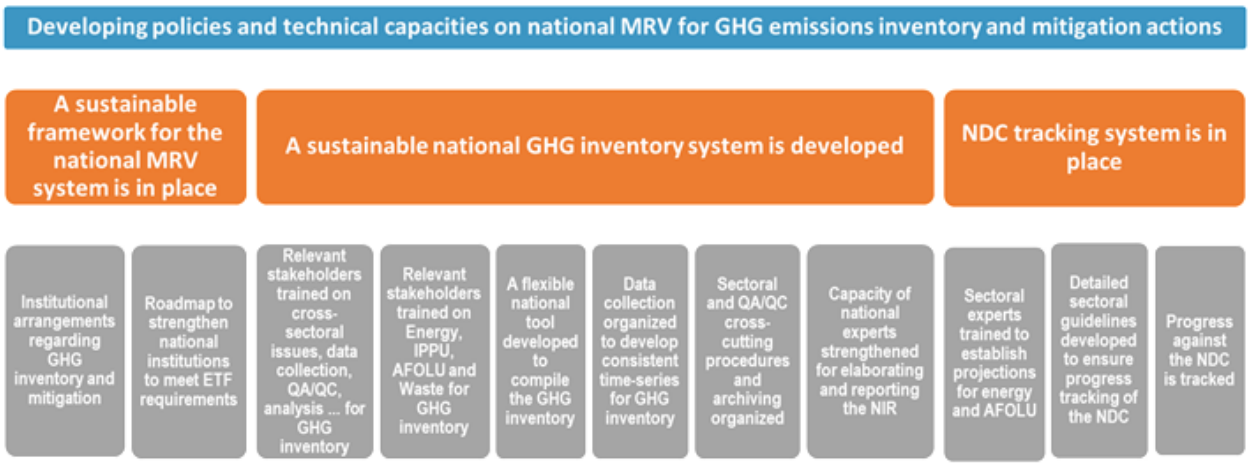
3) Project learning, Monitoring & Evaluation and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels.

These components will establish a solid and sustainable national MRV and M&E system to track the main aspects of the NDC.

Together with activities carried out in the framework of the TNC and first BUR, this project will strongly reinforce the national system in focusing on governance aspects, capacity building and development of reliable data and tools.

The three components are further described below:

Component 1: Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions



Component 1 aims at structuring a national framework enabled to elaborate the GHG inventory on a continuous basis and track the NDC in terms of GHG emissions reduction and reaching the mitigation target.

National MRV system of GHG emission inventory and projections will be significantly improved in this context, enabling Haiti to increase confidence and attract international funds to limit and mitigate GHG emissions.

This component will provide the institutional framework (outcome 1.1), capacity building and tools to elaborate the GHG inventory (outcome 1.2) and track progress in the implementation of the NDC (outcome 1.3) as described in the following paragraphs.

Outcome 1.1: A sustainable framework for the national MRV system is in place

To transfer from a project-based approach to an institutionalized and regular approach, the gap analysis carried out provided the suggestions to fill the gaps identified and recommendations for the design and implementation of a MRV system adapted to the national circumstances.

Possible solutions to fill the gaps identified are for the most part obvious, especially for all aspects deemed absent.

However, the surveyed experts provided a whole set of recommendations, with the main suggestions being the following:

? Establish inter-institutional memoranda of understanding to facilitate access to available data. For instance, establish a memorandum of understanding with the statistical services of MARNDR to produce data on the AFOLU and waste sectors by involving the Communal Agricultural Offices (BAC in French) in order to meet the needs of the GHG inventory.

? Set up an archiving system including an electronic component with a server and hard copies distributed in at least three different places. As such, it is deemed important to have a central server at the Bureau of Mines and Energy (BME in French).and satellite servers at the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine (FAMV in French)and the Directorate of Climate Change

? Establishment of a work team on these issues at the level of sectoral ministries with designated focal points whose role is to coordinate the documentation and archiving of these data.

? Reinforcement of inter-intra-institutional coordination mechanisms, incentives to maintain the capacities developed and increase in the number of qualified personnel.

? Use the Environmental Information System being implemented.

? Revitalization of sectoral concertation tables.

? Activation and operationalization of the NCCC.

? Establishment of the National MVR System.

? Establishment and operationalization of institutional platforms (Sectoral Tables and Thematic Groups, etc.).

? Establishment / recruitment of competent managers capable of ensuring and maintaining a viable electronic system/tool.

? Strengthen and improve the sectoral statistical systems of the various institutions of the country in order to produce activity data of good quality according to the needs of national GHG inventories.

? Introduce new courses into the curriculum, across schools and universities across the country, to train new technical national experts who will have climate change and inventory accounting skills and expertise.

This outcome will result in the development and implementation of the required institutional arrangements (output 1.1.1.) and a roadmap for the implementation of the MRV system on GHG inventory and mitigation actions (output 1.1.2.).

Output 1.1.1. Institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory and mitigation system developed

Based on the gap-analysis and barriers identified, a plan will be developed and proposed to different stakeholders for high level validation and engagement. This plan will entail the analysis of the existing legal framework in the country and the key entities currently involved in the MRV system.

The roles and responsibilities of all entities needed by the MRV system, such as the entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory or the coordination of mitigation and adaptation measures as well as financial support received for climate action, need to be clearly described. Therefore, institutional arrangements regarding the GHG emission inventory as well as monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions and modifications will be specified in a legally binding text to be endorsed by the government (such as a Ministerial decree). This will include a precise description of the role of each actor and relationships among actors to ease the work and the transmission of data amongst them.

To establish institutional arrangement with responsibilities suiting the different actors, the legally binding text will be completed in collaboration with the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), which oversees work on national climate change reporting in Haiti. This will ensure that the different sectoral ministries and other stakeholders will be assigned responsibilities which fit their role.

Additionally, Universities could play an important role in this new institutional framework to assure the sustainability of the inventory compilation as well as the elaboration of mitigation assessments. It would guarantee long-term capacity by educating young professionals on the fundamentals of climate change MRV systems, who will replace the current staff at national institutions in the future.

The updated institutional arrangements for the MRV system will require agreement and validation by all the stakeholders. While awaiting the adoption of the decree, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed among stakeholders to operationalize the national GHG inventory and projections system and improve the efficiency of data exchange. Once signed, the enhanced institutional arrangements will result in improved collaborations on MRV and data management within the National Committee on Climate Change and with other relevant stakeholders entrusted with the elaboration of GHG inventories.

Proposed Activities:

? Analysis of the institutional and technical gaps and barriers which currently impede high level verification and engagement. This analysis will aim to examine if the needs on institutional arrangements, availability of good quality data, and reinforcement of technical capacities of the teams involved in climate change activities in terms of methodologies and reporting in a transparent manner, are met.

? Based on the identified gaps and barriers from the analysis, a plan will be developed and proposed to the different involved stakeholders. The plan will include the analysis of the existing legal framework in the country and key entities currently involved in the MRV system and their roles and responsibilities such as the entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory or the entity accountable for the coordination of the mitigation actions. To ensure this, the institutional arrangements regarding the GHG emission inventory as well as monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions and modifications will be specified in a legally binding text to be endorsed by the government (such as a Ministerial decree).

? Development of clear and precise description of the Terms of Reference and the role of each actor and relationships among actors to ease the work and the transmission of data amongst them.

? Collaboration and participation of key national stakeholders to establish sound institutional arrangements with responsibilities suiting the appropriate actors to ensure that the different sectoral Ministries and other relevant stakeholders will be assigned responsibilities fitting their role in the country. The main entity which will oversee this process will be the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), which manages work on climate change reporting in Haiti. To assure the sustainability of the inventory compilation in the long run, as well as the elaboration of mitigation assessments, the participation of universities could play and important role in this new institutional framework. It would guarantee long-term capacity by educating young professionals on the fundamentals of climate change MRV systems, who will replace the current staff at national institutions in the future.

? Ensure the agreement and validation by all the stakeholders on the updated institutional arrangements for the MRV system.

? While awaiting the adoption of the decree, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed among stakeholders to operationalize the national GHG inventory and projections system and improve the efficiency of data exchange.

? Guarantee that the enhanced institutional arrangements will result in improved collaboration on MRV and data management within the National Committee on Climate Change and with other relevant stakeholders entrusted with the elaboration of GHG inventories and monitoring of mitigation actions.

Output 1.1.2. Roadmap to strengthen the national institutions to meet enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in place

The aim of this output is to develop a roadmap to allow institutions to enhance transparency of national reporting over time and to propose an improvement plan considering priorities and resources to support actions to be carried out. The improvement plan will be based on transparency gap-analysis and the current identified gaps. By integrating this gradually within the different institutions and ministries, it

allows each stakeholder to implement the new improvements properly. The roadmap will be signed off by the Director of the MOE, who chairs the National Committee on Climate Change, in collaboration with representatives of ministries, private sector, non-governmental organizations and academia. This will allow input from all the different sectors and institutions on the feasibility of the proposed roadmap and suggested improvements.

The roadmap and proposed improvement plan will allow the improvement of the quality and the transparency of information produced and reported every two years, in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation actions, according to the new Enhanced Transparency Framework and the requirements of the Decision 18/CMA.1 adopted at COP-24.

The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) specify the flexibility that is available to developing countries Parties due to their unique capacities. The roadmap will include considerations of which aspects Haiti will apply flexibility to be able to provide a self-determined estimated time frame for improvements in relation to national capacity constraints.

Proposed Activities:

? Based on the transparency gap-analysis and the results of the activities described under output 1.1.1, a roadmap will be developed to allow institutions to enhance transparency of national reporting over time and to propose an improvement plan considering priorities and resources to support actions to be carried out.

? Supporting a gradual integration of the roadmap by the different institutions and Ministries to ensure proper implementation of the new improvements.

? Validation of the roadmap by the Director of the MOE, who chairs the National Committee on Climate Change, in collaboration with representatives of Ministries, private sectors, non-governmental organizations and academia. This will allow input from all the different sectors and institutions on the feasibility of the proposed roadmap and suggested improvements.

? Allow the improvement of the quality and the transparency of information produced and reported every two years, in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation actions, according to the new Enhanced Transparency Framework and the requirements of the Decision 18/CMA.1 adopted at COP-24.

? Specify the flexibility through the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) that is available to developing Parties due to their unique capacities. The roadmap will include considerations of which aspects Haiti will apply flexibility to be able to provide a self-determined estimated time frame for improvements in relation to national capacity constraints.

Outcome 1.2: A sustainable national GHG inventory system is developed

The project will closely coordinate with the work carried out in the framework of the TNC/BUR 1, to avoid any overlap in terms of expert training and other activities. The project will build on the work of the TNC/BUR 1 to complete the training sessions and go further in terms of accuracy, completeness, consistency, comparability and transparency. The project will also allow capacitating the relevant stakeholders for applying actions from the improvement plan developed in the TNC/BUR 1 framework. The fact that the same stakeholders should be involved in the different projects will simplify the coordination amongst them.

This outcome will result in the capacity building of relevant stakeholders on cross-sectoral issues (output 1.2.1.) and sectoral issues (output 1.2.2.) of the GHG inventory, a GHG inventory online information system (output 1.2.3.), GHG inventory compilation (output 1.2.4.), GHG inventory management (output 1.2.5.) and capacity building on GHG inventory report preparation and reporting (output 1.2.6.).

Output 1.2.1. Relevant stakeholders, including Universities, trained on cross-sectoral aspects, data collection, QA/QC, and analysis for the national GHG inventory

The current national GHG inventory is compiled following revised IPCC 1996 guidelines applying Tier 1 methodologies on the scarce data available or compiled for the GHG inventory estimation which makes it almost impossible to consider impacts of national mitigation actions and track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC.

To integrate the compilation of the GHG inventory in the new national framework, it is essential to train all actors including data providers, inventory compilers, national coordinator, experts from the different institutions and universities. The trainings will be given by international experts with substantial experience in the use of the latest applicable IPCC Guidelines (in particular the Tier 2 and Tier 3 methodologies for compiling GHG inventories). This will provide an equal playing field where the different actors possess the same compilation standards which in turn will allow exchange of data and improved quality of the results.

The contents of training sessions will be based on the application of 2006 IPCC methodologies and new requirements adopted in Decision 18/CMA.1. Cross-sectoral aspects such as the QA/QC plan, the key category analysis or the uncertainty assessment are of major importance to assure the compilation of a good quality, transparent, robust, and sustainable GHG inventory.

The national experts should be trained to compile the national GHG inventory following latest IPCC guidelines, to assess the impacts of national mitigation actions and to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Proposed Activities:

? Develop a complete theoretical and practical training including innovative didactic materials to assure capacity building and autonomy of national experts for elaborating the GHG inventory using the most recent IPCC Guidelines. Develop training workshops on cross-sectoral aspects such as data collection, QA/QC, and analysis for the national GHG inventory, with the contents of the training sessions based on the application of 2006 IPCC methodologies and new requirements adopted in Decision 18/CMA.1. Cross-sectoral aspects such as the national inventory system, approaches for data collection, methodological choices, time-series consistency and gap-filling techniques, QA/QC plan, QA/QC procedures, the key category analysis, the uncertainty assessment, metrics and reporting tables are of major importance to assure the compilation of a good quality, transparent, robust, and sustainable GHG inventory. Trainings will be given by international experts with substantial experience in compiling GHG inventories. This will provide an equal playing field where the different actors possess the same compilation standards which in turn will allow exchange of data and improved quality. National GHG inventory lead experts will support international consultants in the preparation of the trainings with the aim to progressively implement a training of trainers approach.

? Integrate the compilation of the GHG inventory in the new national inventory system based on the institutional arrangements developed under outcome 1.1. and train all actors including data providers,

inventory compilers, national coordinator, experts from the different institutions and universities. National GHG inventory lead experts will support international consultants in the delivery of the trainings with the aim to progressively implement a training of trainers approach, a transfer of knowledge and a capacity retention mechanism.

Output 1.2.2. Sectoral Training modules for GHG inventories developed and/or adapted on Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, AFOLU and Waste to train relevant stakeholders, including universities

Sectoral experts, including stakeholders from the line Ministries, universities and private sector will be trained on 2006 IPCC sectoral methodologies on the different sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), AFOLU and waste. These training modules will predominantly target the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which are the predominant Ministries concerning GHG inventory data. It will be assured that the training modules are designed for the needs of each relevant stakeholder in the specific sector to guarantee proper training in the correct field. The suggested approach is learning by doing with real practical exercises which could help to elaborate directly the GHG inventory.

The approach of 2006 IPPC guidelines is completely different from previous methodologies for a few sectors, so a complete theoretical and practical training is required to assure capacity building and autonomy of national experts for elaborating the GHG inventory using the most recent IPCC Guidelines. Such a training plan and approach will be a steppingstone towards creating sustained capacities within sectoral experts and institutions for upcoming GHG inventory reporting.

Proposed Activities:

? Building on the developed training workshops from output 1.2.1, sectoral experts, including stakeholders from the line Ministries, universities and private sector, will be trained on the 2006 IPCC sectoral methodologies on the different sectors (Energy, IPCC, AFOLU and Waste). For the energy sector a specific training on how to elaborate regularly energy balances for the reference approach of the GHG inventory will be implemented. Training modules will also target the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which are the predominant Ministries concerning sectoral data and relevant knowledge for quality checks.

? Design trainings for the needs and requirements of each relevant stakeholder in the specific sector to guarantee proper instructions in the correct field.

? Complete theoretical and practical training is required to assure capacity building and autonomy of national experts for elaborating the GHG inventory using the most recent 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

? Create sustained capacities within sectoral experts and institutions for upcoming GHG inventory reporting. National sectoral experts involved in the GHG inventory compilation will support international consultants in the preparation and delivery of innovative didactic materials and the trainings with the aim to progressively implement a training of trainers approach, a transfer of knowledge and a capacity retention mechanism.

Output 1.2.3. A flexible national online information system is developed to compile the national GHG emission inventory according to IPCC Guidelines

The development of a robust national online information system consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis, and reporting is also necessary to compile the GHG emission inventory as it allows system flexibility and can evolve according to new international requirements (Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines) or even national circumstances. Such a system also reinforces the use and implementation of Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures (visual and automatic checks, keeping track of recalculation between two inventory editions, etc.) and eases the central management of the national coordinator compiling the inventory from sectoral inventory compilers. It also allows to archive data used (Activity Data, Emission Factors, parameters and resulting estimates) over time and centralize errors detected or improvements implemented from the annual improvement plans.

In the context of the new Enhanced Transparency Framework, a national online information system will be very valuable to comply with international requirements. Such an online information system will be used by stakeholders involved in the GHG inventory team including data providers and inventory compilers. Data providers will be asked to complete sectoral templates for each new inventory edition. These data will be used by sectoral inventory compilers to establish the methodologies and improve upon them over time. To remain transparent and evolved, methodologies will be developed on Excel. Afterwards, they will be compiled in an Access database (or web-based database) to facilitate checks, the archiving and reporting of data according to different possible formats.

If an unique reporting platform must be used by all countries (ex. current CRF Reporter for Annex I countries), the national inventory online information system will be able to transfer the data from the national online information system to the international platform in the proper format. This is a technical tool dedicated to inventory compiler work. It will also ease the preparation of the National Inventory report as tables and charts will be prepared automatically.

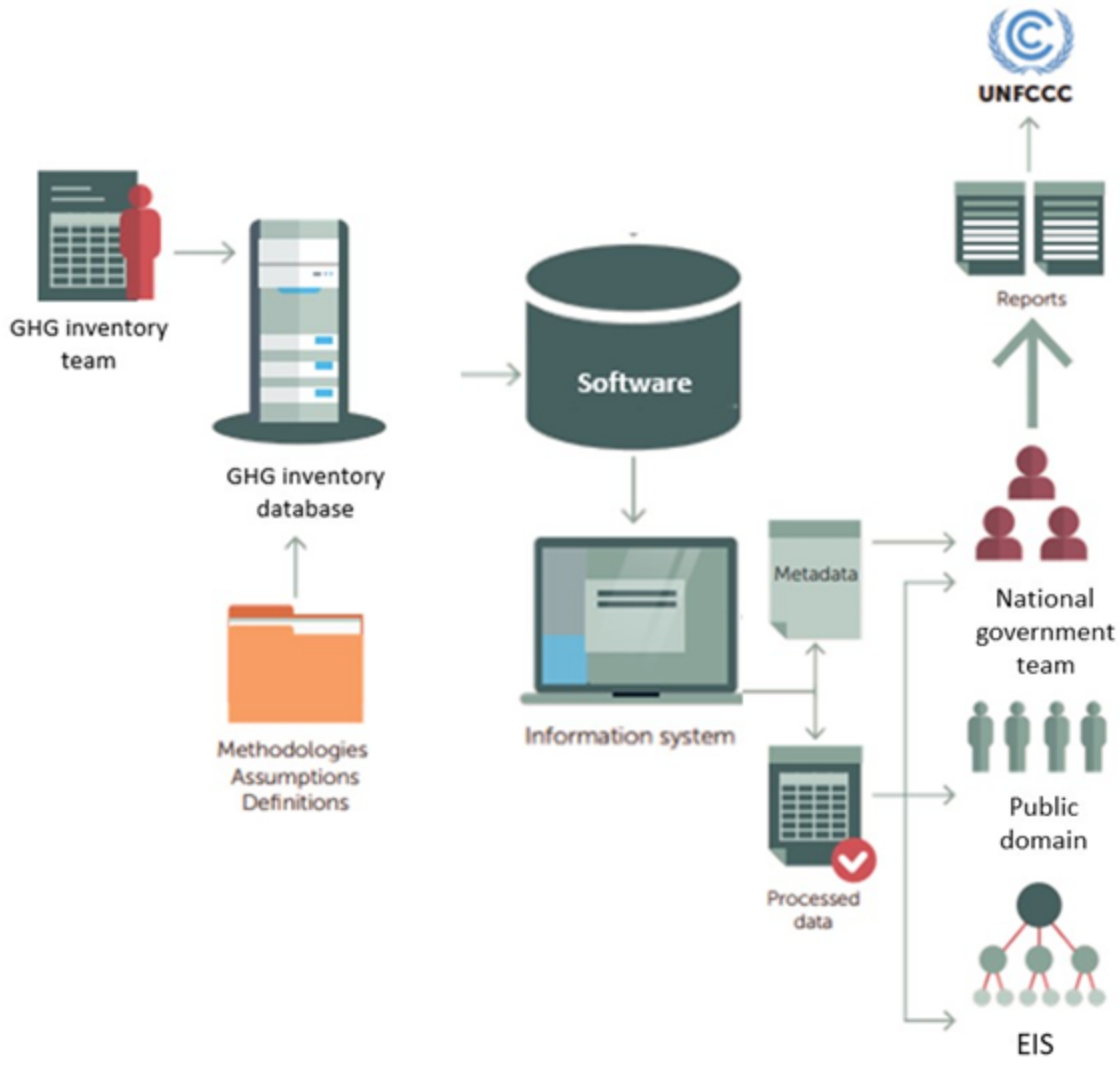
Private and public sector stakeholders and academia will insert the raw relevant primary data on their respective sectors and climate actions into the online information system which will be under the control of the Ministry of Environment. The online information system will include the methodologies to process the raw data and the assumptions, data definitions and software that processes raw data (including automated quality control operations). Data will thus be processed, aggregated at the national level and provided to:

? The national government team responsible for preparing national reports that are submitted to the UNFCCC in the appropriate formats;

? National government actors responsible for national policy development, planning and decision-making; public, private and academia stakeholders tracking the implementation and progress of commitments and climate actions of the NDC; and, the general public, which wants to know about the country?s efforts on climate action in the public domain.

? The EIS.

The online information system development is illustrated in the figure below.



The development of such a national online information system is not planned in the framework of the TNC/BUR 1 project. However, it is essential for the country to increase the overall quality of the GHG inventory and NDC tracking and a national online information system would greatly contribute to improve the implementation of these activities on a continuous basis.

Additionally, it can also be envisaged to link to the environmental information system (EIS), which Haiti will soon start developing so that the GHG inventory results are displayed to the public nationally and internationally. This project aligns with Haiti's commitments to global environmental management and action plans in response to Multilateral Agreements, in particular the Rio Conventions (Climate Change, Biodiversity, Desertification) to which the country is a signatory party. Through the EIS, alphanumeric and geospatial environment information will be collected, validated, processed, and stored and eventually made available through an online platform.

Proposed Activities:

? Analysis of the activities described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines concerning the compilation of the national GHG emission inventory which take place in the country, analysis of the EIS and design of

excels and GHG inventory database. The definitions, assumptions and methodologies will be compiled in an Access database (or web-based database) to facilitate checks and to promote the archiving and reporting of data according to different possible formats. This activity will be undertaken by international MRV consultants with the national GHG inventory compilation team who will determine the platform?s content (data sharing templates to collect the data, definitions/assumptions/methodologies to elaborate the estimates based on the excel prototypes feeding an access database and reporting formats based on the outcomes of COP decision on reporting the GHG inventory) and functionalities (automatic checks). Links with the EIS will be analysed and proposed for inclusion in the online information system.

? Based on this analysis, a robust national online information system will be designed consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis and reporting to allow system flexibility and evolvement according to new international requirements and national circumstances.

? The software will then be developed by a national IT expert who will make proposals according to the desired functionalities, available resources and operating conditions. The centralised platform will allow multiple users with different roles and types of permissions to insert data into the system, to manipulate that data and to extract the transformed data into different customized reports. The centralised platform will ensure an open source data, data integrity, data consistency, data accessibility and proper security and storage, while avoiding data redundancy and preventing and signalling accidental data errors. Procedures and protocols will enable the standardization of data submissions, automated sense checks on data entry and the cross-checking of different datasets, contributing to better data quality and data integrity. The core functions of the online information system will be to collect, store, share, process and present data on GHG inventory and NDC progress tracking indicators. The development of the online information system will be accomplished in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the National Committee on Climate Change and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. These institutions are the apex on environmental matters in Haiti and it is imperative that they are consulted and integrated in the development of the online information system .

Output 1.2.4. Data collection is organized to develop a consistent time-series inventory

This output will be implemented in parallel to output 1.2.3. For the GHG inventory team to be able to develop the excels worksheets and the database of the online national information system, activity data has to be collected and a sustainable data collection system implemented in the country.

The quality of data collected is essential to assure the quality of the inventory and, consequently, also the quality of the progress assessment of the NDC. Therefore, proper data collection is necessary in all key areas of GHG inventory and mitigation actions. The data will be centrally collected by the National Committee on Climate Change, which oversees the work on national climate change reporting. Collecting the data at one central location will contribute to clear oversight of the assembled data and of the adherence to the sharing obligations.

Sectoral data collection will be organized to assure a consistent and robust time-series for the different sectors with the priority sectors including : Agriculture, Energy and Waste. According to the sector, or

categories, different situations might be encountered: data are already available, data exist but are of poor quality or are not available for all years and data do not exist at all. A multi-annual workplan will be developed for all these cases in the form of an improvement plan and data collection will be organized to complete and centralize the datasets for the GHG inventory sectors which will be populated to the online information system. This will support the transition to a continuous data collection process and effective reporting.

Proposed Activities:

? Trainings will be provided to collect the most appropriate data, fill the gaps and use the recommended techniques to ensure time series consistency under output 1.2.1. Based on the trainings the national GHG inventory compilation team will develop forms, surveys and the survey population by sector and will implement the survey under the coordination of the National Committee on Climate Change who will be in charge of the QA of the collected time-series.

? Development of a multi-year workplan for the implementation of an improvement plan to improve the completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency of the activity data required to elaborate the GHG inventory estimates and data collection process. This will support the transition to a continuous data collection process and effective reporting.

? Based on the results obtained from the surveys, workshops will be organised by the National Committee on Climate Change with the data providers on the data requirements, improvements needed, proposed arrangements under output 1.1.1 and future reporting through the national online information system.

? After the QA undertaken by the National Committee on Climate Change on the activity data collected, the national GHG inventory compilation team will develop sectoral excel workbooks with the methodologies, assumptions and definitions to elaborate the GHG estimates which will be centralised in a database. This GHG inventory database will be the basis of the software developed under output 1.2.3.

? The online information system developed under output 1.2.3. will be tested by all stakeholders involved in the GHG inventory, including data providers surveyed and the inventory compilers. Data providers will be asked to complete sectoral templates for each new inventory edition. These data will be used by sectoral inventory compilers to refine the methodologies and improve upon them over time. The automatic reporting formats will be also tested by the national inventory compilation team by using the online information system to prepare the National Inventory Report. Such a national online information system will be essential for the country to increase the overall quality of the GHG inventory and NDC tracking.

Output 1.2.5. Sectoral and QA/QC procedures are written and archiving of all relevant documents, tools and results is organized

To guarantee system sustainability all procedures and national methodologies including a multi-annual improvement plan will be written and archived as a national reference.

The QA/QC procedures will be developed in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The QA/QC activities in the Guidelines will be analyzed and will be specified for the needs and current circumstances in Haiti. The proposed roles and responsibilities for the QA/QC system for Haiti will require to be in line with the institutional arrangements, as described in Output 1.1.1. This will conclude in a QA/QC plan with all the roles, responsibilities, procedures and timeline, which will be validated by the Director of the MOE and other relevant stakeholders involved in the QA/QC system to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination.

To ensure an organized archiving method of all the relevant documents, tools, and results, the National Committee on Climate Change will operate as the centralized institution that will coordinate and manage the online information system. It will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the QA/QC plan and the archiving of all supporting documents which are not contained in the online information system (eg. Documentation on expert judgement, on QA procedures, improvement plan of the GHG inventory, national inventory report, etc)..

Proposed Activities:

? Analyze the QA/QC activities described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and develop adjustments to the specific needs and current circumstances in Haiti.

? Develop a QA/QC plan with all the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and timelines. The QA/QC system will be in line with the institutional arrangements described in output 1.1.1.

? Validation of the QA/QC plan by the Director of the MOE and other relevant stakeholders involved in the QA/QC system to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination.

? Ensuring an organized archiving method of all the relevant documents, tools, and results, the National Committee on Climate Change will operate as the centralized institution that will coordinate and perform this task. It will be responsible for archiving all relevant supporting information for the GHG emission inventories which is not included in the online information system (e.g. QA/QC plan and manual of procedures, results of QA/QC, documentation of expert judgement, documentation on data quality, improvement plan of the GHG inventory, national inventory report?).

Output 1.2.6. Capacity of national experts strengthened for implementing and reporting the NIRs of Haiti

The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted, as part of the Katowice climate package (decision 18/CMA.1), provide the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Decision 18/CMA.1, para. 12(a), requested the SBSTA to develop, for consideration and adoption at CMA 3, and pursuant to the MPGs Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for the electronic reporting of the information in the NIRs of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The GHG inventory presented in the CRTs should be accompanied by a NIR (which is being called national document report NDC under the ETF current negotiations and NIR will be the CRTs with the NDR). Section II of the MPGs contains guidance for National inventory reports (NIR) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The elaboration of the NIR in Haiti is done on ad-hoc studies performed by external consultants hired for the preparation of the National Communications. By developing national guidelines (a NIR structure with descriptions of the reporting requirements from MPGs and the institutions responsible for their update and QC/QA) will allow the sustainability of NIR elaboration and reporting and will enhance its quality).

Capacity from Ministry of Environment (MOE) experts and other stakeholders participating in the GHG inventory compilation will be reinforced to elaborate and quality check the NIR with transparency and sustainability. This report will be based on work completed under Outcomes 1.1 to 1.3 to comply with the highest standards as presented in Decision 18/CMA.1. The increased capacity of the MOE and national experts will enhance capabilities to lead, plan, coordinate, implement and evaluate policies, strategies and programmes. The lack of formal authorization to national agencies and experts to generate, verify, and validate information can hinder implementing and reporting the NIRs of Haiti.

National guidelines, including international requirements and national circumstances, will also be written to centralize relevant information for regular updates. This situation differs from the current one under work on the TNC and first BUR, in which Inventory chapters are written by external consultants on a project basis. The NIR elaboration will be coordinated by the MOE and oversight will be ensured by the National Committee on Climate Change.

Proposed Activities:

? Reinforce the capacity from the Ministry of Environment experts and other stakeholders participating in the GHG inventory compilation to elaborate and quality check the NIR. This will enhance capabilities to elaborate good quality GHG inventories and lead, plan, coordinate, implement, and evaluate policies, strategies and programmes.

? Develop a report structure and national guidelines (what to report, who, how and when), including international requirements (MPGs and other reporting requirements such as the eventual CRTs agreed at the COP) and national circumstances (use and justification of flexibility provisions) to centralize and standardise relevant information for regular updates. This report will be based on work completed under outcomes 1.1 to 1.3 to comply with the highest standards as presented in Decision 18/CMA.1. This will change the current situation under which work on the TNC and BUR1 are written by external consultants on a project basis when studies are relaunched from scratch from information available in the national institutions.

? Coordinate the information in a centralized fashion by applying the national guidelines developed in collaboration with the National Committee on Climate Change during preparation of a NIR.

Outcome 1.3: NDC tracking system is in place

The capacity building activities and the development of methodologies and guidelines will be essential to develop the NDC tracking system. This outcome will entail the training of experts on projections (output 1.3.1.), the development of detailed guidelines (output 1.3.2.) and the implementation of a system that will allow Haiti to track the progress and update its NDC (output 1.3.3.).

Output 1.3.1. Sectoral experts trained on methodologies to establish projections and sectoral tools for energy and AFOLU

There are no projections presented in the SNC and experts remain untrained on methodologies. This is of major importance as the NDC is based on the projections of two scenarios (BAU and with measure scenarios). In addition, projections regularly updated might help to check if the Party is on track with its NDC. All experts participating in the new national system will be trained to GHG emissions projections on principles, obligations and methodological aspects (sectoral experts, including stakeholders from the line Ministries, Universities and private sectors). These training modules will predominantly target the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources

and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which are the predominant Ministries concerning climate issues. It will be assured that the training modules are designed for the needs of each relevant stakeholder in the specific sector to guarantee proper training in the correct field.

On methodological aspects, they will be trained on sectoral methodologies, the use of existing models (on energy and AFOLU for instance) and underlying aspects and drivers to estimate activity data and emission projections, taking into account Policies & Measures (PAMs) adopted or the impact of additional PAMs. Training sessions will cover tracking of both GHG targets and non-GHG targets as GHG emissions trends are interlinked with the achievement of national objectives in different sectors. NDC tracking and reporting at the sectoral level will support the tracking of objectives set at national level in the unconditional and the conditional scenarios compared to the BAU. Tracking emissions and variables at sectoral levels is the only way to understand the global emission trend and to track non-GHGs objectives as defined in the NDC Annex (i.e. indicators in terms of renewable energy shares, reduction of biomass energy consumption, energy efficiency, reforestation, National waste Management plan application, etc.).

Proposed Activities:

? Assess capacity gaps to ensure that the training modules are designed for the needs of each relevant stakeholder in the specific sector to guarantee proper training in the correct field, design the training approach and develop innovative didactic materials.

? Train all experts participating in the new national system (sectoral experts, including stakeholders from the line Ministries, Universities and private sectors) on GHG emission projections in particular on principles, obligations and methodological aspects, addressing the training modules to the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which are the predominant Ministries concerning climate issues. The training will cover the tracking of both GHG targets and non-GHG targets as GHG emissions trends are interlinked with the achievement of national objectives in different sectors. On methodological aspects, they will be trained on sectoral methodologies, the use of existing models (on energy and AFOLU for instance) and underlying aspects and drivers to estimate activity data and emission projections, taking into account Policies & Measures (PAMs) adopted and planned and the impact of additional PAMs.

These activities will be undertaken by international experts with the support of the most appropriate national experts or academia to ensure a training of trainers approach and a capacity retention mechanism.

Output 1.3.2. Detailed sectoral guidelines are developed to ensure progress tracking of the NDC

Sectoral guidelines will be developed by the Ministry of Environment and archived to assure projection system sustainability and methodologies to track the progress of the NDC. The sectoral guidelines will be developed in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines which separates the GHG emissions in Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste.

These guidelines will present the sectoral methodological aspects but also cross-sectoral issues and QA/QC aspects as a significant amount of information must be reported to maintain transparency on NDC tracking. Furthermore, the guidelines will include a manual on how to ensure proper progress

tracking of the NDC, such as the templates for data gathering and reporting. These templates, which will be used by different stakeholders to collect activity data in a homogenous way, will be developed and distributed to actors involved in the MRV system, with the objective of enhancing the quality and quantity of data and thus ultimately to improve the quality of the national reporting from various sources as well as the tracking of the NDC.

Information on the NDC (targets, progress, implementation plan, mitigation actions) will be available in the national online information system and the GHG inventory included in the national information system will form the basis to develop the sectoral guidelines for projections but the assessments and the tracking of the NDC will not need to be done with the help of an information system as the assessments will develop or use own tools.

Proposed Activities:

? Develop sectoral guidelines in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines by sector (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) and archive the guidelines on projections and methodologies to track the progress of the NDC. The guidelines will be developed by the Ministry of Environment and will be the base of the trainings discussed in output 1.3.1.

? Develop a manual on how to ensure proper progress tracking of the NDC, such as the templates for data gathering and reporting which will allow different stakeholders to collect activity data in a homogenous way, methodologies, indicators and responsibilities and timelines by mitigation action of the NDC.

? Develop and distribute the templates to actors involved in the MRV system, with the objective to enhance the quality and quantity of data and improve the quality of the national reporting from various sources on mitigation actions, their contribution to the NDC and the tracking of the NDC.

Output 1.3.3. Progress against the NDC is tracked based on the methodologies developed

The developed methodologies under the CBIT project will allow the progress on the implementation of the NDC to be tracked. This is a result of increased capacity building on the use of the methodologies. National trained experts within the relevant Ministries and institutions will be able to track and update the NDC with more robust and transparent assumptions allowing the international community to trust the NDC and finance the PAMs considered in the conditional scenario to reach the committed reduction of emissions compared to the reference scenario.

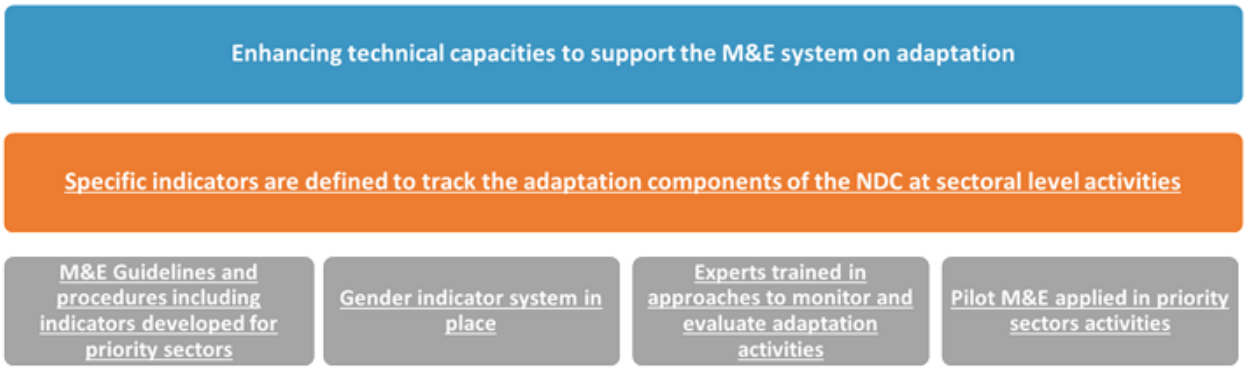
Output 1.1.1. will formalize the roles and mandates of the institutions responsible to track and update the NDC with the assessment of policies they implement under the coordination of the NCCC.

Proposed Activities:

? Track the implementation of the NDC with the developed methodologies under the CBIT project at least on a biennial basis and report the results in the BTR.

? Update the NDC with more robust and transparent assumptions every five years, allowing the international community to trust the NDC and finance the PAMs.

Component 2: Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation



Adaptation to climate change impacts is a priority for Haiti, which is very exposed to major natural risks. According to the NDC, the cumulative costs of climate change impacts without taking preventive measures are estimated at 1.8 billion USD, and at $77 million by taking adaptation measures by 2025.

M&E of adaptation supports keeping track of adaptation plans implementation and actions, while assessing their effectiveness and outcomes. Adaptation M&E can focus on the process of adaptation (is implementation taking place) as well as on its outcomes, i.e. whether the objectives of adaptation actions are achieved.

This component will develop indicators to track the progress in the implementation of the adaptation commitments of the NDC.

Climate change, biological diversity, desertification, land degradation and drought are intricately related on the social, economic and environmental fronts. Because these issues are closely linked, this component will be implemented through collaborative actions to solve these challenges at all levels.

Synergies caused by climate change, biodiversity conservation, desertification, land degradation and drought will be addressed under this component, such as:

? Forestry, sustainable land management (SLM), rural development, other land use sectors and agricultural production; reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+);

? Adaptation through ecosystem approach, resilience capacities; and

? Training and education, awareness raising, information and science.

The national action programmes (NAPs), national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) are the implementation tools. Action at the national level represents an important opportunity to establish synergy, coherent policy instruments and cost-effective ways for implementation.

This component will be completed in close coordination with the NAP process which will facilitate the Institutional coordination carried out by the same Ministry (Ministry of Environment) and the same implementing agency (UNDP).

Outcome 2.1: Specific indicators are defined to track the NDC at sectoral level activities

Needs in terms of adaptation are clearly identified in the NDC Annex. Given the importance of agriculture and water resources, it is essential that appropriate and sustainable adaptation activities and

strategies are implemented to reduce vulnerability to climate change combined with other sources of pressure. Management of water resources is also key in terms of adaptation.

The increasing focus on adaptation finance, planning and implementation leads to a growing need for robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in order to ensure that investment in adaptation to climate change contributes to climate resilient sustainable development.

Four outputs are defined under this outcome for establishing monitoring and evaluation guidelines, procedures and indicators (output 2.1.1.), for implementing a gender indicator system to monitor and evaluate gender-inclusive actions and interventions (output 2.1.2.), for capacity building (output 2.1.3.) and for testing the developed M&E framework (output 2.1.4.).

Output 2.1.1. M&E Guidelines and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors

National guidelines will be developed under the Ministry of Environment based on existing literature and toolkits to provide direction for the development of (sub)national adaptation M&E systems for priority sectors. These guidelines will be based on a step-by-step approach, providing reference to existing approaches and practical examples at each step and will include indicators to analyze the progress in the implementation of adaptation commitments of the NDC. Indicators will be defined for two priority sectors: agriculture and water. These sectors are clearly identified as priority sectors in the NDC.

To define the indicators for these two priority sectors in the NDC, Output 2.1.1. will be developed closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and with the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, which oversees water policies relating to water, mines, and energy.

Proposed Activities:

? Stakeholder consultations will be organized by the NCCC to determine a common understanding of what a M&E system should be for adaptation in Haiti, existing frameworks that the M&E system can build on, its use and purpose as well as to identify barriers such as data availability for tracking adaptation, lack of coordination mechanisms, overlaps in mandates and capacity building needs, and agree on solutions.

? Develop national M&E guidelines to provide direction for the development of (sub)national adaptation M&E systems for priority sectors basing the guidelines on the outcomes of the consultation workshops, existing literature and toolkits and on a step-by-step approach, providing reference to existing approaches and practical examples at each step, exploiting synergies with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the information available in the EIS and including indicators to analyze the progress in the implementation of adaptation commitments of the NDC. These indicators will be defined for two priority sectors: agriculture and water as these sectors are identified as priority sectors in the NDC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and with the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, to define the indicators for these two priority sectors.

Output 2.1.2. Gender indicator system is in place

Gender-based indicators which are objective verifiable will be developed to measure and report involvement of each gender and/or impact of adaptation actions on each gender category. This system will be developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights, which mainstream a gender perspective in all spheres of government activity and aims to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all environmental policies and initiatives. The indicators will be based on the carried-out gender analysis and the established gender gaps that still exist in the M&E system in Haiti.

The developed indicators will be tested in the framework of the pilot M&E for priority sectors (output 2.1.4.) and will produce performance indicators. If needed, adjustments will be made with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights to produce substantiated gender-based indicators for the M&E system.

Proposed Activities:

? Develop gender-based indicators which are objective verifiable to measure and report involvement of each gender and/or impact of adaptation actions on each gender category.

? Work closely with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights to mainstream to ensure that gender considerations are integrated, and a gender indicator system is developed.

? Base the gender-based indicators on the carried-out gender analysis and established gender gaps that still exist in the M&E system.

? Test the developed indicators in the framework of the pilot M&E system for priority sectors, described in output 2.1.4., and produce performance indicators.

? Make adjustments according to the pilot phase, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights, to produce substantiated gender-based indicators for the M&E system.

Output 2.1.3. Experts trained in approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities

National experts from line Ministries, agencies and local authorities will be trained on the concepts of M&E and its practical applications on both M&E of the process to track the implementation of the actions and M&E of the objectives achievement for developing project- and national-level adaptation systems. These trainings will also be based on products delivered through Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 to ensure that the proper guidelines and procedures are being used and that the generated gender indicators are being taken into account.

These training modules will predominantly target the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which are the predominant Ministries concerning climate issues.

Proposed Activities:

? Train national experts from line Ministries, agencies and local authorities on the concepts of M&E and its practical applications on both M&E of the process to track the implementation of the actions and M&E of the objectives achievement for developing project- and national-level adaptation systems, basing the trainings on products delivered through outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 to ensure that the proper guidelines and procedures are being used for the priority sectors, including Agriculture, Energy and

Waste, and that the generated gender indicators are being taken into account and targeting in particular the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the training modules, as these are the predominant Ministries concerning adaptation.

Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities

Capacity building activities will then be provided to apply the M&E system developed at national level, as pilot phase, to agriculture and water management to apply indicators developed in the guidelines. The two Ministries who this pilot M&E scheme relates to are the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, which oversees water policies relating to water, mines, and energy. Feedback from this phase will inform the national M&E system for potential future evolution and dissemination to other sectors.

If it appears that Guidelines or indicators adopted should evolve during this process, they will be completed in the framework of the CBIT-project.

At a minimum, Guidelines developed should state which data will be shared by whom and how often through which format. This should apply to all stakeholders that own relevant data, including non-governmental actors if necessary.

Indicators chosen should allow to track the implementation of the adaptation measures as well as the results of these actions.

Proposed Activities:

? Provide capacity building activities to apply the M&E system developed at national level, as pilot phase, to agriculture and water management to apply indicators developed in the guidelines.

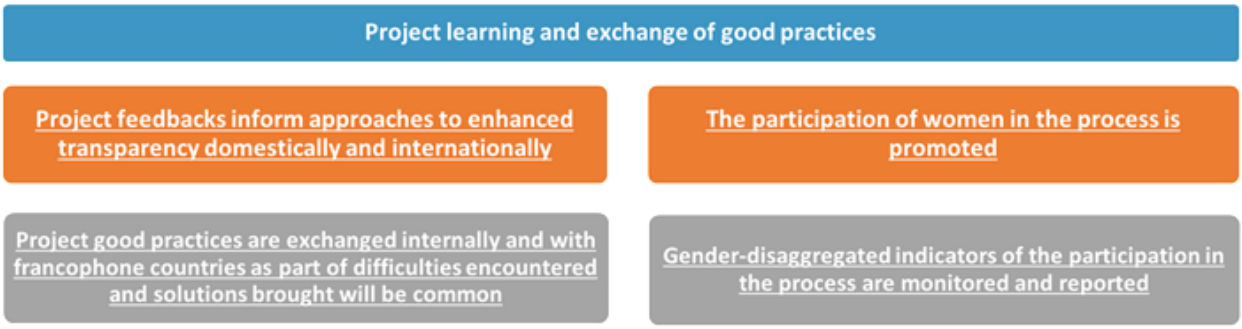
? Aim the pilot scheme to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications.

? Generate indicators which allow to track the implementation of the adaptation measures as well as the results of these actions.

? Integrate the feedback from this pilot phase into the national M&E system for potential future evolution and dissemination to other sectors.

? Describe which data will be shared by whom and how often through which format in the developed guidelines. This will apply to all stakeholders that own relevant data, including non-governmental actors if necessary.

Component 3: Project learning, exchange of good practices and M&E



This component will provide feedback and lessons learned (outcome 3.1), ensure UNDP-GEF Monitoring and Evaluation is undertaken, and will monitor and report on women participation in the project and ensure and its outcomes and outputs (outcome 3.2).

Outcome 3.1: Project feedbacks inform approaches to enhanced transparency domestically and internationally

The dissemination of information will entail the previous exchange of good practices examples, difficulties and solutions at both national and international levels.

Output 3.1.1. Project good practices are exchanged internally and with francophone countries as part of difficulties encountered and solutions brought will be common

Good practices and results of the different phases will be exchanged internally at national level during workshops organized with stakeholders. Domestically, the knowledge gained by national experts and the tools developed in terms of MRV and M&E systems, will allow Haiti to regularly track the implementation of mitigation and adaptation plans and the progress compared to scenarios envisaged in the NDC.

The results from the different components will allow Haiti to follow on a regular basis and correct, if necessary, the trajectory observed against scenarios published.

At international level, ten countries from the Caribbean region have launched the Caribbean Measurement, Reporting and Verification MRV Hub. However, this MRV Hub being composed of English speaking countries only, it is rather proposed that experts from Haiti will participate in exchanges of good practices with French speaking experts from Annex I and non-Annex I countries such as Belgium, France or Morocco to facilitate exchanges.

Haiti will also participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP) which brings together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to share lessons learned through regional and global meetings and to enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements.

This output will also include the organization of workshops on good practices related to gender equity so knowledge can be shared among a large audience.

Proposed Activities:

? Organize workshops where good practices and results of the different phases of the CBIT project will be exchanged internally at national level with relevant stakeholders.

? Participate in exchanges of good practices with French speaking experts from Annex I and non-Annex I countries such as Belgium, France or Morocco to facilitate exchanges.

? Participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP), which brings together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to share lessons learned through regional and global meetings and to enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements.

? Organize workshops on good practices related to gender equity in order to share knowledge among a large audience.

Outcome 3.2: The participation of women in the process is promoted

To promote and monitor women participation, gender-disaggregated indicators will be needed.

Output 3.2.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators of the participation in the process are monitored and reported

Gender-balance and gender-expertise of stakeholders and staff involved in the different training and capacity building activities will be monitored and reported to ensure that gender equality principles are integrated in the organization and development of the project. Additionally, the adherence to the gender indicators for the M&E system will be monitored. All the gender-related activities will be carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights. Findings of the participation of women will be discussed with this Ministry to identify possible problematic areas and suggested modifications.

Proposed Activities:

? Monitor and report gender-balance and gender-expertise of stakeholders and staff involved in the different training and capacity building activities to ensure that gender equality principles are integrated in the organization and development of the project.

? Monitor the adherence to the gender indicators for the M&E system, as is described in output 2.1.2.

? Carry out the gender-related activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Women?s Affairs and Women?s Rights to identify possible problematic areas and suggested modifications.

Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and Evaluation undertaken

Output. 3.3.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated

This output focuses on standard GEF and UNDP M&E activities, which are described in detail in Section VI.

Proposed activities:

? Conduct inception workshop and confirm project baseline and indicators.

? Monitor project implementation and results as they affect both women and men on an ongoing basis.

? Present project status and lessons learned to the Project Manager and Project Steering Committee and to the GEF in the form of a Project Implementation Report (PIR) annually in order to inform management decision-making.

? Conduct an independent mid-term evaluation approximately beginning of third year.

? Conduct an independent terminal evaluation approximately six months prior to the completion of project.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The project is directly aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

In addition, the project will directly support CCA-2, ?Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change Adaptation? through Component 2. The project is also aligned with CBIT eligible activities from the CBIT programming directions.

With an increased national capacity to measure, monitor and report on actions, identified in NDC, the country will be in a better position to enhance the transparency in reporting, and identify long-term mitigation and adaptation potential.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Compliance with the new Enhanced Transparency Framework is a challenge for many LDCs and Developing countries. Tracking of actions implemented and results of actions require a robust and sustainable national system. This CBIT project will support the Republic of Haiti to establish a favorable national environment allowing to track its NDC in a transparent and autonomous manner through strengthening institutional arrangements, building capacities to identify, monitor, estimate and report GHG emissions and removals as well as elaborate projections. The support will also include the setting of the national adaptation framework.

As national capacities are currently almost nonexistent, this project is essential and will build on the two starting projects on the preparation of the TNC and the BUR: methodologies developed, strengths and weaknesses of these projects will be very valuable inputs for the CBIT project and will allow to rely on positive and recent feedbacks.

Additionally, organized and improved national capacities will allow Haiti to measure, monitor and report indicators over time, to prioritize actions, among the ones presented in the NDC, to update the NDC and to report to the UNFCCC in line with the Paris Agreement (PA) and requirements under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF). The country will be organized to enhance the transparency in reporting and identify long-term national mitigation potential and relevant adaptation actions.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental benefits targeted by the project will benefit from improved coordination and capacity to monitor and report good quality data according to international standards and to inform decision making plans, not only in Haiti but also in the region by strengthening national system and capacities.

The improvements of national MRV and M&E systems will allow Haiti to take on more robust and transparent commitments over time and have the capacity to track the implementation of actions and their impacts on GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness: This project will be innovative for Haiti as it will establish the process for data collection, treatment and analysis improving the quality of the GHG inventory and allowing for the reporting of annual GHG emissions and projections on a regular basis. Currently no system exists, transparent and complete information is lacking in the National Communications. A national online information system will be developed to compile the GHG inventory according to national specificities. The innovation of this project lies in the establishment of an operational MRV system for the GHG inventory and a online information system for centralization and data management. This will allow transparency in efforts to estimate and to reduce GHG emissions and strengthen the capacity of institutions to implement this system. These data collected across all GHG emitting sectors will facilitate timely submission of the various national reports.
Adaptation tracking, Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement will be adopted at the international level. Their application will be innovative for most countries, Haiti being no exception.

Sustainability: The project will lay the foundation for a sustainable institutionalized organization aimed at reporting required information every two years and allowing the country to track its NDC achievement over time. For the moment, the absence of institutional arrangements has delayed the preparation of several national reporting to the international community. The new organization established under the CBIT project will allow improvements to the national MRV system on a regular basis and to shift from a project-based model toward an institutionalized system supporting the engagement of all stakeholders in the new ETF framework. The sustainability of the new system relies on the national organization set up, the knowledge gained by experts, as well as on the tools developed aimed at centralizing and archiving knowledge and institutional memory to avoid knowledge losses over time.

Potential for Scaling Up: The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale up the sharing of knowledge, expertise, methodologies, and tools generated during the project. On the GHG emission mitigation, it is foreseen that the Republic of Haiti will exchange with other territories from the Caribbean Region and with other French-speaking countries.

On adaptation, the aim of the pilot phase on a few sectors will be to scale-up activities and methods developed to all priority sectors and at different geographical scales: national, regional and sub-regional levels.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project is a national-level project, and a map is provided in Annex E.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

N/A

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Public and private stakeholders will be involved in different activities throughout the project. Involvement of universities is key in the Republic of Haiti to assure the sustainability of the system in terms of data gap filling, methods improvement over time, data archiving, knowledge memory, etc. They have a major role to play in the national system. They are also involved in the development of Country-Specific parameters allowing to adapt decision makers decisions to national circumstances. The private sector will also be involved to fill-in data gaps in different sectors. They are also key to reach the objectives defined in the NDC. Local authorities and civil society are also very important to be involved for the definition of action plans in terms of mitigation and adaptation and to allow their appropriation and acceptance by the population. Key stakeholders involved in this project are presented below.

Stakeholder Overview and Engagement Plan

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
	Coordination	
Ministry of Environment (MDE in French)	The Ministry of Environment is the focal point for implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its related instruments such as the Paris Agreement. As such i) it coordinates the preparation of reports to be submitted to the Convention such as National Communications, national GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports, Assessment of needs in technology transfer and in the near future the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR); ii it develops and monitors the implementation of national planning documents such as national adaptation plans and the National Determined Contribution (NDC). The MDE also plays the role of focal point for other Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Desertification.	The project will be hosted by the Ministry of the Environment who will designate a project coordinator, recruit technical assistance and chair the advisory board. The MDE will be responsible for ensuring the preparation and regular submission of biennial transparency reports and for this will have to lay the necessary foundations to play its role of coordination and supervision of the preparation of reports and hosting of the archiving system. It will also ensure that the answers to the questions during the International Consultation and Assessment (ICA) process are provided.
	Data production and collection	

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC / CE/ EDH/ SNGRS in French)	The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications is the central body responsible for designing, defining and implementing the country's policy in the fields of Public Works, Transport, Communications, Drinking Water, and Energy. As such, this ministry has a crucial role to play in the implementation of the national strategy in the fight against climate change, in particular the mitigation priorities expressed in the NDC relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency, transport, waste, etc. The MTPTC has under its responsibilities a set of other key institutions namely the Electricity of Haiti, the Bureau of Mines and Energy and the National Service for Solid Waste Management.	The MTPTC and its decentralized entities must continue their collaboration to: - Providing activity data in the preparation of national GHG inventories; - Providing information and data on their respective policies and programs having an impact on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as progress made in the implementation of the NDC; Associated ministries/ departments /institutions will support the implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities linked to capacity building in order to improve monitoring, reporting and verification of information.
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development / statistical services (MARNDR/ services statistiques in French)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development is the state body responsible for defining the economic sector policy of the Haitian government in the fields of agriculture, livestock, renewable natural resources and rural development. It has a statistical service which regularly conducts agricultural surveys and censuses.	The MARNDR should continue to play an important role in providing data for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector. For this, it will have to designate two focal points, one on statistics and the other for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures relating to the sector. In addition, the involvement of the Bureau of Communal Agriculture (BAC in French) in the collection of climate data and information is also envisaged.

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
The Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE/CNIGS in French)	The Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation is responsible for designing, steering, leading the development planning process and coordinating external support for the national development effort. It is the supervisory ministry of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (CNIGS in French) which has the mission of producing and disseminating updated and reliable geographic information throughout the national territory by the use of appropriate modern technologies, guaranteeing the provision of methods, tools, products and training to support the planning of the country's sustainable development actions.	The CNIGS will have to play an important role in the production of data to improve the accuracy of the GHG inventories, especially for the land-use change aspect (AFOLU sector). This should also concern the monitoring of the impacts of the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects.
The Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (MEF/IHSI/Douanes in French)	The Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (IHSI in French) is a specialized institution, responsible for producing figures on all aspects of economic, social, demographic phenomena, etc., and making them available to government authorities, national, international and general public organizations. As the centre of the National Statistics System, the IHSI collaborates with the statistical services of other ministries and maintains privileged relationships with national and international institutions that are both producers and users of statistical information. Customs (Douanes in French) collect all information on the country's imports and exports.	The IHSI should continue to play an important role in providing data for key sectors of the country's economy and population. Like the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR in French), it will have to designate two focal points to work with the project on adjustment and collaboration mechanisms in order to allow national statistics to meet the transparency needs of the Paris agreement. A customs focal point is also envisaged from the same perspective.

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
Technical and financial partners	Technical and financial partners play a crucial role in the implementation of development actions in the country. As such, they should make a significant contribution to the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. Without being exhaustive, technical and financial partners are: - UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, PAM; - Bilateral cooperation agencies: USAID, AFD, Canadian cooperation; Swiss cooperation; - Multilateral banks such as the World Bank, the IDB; - NGOs.	These actors are mainly members of the sectoral climate change sub-table. The role in this project will mainly concern participation in the sectoral climate change sub-table. We mainly expect a harmonization of their methods and tools to meet the need for transparency. They will also have to provide all the data concerning climate change projects.
Private sector/ Association of Industries of Haiti (ADIH in French) / Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Haiti (CCIH in French)/ National Society of Industrial Parks (SONAPI in French)/ Industrial park Caracol (PIC in French)	The actors of the private sector constitute the basis of industrial production in Haiti. They are mainly found in associations such as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Haiti, the Association of Industry of Haiti. In addition, Industrial Parks such as the National Society of Industrial Parks and the Industrial Parks of Caracol include most of the country's subcontracting industries.	These actors should continue to play a crucial role in providing activity data for national GHG inventories. The environmental specialists of these structures will have to play the role of focal point to facilitate access to the data and the adjustment of the nature of the data to meet the needs for transparency.
Analysis and Monitoring -management and use of data		
Bureau of Mines and Energy (BME in French)	The main mission of the Bureau of Mines and Energy is the promotion of research and exploitation of mineral and energy resources in Haiti, as well as the relevant techniques. It works with the Faculty of Science at the State University of Haiti (FDS in French) to certify improved stoves in Haiti and promotes clean cooking fuels in the country. The BME is also conducting studies on the use and penetration of cooking technologies in the country.	The BME will continue to play a leading role in coordinating the GHG inventory team in the Energy and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors. Its experience in the field is crucial for building the new system to be implemented, of which it will constitute one of the pillars.

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine (FAMV in French)	The Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine is one of the entities of the State University of Haiti dedicated to university training, research and services to the community. Research and teaching are organized around seven departments and a few teaching laboratories.	FAMV will continue to play a crucial role in coordinating the GHG inventory team in the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector. Its experience is also a guarantee of success for the implementation of the system.
Faculty of Sciences (FDS in French)	The Faculty of Sciences is an entity of the State University of Haiti which is dedicated to university training, research and services to the community. It conducts a master's degree in water and the environment and, in addition to engineering and architectural degrees, delivers a master's degree in databases and systems integration (MBDS in French) in collaboration with the University of Nice Sophia Antipolis. The university maintains a laboratory with the BME for the certification of biomass stoves and conducts research in the fields of energy.	The FDS could play the role of pivotal institution for the evaluation of mitigation in areas of its competence such as energy and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors.
The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF)	The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (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), attest to Haiti's continued efforts to protect the rights of women (VERFIY) . 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.
Quisqueya University (UniQ)	UniQ is one of the country's most prestigious private higher education and research institutions. It offers training degrees from undergraduate to doctorate. It has five research laboratories associated with its faculties, including one on water quality and the environment.	UniQ could play the role of pivotal institution for the evaluation of mitigation in areas of its competence such as energy and industrial processes

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
Pool of Consultants	Very often the lack of qualified human resources in the country to work on certain themes is pointed out. There are a significant number of Haitian professionals with doctorate and master's degrees who can play a key role in the implementation of actions related to transparency.	National consultants will participate in the capacity building sessions and a register will be compiled describing the existing skills and the themes on which they may possibly intervene.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

More detailed description on stakeholder engagement plan is included in Annex 7 of accompanying UNDP project document, also attached to the GEF portal as a separate document.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are integral to all aspects of inclusive and sustainable development. While this is an important sustainable development goal in itself, it is also a prerequisite for achieving all the other goals.

In Haiti, persistent gender inequalities are rooted at all levels: political, socio economic and cultural.

In 2014, Haiti was ranked 18th out of 19 in Latin America and the Caribbean on the OECD's "Social Institutions and Gender Equality" index (SIGI)[1][1], which measures discrimination in social institutions that affects the lives of women.

Striking levels of gender inequality persist in the public and private spheres, as evidenced by Haiti?s position at 144th on the Gender Inequality Index. For example, despite the adoption of a 30 percent quota for women in all elected and appointed positions, only 2.7 percent of current members of parliament are women[2][2].

Gender-based violence continues to affect one in three Haitian women and girls, whose access to safe spaces and effective legal protection remains limited because of the country?s weak judicial system[3][3].

Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change is a major challenge considering the adverse consequences at the global, national and local levels. The degree of vulnerability of the population to climate change depends on the gender, exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the population.

Studies carried out in recent years show that women, the elderly and children are the groups most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with woman and girls facing distinct risks.

The existing legal provisions on non-discrimination and the integration of women in Haiti women's rights are often not respected, and the gender issue is often not taken into account in development actions for the full integration of women such as:

- Women?s economic participation - The Republic of Haiti is considered the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Although woman are actively involved in small-scale informal trade and the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the main actors in the marketing, processing and transformation of agricultural products for local markets in rural areas, Haitian society is built on a patriarchal heritage that prevents the consolidation and evolution of the status of women.

- Employment - In order to promote gender equality, in particular women's access to productive employment, the Government of Haiti has developed the ?d'?galit? Femmes Hommes? Action Plan, a national gender equality action plan.

- Women?s political participation - Rural women are not adequately informed, consulted or included in the design of public policies and, at the national level, few measures have been taken to create a space where women can participate fully and meaningfully in environmental management.

- Girls? and women?s education - The proportion of women with no education is 13%, compared to only 9% of men. As a result, education tends to promote the advancement of boys while girls face many obstacles.

- Women?s health - Given the country?s current situation, the Haitian health system is unable to meet the health needs of the population, and women in particular are the victims of this system due to the lack of care, especially in rural areas.

- Gender-based violence - It is a major obstacle to the empowerment of women and girls as it reduces their ability to participate fully in the public and private spheres. One out of three Haitian women aged 15 to 49 years are currently victim of physical and/or sexual violence.

- Women?s access to resources - In general, Haitian laws do not favour women's access to resources

over men's, yet women do not always benefit from access to these resources. According to a UN publication in 2015, 71% of women in Haiti do not own land or a house; 20% own property jointly and only 9% are homeowners.

However, significant efforts have been made with the creation of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights in 2005 with a mandate to, among other things, mainstream a gender perspective in all spheres of government activity. In addition, Haiti's gender and climate change program aims to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all environmental policies and initiatives.

Aware of the fact that climate change does not affect women in the same way as it does men, and of the need to integrate women into the various strategies to combat climate change, the Haitian government is committed to integrating women's vulnerability through the various policies, frameworks developed and actions implemented in the area of climate change. Incorporating gender and gender-sensitive policy and planning is an essential part of effectively and strategically dealing with climate change impacts, and gender indicators must be monitored in order to allow the issue of gender equality to be taken into account in actions.

In line with this, a gender action plan has been created which provides specific actions needed to be taken to improve gender mainstreaming.

Component 1: Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions

? Training of men and women on cross-sectoral framework, data collection, QA/QC and analysis for the national GHG inventory.

? Development of gender-sensitive national tools.

? Training for sectoral experts on methodologies to establish projections and sectoral tools for energy and AFOLU.

? Development of Guidelines for sex-o-specific data collection.

Component 2: Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation

? Development of gender-sensitive M&E Guidelines and procedures.

? Development of a gender indicator system.

Component 3: Project learning and exchange of good practices

? Elaboration of a gender-sensitive project good practices.

? Development of a strategy to promote women participation in the process

[1] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Social Institutions and Gender Index, 2014 (https://www.genderindex.org/country/haiti/#_ftn7).

[2] Women in National Parliaments, 2018 (http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm).

[3] United States Agency for International Development. 2017. Women and Gender Factsheet: March, 2017. Available at https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1862/FINAL_Women_and_Gender_Fact_Sheet_March_2017.pdf.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Line ministries and international partners have participated in consultations during the project identification. Other partners such as private sector entities and civil society organizations have been involved during the PPG phase and the project organization.

The private sector will be engaged and trained during the project as industrial operators will be relevant stakeholders as data providers and private operators might be large energy consumers and/or emit high amounts of GHGs. The project will focus on the key categories in terms of GHG emissions to improve the quality and the transparency of data collected and used in the framework of the GHG inventory but also in the framework of mitigation actions.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The main identified risks to the successful implementation of the project are identified in the table below

Overview of Project-related Risks

Risk	Rating	Measures to address these risks
Risk 1: Institutional arrangements: political instability	Medium	Until recently, this item has stalled development of the national MRV and M&E system. Development-specific institutional arrangements are addressed in activities and should allow organization of future work at a technical level. The higher participation of universities should also ease the process and make it more sustainable.
Risk 2: Political and governance issues	Medium	Recent assassination of the President of Haiti might lead to delays in electoral process and turmoil in the country that might result in additional turnover in the government staff, thus delays. This could impact the implementation of certain project activities. In terms of mitigation: - Regular meetings with counterparts will be held to reduce risks of discontinuity and increase effectiveness of project oversight and monitoring - Sensitization activities will be organized with all relevant actors involved in the project - A high level of ownership of the project by the technical directorates concerned will be achieved in order to reduce the impact of political instability on the implementation of the project. - Continuous update on the progress and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders throughout the project inception and implementation process will further minimise impacts of any political changes on the project
Risk 3: Lack of technical capacities and memories	Medium	Experts from different public and private institutions will be trained and accompanied during the whole project. Methodological guidelines will be archived and made available to make the system sustainable.
Risk 4: Access to good quality data and information	Medium	Data gap-filling and data collection are fully part of this project which will improve the data collection process in the future. The exchange of data amongst stakeholders will be treated in institutional arrangement development, which will organize the process, data confidentiality, data flows and the sharing of sectoral results among partners so they are capable to apply specific mitigation actions. This is essential to organize the exchange of data between data providers and inventory compilers so that each stakeholder finds interest in sharing information.

Covid-19 risk analysis, response measures and opportunities

The current Covid-19 pandemic is affecting all regions of the world and has created an unprecedented scenario with measures being enforced to prevent the spread of the virus. This poses a risk to several aspects of the CBIT project design and implementation. The main risks are related to the health of stakeholders, capacity building, training, and the engagement of stakeholders, the changes in the timelines and the implementation plan, and the availability of both national and international expertise. These main identified risks, including lower-level project related risks, and the corresponding response measures in the CBIT project design are presented in the following table.

Main identified covid-19 risks

Risk		Measures to address these risks
Health related risks	Risk of exposure to infection and spreading of disease between national consultants	Clear communication on the health-related risks of the virus will be ensures and during the project, regular updates will be provided on the national and international circumstances to the relevant stakeholders. Ensure up-to-

	Risk of exposure to infection and spreading of disease to counterparts and international consultants	date information on symptoms to detect Covid-19 and ensure spreading prevention measures are in place such as social distancing, wearing masks, and washing hands on a regular basis.
Capacity building and training	Training and capacity building activities cannot be held due to restrictions	To ensure the implementation of the capacity building activities in the CBIT project, a combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts? utilization of national experts will be used. The project will develop virtual or on-line activities to replace in-person capacity building activities in case these cannot take place due to the global travel precautions.
Stakeholder engagement	Limited capacity and experience by stakeholders for remote working and online interactions	To prevent the limited capacity of the stakeholders in virtual capacity building activities hamper the effectiveness of said activities, guidelines, templates, and manuals for each training output will be developed within the project.
	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project has included protocols to minimize the risks of Covid-19 contagion for face-to-face activities. This includes protocols for regular hand washing, social distancing, and wearing masks.
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Timelines of the implementation plan	Delays in project implementation	The design of the project will be focused on conducting most activities using virtual platforms to ensure that any Covid-19 related limitations will not affect the timelines of the implementation plan. Contracts with national and international consultants will be completed in a timely manner to limit risks associated with uncertain schedules. Lessons-learned will be compiled during the project implementation in order for them to be applied to the project while it is moving forward.
		An assessment will be conducted throughout the project what activities can be continued to limit delays in the implementation plan. In case one activity endures delay due to the Covid-19 pandemic, other activities will continue.
Availability of technical expertise	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	National and international consultants might be affected by the travel restrictions of the pandemic or might suddenly endure the virus themselves, deterring them from participating in the project activities. Additionally, the availability in general of possible national and international consultations might be limited. To ensure the project contains the necessary national and international expertise, the project will maintain a list of consultants with expertise for the different project components, guaranteeing there are potential backups if one consultant can no longer participate.

Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution by the Ministry of Environment of the Government of Haiti is provided in-kind, in the form of M&E Guidelines and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors, developed gender indicator system, trained experts on overall approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities, and the application of a Pilot M&E in priority sectors. The co-finance for the project is therefore not affected.

A positive impact from the Covid-19 pandemic is the opportunity to increase e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, Covid-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

Main identified climate risks

Description	Likelihood	Prevention and/or Mitigation Strategy
Potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period	Low	The main outcome of the CBIT project is the strengthening of Haiti?s enabling environment and capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement. One of the reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement are the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Haiti?s NDC also includes adaptation actions and building resilience through adaptation is one of the primary objectives for the country. Improving capacity and transparency in the country will subsequently lead to more climate change adaptation experts working towards building resilience of the country.

The project potentially involves areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures and changing rainfall patterns. The effects and fears of these natural hazards can affect the data collection and data storage, it can affect the equipment and movement of people and prevent capacity building activities.	Low	When activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be mentally and physically assured. For the data systems generated by the project, and the storage of this data, the project will design resilient systems able to withstand the threats posed by climate change. The CBIT project will build a cloud web based IT infrastructure for data collection and storage of the GHG inventory as well as an archiving system managed by the NCCC. For capacity building activities, online options will be preferred when possible, to save resources for travel as a default position in the project. The 4 years? project duration and the e-learning innovative didactic material and courses developed under the CBIT project will allow to implement the training and capacity building activities during project duration. For those capacity building activities which need to take place in person, they will be planned outside the adverse effects seasons.
The project potentially involves local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity	Low	The outputs and outcomes of the CBIT project are related to establishing institutional arrangements, strengthening transparency activities, training relevant stakeholders and overall capacity building. Any climate disaster will therefore not affect local communities due to possible failure or collapse of infrastructure and its structural elements.

The project potentially involves or leads to increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change	Low	The CBIT project outcomes and outputs are not related to increasing GHG emissions associated with energy, transport, industry, product use, waste, agriculture, and changes in land use and ecosystems. Neither will the project require significant travel or freight transport. For the implementation of the trainings and workshops preference is given to local entities and experts, which will keep the travel requirements to a minimum. There might be a need for an international consultant to provide a training or workshop, but this will result in minimal increases of greenhouse gas emissions which means that the potential of the CBIT project to increase greenhouse gas emissions is therefore low. The project will additionally improve the GHG inventory process leading to the development of better quality data and train technical staff on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. This will not directly lead to reductions of GHG emissions but will eventually result in more climate change experts in the country developing resource-efficient and low carbon development policies and other measures for mitigating climate change in Haiti.

The project is exempted from SESP screening. The focus of this CBIT project is to assist the Government of Haiti in providing support for building institutional and technical capacities to meet these enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It will use a capacity strengthening approach to shift from ad hoc reporting to a continuous process of monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) that will capture transparency activities and allow the country to track its progress against its commitments under its National Determined Contribution (NDC). The project has indeed two components and outcomes:

1. Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions.
2. Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation.
3. Project learning, Monitoring & Evaluation and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels.

All project activities fall under SESP exemption criteria as broadly shown here:

•Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents, and communication material (National Communication and Biennial Update Reports: project component 1 and 2)

•Organization of an event, workshop, training (creating capacities for climate reporting: all project components)

•Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences (supporting and enforcing a technical baseline for UNFCCC negotiations: all project components)

•Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks (specially a coordination with other GEF projects and activities in the country on climate mitigation and adaptation: all project components)

The combined implementation of the outcomes will allow Haiti to be able to better prepare its climate reporting and tracking documents to be submitted through Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (both EAs) to the UNFCCC and it is in line with the exemption criteria presented above.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following the **national implementation modality (NIM)**, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between UNDP and the Government of Haiti on 21 January 1982 and the Haiti Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023).

Roles and responsibilities of the project?s governance mechanism

Implementing Partner (Executing entity): The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry of the Environment is the main beneficiary of the project. To this end, it has full responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the project through the Administrative Management Unit for fiduciary aspects and the Climate Change Directorate for technical aspects.

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.

? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;

? 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: *n/a*

Project stakeholders and target groups:

The primary project stakeholders are government agencies that collect, process, and report on climate change data and analysis. Key government agencies will be represented on the project steering committee, and all relevant agencies will be involved in project governance through the Advisory Council and also via Technical groups and thus increase effective and efficient implementation of planned project activities.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is composed of a Project Manager and Project Assistants. The PMU will be recruited by MOE in coordination with UNDP oversight support. The PMU has the responsibility to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the MOE within the constraints laid down by the Steering Committee. The PMU members will be selected through competitive selection procedure and will be different from the MOE?s representative in the Steering Committee.

The PMU will 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 PMU will inform the Steering Committee and in particular the UNDP in its Project Assurance role of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Specific responsibilities include:

●- 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 Steering Committee/Project Board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
●- Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.
●- Perform regular progress reporting to the Steering Committee as agreed with it, 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 Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
●- 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.
●- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.
●- Prepare the GEF PIR;
●- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE;
●- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
●- Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.

●- Support the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation processes.

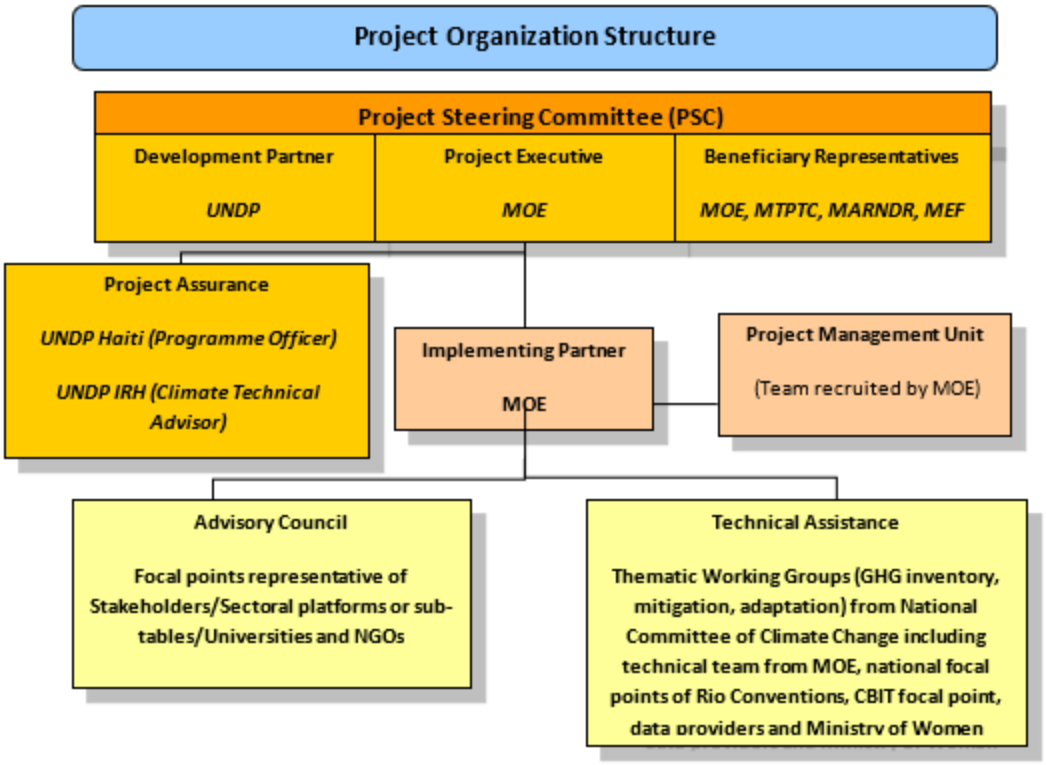
Technical Assistance Body: It is composed by team leaders and thematic working groups (TWGs) on GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation as described in annex 7 including a technical team from MOE, national focal points of Rio Conventions, CBIT focal point, data providers and Ministry of Women representative. The primary members of the working groups are government agencies that collect, process, and report on climate change data and analysis. Key government agencies presented in annex 7 will be represented through the Technical Body and thematic working groups, as they have valuable knowledge and experience related to the data collection process and procedures, thus increasing effective and efficient implementation of planned project activities. The establishment of thematic working groups will be based on existing TWGs created under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) but will incorporate other frameworks to address other aspects of transparency.

Advisory Council: Relevant sectoral stakeholders as presented in annex 7 will be represented in the advisory council, and all relevant actors will be involved in project advice through their representatives focal points, as they have valuable knowledge and experience related to the data and achievable commitments. The Advisory Council will include Universities and NGOs.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services, comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also the development partner and will be responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure

The following table describes the organizational structure proposed for the implementation of the project and how each project group will be engaged in decision making for the project.



The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Steering Committee include:

? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

? Address project issues as raised by the PMU;

? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

? Agree on PMU?s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the PMU?s tolerances are exceeded;

? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE;

? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;

? Address project-level grievances;

? Approve the project Inception Report, the Mid-Term Evaluation report and Terminal Evaluation report and corresponding management responses;

? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the **Steering Committee** includes the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Steering Committee. The Project Executive is **the Ministry of Environment (MOE)**.

b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Steering Committee is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Beneficiary representative is **the Ministry of Environment (MOE), the Ministry of Agriculture of Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), the Ministry of Public Works Transport and Communication (MTPTC) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).** The presence of the MEF should mainly help with the finance aspect. To this end, the MRV finance carried out by UNDP in the Readiness 1 project for access to the Green Climate Fund should be valued.

c. Development Partner: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is **UNDP.**

d. Project Assurance: **UNDP** performs the quality assurance role and supports the Steering Committee and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The

Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution..

The following table describes the organizational structure proposed for the implementation of the project and how each project group will be engaged in decision making for the project.

Organizational structure proposed for the implementation of the project

Entity	Composition	Mandate
Steering Committee	Ministry of the Environment (MOE) representative Ministry of Agriculture of Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) Ministry of Public Works Transport and Communication (MTPTC) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Representative of the UNDP-Haiti UNDP IRH (Climate Technical Advisor) UNDP-NCE (Principal Technical Advisor)	Takes corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. Gives strategic directives on the implementation of the project and promote inter-institutional agreements for data accessibility and engagement.

Implementing partner	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of resources and the delivery of outputs. Project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. Ministry of the Environment is the main beneficiary of the project. To this end, it has full responsibility for coordinating and implementing the project through the Climate Change Directorate.
Project executive	MOE	Represents ownership of the project and chairs the Steering Committee.
Development Partner	Technical team from MOE hired for CBIT project	Represent the interests of GEF and MOE providing all technical expertise to the project.
Quality Assurance	UNDP	UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Steering Committee.
Beneficiaries Representative	MOE, MARNDR, MTPTC, MEF	Represent the interests of those 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.
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Technical team hired by MOE/CCD for CBIT project including a Project Manager	The Project Manager ensures overall project coordination and liaises between the technical management teams and the project financial management team.
	Administrative assistants	Handle administrative and financial matters.
Technical assistance Body	Team leaders + Thematic working groups including data providers + Focal points of Rio Conventions and CBIT + Ministry of Women representative	Provide the necessary inputs to adjust methods and tools to national circumstances, develop manuals and procedures for GHG inventory accounting and assessments, quality assurance and controls, archiving management, government approval mechanisms, baselines for mitigation, scenario projections, vulnerability assessments, indicators, etc.

Advisory Council	Stakeholder focal points including Universities and NGOs	Consultation and exchange platform, which can be mobilized in the form of the sectoral climate change sub-tables. Should play an important role in the technical monitoring of the implementation of the project. Validate the products from the project. Can facilitate the harmonization of methods and tools mobilized by actors in the field and the provision of data on the implementation of actions to combat climate change.

Close coordination will exist with other initiatives including the BUR, the TNC and the NAP to enable knowledge and experience sharing and avoid duplicating efforts. The proposed project builds on these existing processes and cooperates with ongoing initiatives to strengthen the Government of Haiti?s capacity to effectively respond to climate change threats while avoiding duplication of efforts.

The GCF-NAP project aims to advance Haiti?s adaptation planning process through the following three outcomes: 1) the coordination mechanism for multi-sectoral adaptation planning and implementation at different levels is strengthened; 2) the NAP is compiled with strong evidence base for adaptation planning and priorities are integrated into the PSDH and PNGRD; and 3) a financing framework for climate change adaptation action in the medium-to long-term is established. This will be reinforced by the CBIT focus to support the government on designing its adaptation plan, this is in addition to the current project that will focus on mitigation and accounting of GHG. Moreover, the accounting of the existing adaptation project will significantly gain from the NAPs project. The accounting system created in the current project will allow support to NAP objectives.

The BUR and TNC projects will help respond to Haiti?s international obligation on reporting, including on its progress on mitigation and adaptation. However, national organization and capacity will be strengthened in the framework of the CBIT project. Therefore, both initiatives will feed each other. The frameworks of both projects are well defined and unique, although complementary.

This CBIT project also envisages to develop partnerships with French speaking countries to exchange good practices examples, difficulties encountered and solutions adopter for the proper implementation of the enhanced transparency framework in these countries.

Planned Coordination

There are a number of projects In Haiti currently under implementation or in the approval process that could provide synergies with the proposed CBIT project. The most relevant projects are as follows:

GEF Projects

? ?Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in water resources sector.

? ?Ecosystem Approach to Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reed Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?GEF Support to UNCCD 2018 National Reporting Process ? Umbrella III? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (6MR-LAC-II)? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Technology Needs Assessments ? Phase III (TNA Phase III)? ? Coordination is needed for the component 1, in particular Outcome 1.3: NDC tracking system is in place.

? ?Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CMLE+)? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD ? Phase II? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems sector.

? ?4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (RAF 2)? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in vulnerable sectors.

? ?Reducing Conflicting Water Uses in the Artibonite River Basin through Development and Adoption of a Multi-Focal Area Strategic Action Programme? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in water resources sector.

LDCF Projects

? ?Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular Output 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors activities for the replication of the outputs in the ecosystems and built environment sectors.

GCF Projects
? ?Adaptation Planning Support for Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in all vulnerable sectors.

? ?Programme Ak-Klima-Tansyon (AKT)? ? Coordination is needed for component 1, in particular GHG emissions accounting of the AFOLU sector and component 2, in particular for the adaptation measures in priority sectors.

? ?Increasing Resilience of Vulnerable Farmers in Southern Haiti? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in agriculture sector.

? ?NDA Strengthening and Country Programming Support for Haiti? ? Coordination is needed mainly for the component 2 in particular with the proposed activities which will pave the way for the successful implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016) which identifies adaptation priorities in integrated water resource management, coastal zone management and rehabilitation of infrastructure, food security, and, information, education and awareness.

? ?Enhance Climate Resilience in the Trois-Rivieres Region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, adaptation in water resources sector.

? ?Strategic Frameworks Support for Haiti? ? Coordination is needed to inform private sector and involved it further in the transparency framework of the country.

? ?Strategic Frameworks Support for Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname? ? Coordination is needed for the component 2, in particular in the area of vulnerability assessments and M&E of adaptation actions.

? ?GEREEF NeXt? ? Coordination is needed to inform private sector and involved it further in the transparency framework of the country.

? ?Entity Support for Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines? ? Coordination is needed for component 3 and reinforce regional exchanges with CARICOM Member States on lessons learned, good practices, difficulties and solutions adopted in the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and CBIT projects.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This CBIT project aligns with the priorities of Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH), the National Action Plan for Adaptation (PANA) and the Second NC. Through this project, the availability and accessibility of data will be improved contributing to the submission of reports (NIR, BURs, NCs, Biennial Transparency Reports - BTR) with greater transparency and precision. Alignment and coordination with other relevant strategies, plans and projects is presented in previous section.

The CBIT project will build on the reports submitted to the UNFCCC as follows:

? The NDC implementation plan and MRV will be used to identify the stakeholders involved and formalize the institutional arrangements for its implementation under output 1.1.1. It will be extremely important that these stakeholders participate in the trainings at least on cross-sectoral aspects of the GHG inventory (output 1.2.1) and/or in the trainings on their respective sector (output 1.2.2.). These stakeholders will be also users of the national online information platform (output 1.2.3.) both as data providers, QA experts and users of the information generated. They will also be the key stakeholders to target under the outputs 1.3.2, 1.3.3., 2.1.1., 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 to receive trainings and validate the detailed sectoral guidelines to ensure progress tracking of the NDC and the M&E adaptation system to monitor and update policies on mitigation and adaptation. Conversely, all outputs of the CBIT project will contribute in the update of the NDC.

? The TNA documents will provide the baseline information for mitigation and adaptation assessments, projections and for developing sectoral tools to undertake these assessments (output 1.3.1.).

? The NAP and NAPA will be key documents to elaborate the M&E Guidelines, procedures and indicators for priority vulnerable sectors (output 2.1.1).

Relevant strategies/plans/reports	**Alignment with the project such as NDCs, NAPs, BUR, TNA**
? The 2005 Framework Decree for the Environment	Designed as a regulatory and guidance framework for the environmental sector, the Decree includes climate change along with natural disasters as a national priority. Among the nine priorities described in the framework decree, climate change is included as the sixth and stipulates: prevention and mitigation of risks related to meteorological, climatic and seismic phenomena.

Relevant strategies/plans/reports	Alignment with the project such as NDCs, NAPs, BUR, TNA
? National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) concluded in 2006	It indicates environmental degradation and climate change as undermining the country?s economic development by affecting many of its productive sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, energy, coastal zones, human health, habitat and infrastructure related sectors, and tourism. These are in addition to observed impacts of climate change in a) increase in periods of drought, b) change in water regime, c) loss of human lives, d) reduction in available freshwater and e) increase in soil erosion. During the revision and assessment of the NAPA, lack of funding, weak capacity of public institutions and lack of coordination have been identified as major obstacles to adaptation planning. Haiti?s National Adaptation Programme of Action Revision was undertaken in 2017 with the support of FAO. It proposes programmes, projects and institutional mechanisms to facilitate their implementation on a country-driven and participatory basis. Among the whole programme, agriculture, food security and water management are considered as priorities. The programme implementation strategy is expected to be used as an entry point for the implementation of the NAP. It is noted that gender differences in climate change vulnerabilities and capacities have not yet been addressed in either iteration of the NAPA.

Relevant strategies/plans/reports	Alignment with the project such as NDCs, NAPs, BUR, TNA
? Haiti's Strategic Development Plan (PSDH):	The PSDH presents the vision and strategic guidelines for the country's long-term development, the four major areas of work for the recovery and development of Haiti, which comprise development and reorganization of the territory and the economic, social, and institutional reform of the county, as well as the programs and subprograms to be implemented within a development framework. To achieve these objectives the national authorities have decided to give the highest priority to the following: (i) job creation, as this is the prime vehicle of economic growth and social integration, and a way to alleviate pressures on the environment; it requires equipment and infrastructure that will in turn generate a large number of jobs, (ii) protection and improvement of the environment, to ensure its sustainability, increase its attractions, improve the quality of life, and reduce vulnerability, (iii) strengthening the rule of law, to improve governance of public services, bring the services to the citizens, and increase local capacity and autonomy. In order to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, a number of key strategies will be implemented in order to improve food security conditions among others: (i) increase volume of agricultural and animal production, (ii) decrease volume of imported agricultural, (iii) increased volume of fish products consumed. Regarding the reduction of the rural poverty, the government planned to implement the following strategies: (i) increase in collective wealth, increased participation in economic life, and a reduction in pressures on the environment, (ii) promotion of the participation of women in development, (iii) increase in school attendance and citizen involvement, as well as increased participation in economic activity on the part of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, (iv) improvement housing conditions and increase use of modern domestic facilities, (v) increase number of persons with disabilities in the labor market. To increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters, the government planned among others the following strategies: (i) increased plant and forest coverage, (ii) development of watersheds, (iii) improving land management. In the context of governance, Haiti will have to: (i) establish new mechanisms for implementing the PSDH, (ii) accelerate the implementation of the program approach in certain ministries, (iii) make significant investments in the major projects promising development, (iv) maximize the participation of the private sector, (v) develop models for equipment and infrastructure projects to be established, (vi) strengthen the quality and reliability of the needed management data.
? Nationally Determined Contribution (September 2015):	The NDC highlights measures taken and those envisaged to reduce emissions and adapt to impacts of climate change and will guide the country?s adaptation aspirations. The NDC lists the priorities for climate change adaptation as: 1) integrated management of water resources and watersheds; 2) integrated coastal areas management and infrastructures; 3) preservation and strengthening food security; 4) enhanced information, education and awareness. It further aims to integrate the effects of climate change into sectoral development strategies by 2030. To maintain the temperature below 2 ?C or 1.5 ?C, and to respect the various commitments resulting from international initiatives related to climate change, the NDC states it is essential to carry out a reinforced action for adaptation and mitigation, doubling of funding, technology transfer and human and institutional capacity building.

Relevant strategies/plans/reports	Alignment with the project such as NDCs, NAPs, BUR, TNA
? Gender Equality Policy (2014-2030) and its National Gender Action Plan (2014-2020)	These documents were elaborated and separated into sector-specific tables: 1) food and economic security; 2) basic services (health and education); 3) democracy and governance; 4) WASH, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction; and 4) safety and security.
? National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2017):	The NCCP preparation process started in 2016 and was supported by UNDP and EU/AP3C. Drafted in 2017, with a vision to reduce the vulnerability of Haiti?s population and economic sectors to the effects of climate change by 2030, in line with PSDH, the policy includes: a) a political response to adaptation to help increase resilience of its population and sectors, b) guidance for low-carbon development pathway, and c) preparation for Haiti to access technology transfer and benefit from different climate funds.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities will be coordinated by the PMU with the MoE and the NCCC. A comprehensive communication plan/strategy for disseminating project results is annexed to the Prodoc to ensure the high visibility, accessibility of materials and tools produced and promotion of the project and its results. This communication plan for disseminating project results will be further developed during Inception phase as a reference framework for evaluating the impact of communication and dissemination activities and will be updated and adjusted as the project progresses. The roadmap to reach the dissemination and communication objectives in a timely and adequate manner consists of:
1. PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES (M1 ? M3): Identify the dissemination strategy and plan to ensure the best impact of CBIT project outcomes;
2. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE (M3 ? M48): Produce a comprehensive set of tools (supports and channels) to diffuse key messages/products extracted from project results to the identified targeted groups in a way that encourages them to factor them into their work;
3. MONITORING ACTIVITIES (M3 ? M48): Carefully analyse and assess the impact and success of dissemination activities;
4. SUSTAINABILITY (M36 ? M48): Identify and set up the mechanisms needed to ensure persistent and long-lasting visibility of CBIT project outcomes.

The plan is structured to address a full range of potential actors playing different roles in climate data and transparency, including policymaking authorities, various ministries and climate change institutions, international cooperation agencies, academia, private sector and CSO. The project will document and disseminate lessons learned and systematization of experiences, processes, results, considered relevant for sharing locally and/or globally. The project team will ensure the extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and scaling up or replication at the local, regional and global levels. The results will be disseminated to all stakeholders and interested parties, through websites, national and scientific networks related to climate change.

The objective is to generate materials for awareness-raising and capacity building in the areas of methodologies, manuals, guides, lessons learned, experiences, case studies, among others, with a special focus on capacity building for project beneficiaries at both national and sub-national levels and to enhance coordination and knowledge exchange among them as well as the exchange of experiences and South-South cooperation. This will allow the country to generate a knowledge base that can be shared among the

climate mitigation, adaptation and financing sectors, maximizing learning opportunities and improving professional and institutional capacities.

The project will enable Haiti to contribute and be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. By sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform and in the framework of LEG, the project will ensure alignement with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives. Additionally, members of the project staff will participate in international peer-to-peer exchanges events and will share experiences and lessons learned gathered during the CBIT project implementation through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Also, inversely, the project staff will select relevant experiences and lessons learnt from other CBIT projects shared thorough the Platform and other fora such as LEG and making it applicable for Haiti.

To improve institutional memory and avoid loss of capacities and knowledge due to staff turnover, a capacity building retention mechanism for operating the GHG inventory and compiling related data, for NDC tracking and M&E system on adaptation, will be developed and formalised by involving national experts in the design and delivery of all training activities and capacity building materials and tools to implement a training of trainers approach. The national experts will be appointed by the NCCC according to their current capacities, knowledge and experience.

The capacity of the selected national trainers will be built through ?train-the trainer? sessions delivered with the support of international consultants, and the trained experts will enter a long-term agreement with the Ministry of Environment.

The CBIT project will build from the results of the projects previously developed and under implementation in the country. The PMU of the CBIT project will work under the MoE, which oversee directly or indirectly climate change projects implemented in the country. The involvement of the MoE in the project will allow the information flow between projects.

The core focus of transparency is the exchange of climate change-related information and knowledge. At the country level, this includes enhanced coordination among existing databases of ministries, agencies, and individual projects, collect and manage climate change data.

Knowledge management will be a key component of the project through the COMPONENT 3 called Project learning, exchange of good practices and M&E with a budget of 90,500 USD, and additional 10,000 USD of cash co-financing. Additional products for knowledge management and dissemination will also be delivered through activities under Component 1 and 2 as summarized in the table below.

All the data gathered will create an important quantity of knowledge. It will be managed in a way that makes it accessible to scientists and digestible to decision-makers.

Archiving the data will also be critical to ensure the best use of the information generated and the sustainability of the mechanism.

The national online information system for the compilation of GHG emissions developed in the framework of the project will facilitate the display of GHG trends to allow the NDC tracking by national and international stakeholders.

Moreover, through the current project Haiti will contribute to the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. National CBIT information will be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Haiti will build on existing national, regional and global transparency initiatives, contributing to the global alignment of the information shared on the platform. This knowledge management component will enhance the effectiveness of the National Committee on Climate Change.
The project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on transparency-related issues. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing CBIT initiatives in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Haiti.

Key Knowledge Products	***Timeline/Budget***

Project Component 1: *Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions*	? Roadmap to strengthen the national institutions to meet enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement ? Sectoral Training modules for GHG inventories developed and/or adapted on Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, AFOLU and Waste ? Sectoral and QA/QC procedures documented ? Sectoral guidelines to ensure progress tracking of the NDC ? Workshop reports for the capacity building exercises developed under component 1	Work plans: Y1-Y4 Roadmap: Y1 Documentation: Y1-Y4 Capacity building: Y1-Y4 Budget : 18,000 USD over 4 years
Project Component 2: *Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation*	? M&E Guidelines on Adaptation and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors ? Workshop reports for the capacity building exercises developed under component 2	Work plans: Y1-Y4 Documentation: Y2 Capacity building: Y1-Y4 Budget : 20,000 USD over 4 years

Project component 3: *Project learning, exchange of good practices and M&E*	? Inception report, Project Implementation Reports, Mid_term Evaluation, Terminal evaluation, ? A comprehensive communication plan/strategy to disseminate project results ? Good practices and Lessons learnt from the CBIT Haiti ? Reports on training participation by gender and gender mainstreaming in other activities.	*M&E reports:* see Section 9 of the CEO endorsement request and Section 6 of the accompanying UNDP ProDoc Communication and dissemination plan : Q1 Y1 Lessons Learnt: Y3-Y4 Capacity building: Y1-Y4 Budget : 90,500 USD (+10,000 USD of co-financing) over 4 years Note: This amount includes US$ 47,500 for M&E activities

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators 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 3 of the accompanying UNDP project document 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 monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days from the date First Disbursement for this project, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework 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 PSC meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the PSC. The quality rating of the previous year?s PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Knowledge management:

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).

GEF Core Indicators:

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

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

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

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

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

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 15 Mar 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent TE will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists 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 consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

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

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

Final Report:

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

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

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement.[3]

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner and Project Manager	USD 3,000	Within 60 days from the date First Disbursement for this project
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days from the date First Disbursement for this project
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Country Office and Project Manager	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager	None	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer ? DCC	None	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer - MCFDF	None	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight missions	Regional Technical Advisor and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and other required Tracking Tools	Project Manager	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	USD 21,350	Between 1st and 2nd PIR.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Terminal GEF *and/or LDCF/SCCF* Core indicators *and METT or other required Tracking Tools*	Project Manager	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators and M&E experts	USD 21,350	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST		USD 45,700 *(Note: US$ 3,000 for Inception Workshop budgeted under UNDP cash co-financing)*	

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

One of the contributions to reach the country commitments of Haiti is to reduce the country?s vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures while improved the socio-economic conditions of the population. Addressing gender inequality issues in social, economic and political terms in a sound manner within projects can help strengthen the development of interventions that generate equitable livelihood benefits and support the fight against the effects of climate change.

This project on "Establishing a national MRV system to monitor GHG emissions and the impact of mitigation measures, as well as indicators as part of the adaptation monitoring and evaluation system" will provide reliable and up-to-date data to make the best decisions to address climate change in Haiti and include a variety of stakeholders representing different socio-economic sectors to participate.

Direct beneficiaries:
There are 15 different national institutions from government, private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) listed as stakeholders in the project. Training activities are planned in five different fields through this Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project:
? Related to the use of a national online information system.

? Related to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory compilation (cross-sectoral and sectoral trainings).
? Related to data, mechanisms, and assessments necessary for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) tracking.
? Related to M&E system on adaptation.

There will at least be two training sessions for each activity. Each of the eight trainings sessions will have around forty participants. An overlap of cca. 50% is estimated for each training session. For example, while the activities on NDC tracking and M&E system on adaptation targets mainly public stakeholders, the trainings related to data quality, GHG inventory and the use of the online information system include private stakeholders as well, and a wider array of public actors. This conservatively amounts to up to 160 people trained through the project (8*40*50%=160).

Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**				***(Number)***
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	TE
		Female	*5*	*Not applicable*	68
		Male	*10*	*Not applicable*	*85*
		Total	*15*	*Not applicable*	*153*

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Not available at this stage		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project is exempted from Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. Justification is attached as a separate annex to this CEO ER.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6446 Haiti CBIT SESP _exempt	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Haiti CDP 2017-2021: The Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti (PNSDH), designed to make Haiti an emerging country by 2030, aims to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) linked to ending poverty, combating inequality and injustice, and addressing climate change. Haiti UNDAF 2017-2021, outcome 4: National, regional and local institutions, along with civil society strengthen sustainable management of natural resources and environment, territorial and population resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, to respond to natural disasters, to climate change and humanitarian crisis while ensuring continued sustainable development. Haiti Country Strategic Plan 2019 ? 2023: Strategic outcome 4: Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks by 2023.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target** **Expected level of progress**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: To enable transparent reporting following the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) guidelines prescribed by the Paris Agreement (PA) through capacity building activities, development of tools and exchange of information. More specifically, this CBIT project will assist Haiti in meeting ETF	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	15 (Men: Women): 2:1	90 (Men: Women): 5:4	153 over a period of 4 years Ideal ratio (Men: Women): 1:1 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 5:4
	<u>Indicator 2:</u> (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool): Quality of MRV Systems	2	5	9

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
requirements as defined in Article 13 of PA by strengthening institutional and technical capacities for measuring, verifying and reporting on GHG emissions, NDC progress achieved, mitigation and adaptation activities and assessments and support needed and received for the implementation of the NDC, ensuring continuity in institutional and technical capacity and sustaining the ETF with a system for GHG inventory and mitigation measurement/monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and for adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	Indicator 3:(Indicator 4 of CBIT tracking tool): Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	Initial NDC, Initial National Communication and Second National Communication submitted to UNFCCC Planning of Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report delayed	Updated 2020 NDC, Third National Communication and First BUR ongoing	Third National Communication and First BUR submitted to UNFCCC and planning endorsed by government for preparation and submission of First BTR and 2025 NDC
	Indicator 4: (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	2	3	4
Project Component 1	**Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions.**			
Outcome 1.1 A sustainable framework for the national MRV system is in place.	Indicator 5: Number of different stakeholders coordinated under a new MRV framework and transmitting data amongst them for the GHG inventory and on mitigation actions	0	At least 10 governmental agencies have transmitted data according to a roadmap to strengthen institutional arrangements regarding the GHG emission inventory and mitigation actions	At least 20 governmental agencies, all the universities and key stakeholders from the private sector have transmitted data according to institutional arrangements regarding the GHG emission inventory and mitigation actions

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
	Indicator 6: Formalization of institutional arrangements	Institutional arrangements for the elaboration of the GHG inventory and tracking of NDC are not formalized	Memorandums of understanding have been implemented with the key stakeholders presented in the engagement plan	A Decree or similar legislative instrument with clear responsibilities and roles has been implemented
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1. Institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory and mitigation system developed. 1.1.2. Roadmap to strengthen the national institutions to meet enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in place.			
Outcome 1.2 A sustainable national GHG inventory system is developed.	Indicator 7: Number of trained experts on elaboration of GHG inventory (CRF tables and NIR) using the most recent and applicable IPCC Guidelines (including cross-sectoral aspects such as data collection, methods to ensure time series consistency, key category analysis, uncertainties, QA/QC and documentation and archiving as well as sectoral modules on energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste)	0	The training sessions are designed, the content has been established and all actors have been divided into different sessions & around 20 national experts directly involved in the GHG inventory compilation have been participating in the trainings	All 30 key actors including data provides, inventory compilers, national coordinator, experts from different institutions and universities are trained

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
	Indicator 8: Implementation of a robust national online GHG inventory online information system consisting in a database that could be linked to the future environmental information system (EIS)	There is no robust online national online information system consisting of a GHG inventory database	The development of the online information system is approved by the MOE and the design is finished	The national online GHG inventory information system consisting in a database is used to compile, analyse, report and archive the GHG emission inventory
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	1.2.1. Relevant stakeholders, including Universities, trained on cross-sectoral framework, data collection, QA/QC and analysis for the national GHG inventory. 1.2.2. Sectoral Training modules for GHG inventories developed and or adapted on Energy, Industrial Processes, AFOLU and Wastes and used to train relevant stakeholders, including universities. 1.2.3. A flexible national online information system is developed to compile the national GHG emission inventory according to IPCC Guidelines. 1.2.4. Data collection is organized, and experts are accompanied to develop a consistent time-series inventory. 1.2.5. Sectoral and QA/QC procedures are written and archiving of all relevant documents, tools and results is organized. 1.2.6. Capacity of national experts strengthened for implementing and reporting of Haiti?s NIRs.			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outcome 1.3 NDC tracking system is in place.	Indicator 9: Number of trained experts in projections and NDC tracking and updating	0	At least 15 trained experts in updating the projections and tracking the progress of the NDC based on the BAU and policies and measures scenarios.	All national experts participating in mitigation assessments and reporting to the UNFCCC (at least 20 experts) will be trained to GHG emissions projections on principles, obligations and methodological aspects (both the use of existing models and underlying aspects and drivers to estimate activity data and emission projections) as well as in the use of the methodologies and guidelines developed under this project to track, revise and update the NDC.
	Indicator 10: Development of sectoral guidelines and methodologies to track the implementation of the NDC	Currently, the NDC cannot be updated due to the lack of capacitated experts in developing and using robust and transparent assumptions, methodologies and guidelines	Two Sectoral guidelines for energy and AFOLU will be developed and archived and will present sectoral methodological aspects, cross-sectoral issues and QA/QC aspects	Four sectoral guidelines are in place (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and waste) which will allow national trained experts to update the 2025 NDC with more robust and transparent assumptions and methodologies

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	1.3.1. Sectoral experts trained on methodologies to establish projections and sectoral tools for energy and AFOLU. 1.3.2. Detailed sectoral guidelines are developed to ensure progress tracking of the NDC. 1.3.3. Progress against the NDC is tracked based on the methodologies developed.			
Project Component 2	**Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation.**			
Outcome 2.1 Specific indicators are defined to track the NDC at sectoral level.	Indicator 11: Implementation of national adaptation M&E system	There are no national guidelines, procedures or indicators to monitor and evaluate adaptation measures in vulnerable sectors	Development of guidelines, procedures and indicators at a pilot phase for two priority sectors	Adopting the (sub)national adaptation M&E systems in at least the two priority sectors (agriculture and water)
	Indicator 12: Number of trained experts on M&E of adaptation actions in vulnerable sectors	0	At least 20 experts involved in adaptation actions in the country participate in the trainings. The training sessions are designed using the newly developed and adopted guidelines, procedures and indicators (including gender indicators).	All relevant national experts from ministries, agencies and local authorities (at least 30) will be trained on M&E using the new M&E system developed under this project

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1. M&E Guidelines and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors. 2.1.2. Gender indicator system is in place. 2.1.3. Experts trained on overall approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities. 2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors.			
Project Component 3	**Project learning, exchange of good practices and M&E.**			
Outcome 3.1 Project feedbacks inform approaches to enhanced transparency domestically and internationally.	Indicator 13: Dissemination of good practices and lessons learned	Not applicable	An intermediate update will be created on the knowledge gained and lessons learned through international, national and sub-national meetings and the CBIT platform in a draft good practices document	Good practices and results of the different phases of the CBIT project will be exchanged internally at national level and internationally at least through the CBIT platform and documented in a good practices document
	Indicator 14: Organization of workshops on good practices and exchange of experiences on the implementation of the ETF	No workshops on ETF at both national and international level have been organized.	Some workshops on good practices and exchange of experiences have been held (at least 3) and some others planned (at least 3)	At least 6 workshops have been organized and completed on knowledge sharing, good practices, difficulties and solutions to implement the ETF with other countries (CARICOM member states and francophone countries)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1. Project good practices are exchanged internally and with francophone countries as part of difficulties encountered and solutions brought will be common.			
Outcome 3.2 The participation of women in the process is promoted, and Monitoring and Evaluation undertaken.	<u>Indicator 15:</u> Number of women involved in the different training and capacity building activities	Gender is not mainstreamed into the training and capacity building activities	At least 35% of the people involved in the training and capacity building activities are women	At least 40% of the people involved in the training and capacity building activities are women
	<u>Indicator 16:</u> Adopting a gender monitoring and reporting system for the CBIT project	Not applicable	Designing a gender monitoring and reporting system and ensure the participation of women in the process. Monitor and report the gender-balance and gender-expertise of stakeholder staff involved and increase the share of women	The implementation of a gender monitoring and reporting system to ensure the integration and development of gender equality
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	3.2.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators of the participation in the process are monitored and reported.			
Outcome 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation undertaken.	<u>Indicator 17:</u> Number of key recommendations from the MTR that are incorporated into project management and activities.	Not applicable	MTR	All key recommendations from the MTR are addressed by the end of the project/TE
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3	3.3.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated			

Guidance for indicator 1: Direct beneficiaries from the proposed activities are estimated to be around 90 professionals over a period of four years. MOE encourages a gender balanced approach and aspire for an ideal ratio of 1:1 between trained men and women at Universities and all decision-making levels. However, considering a huge lack of awareness, opportunities and encouragement within women professionals, the project will commit to at least maintain the actual ratio of 5:4 of direct participants in the transparency framework to be achieved across the board as a lowest benchmark.

Guidance for Ratings for Indicator 2 (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool) (scale 1-10):

1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there

2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there

3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized

4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited

5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited

6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)

7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially

8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information

9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree

10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

Guidance for Ratings for indicator 4 (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool) (scale 1-4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.

2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate

transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

There were no additional comments from GEF Secretariat, GEF Agnecies, Council members, Conventions Secretariat and STAP to be considered at CEO endorsement.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
	GEF TF	Haiti			50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

The PPG resources were utilized as follows:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US$ 50,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented:	***GEF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted amount:	***Amount spent to date:***	***Amount committed:***
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project ?Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement?.Conducting Technical Review (Design technical components, as well as financial and administrative components of the project)	50,000	23,819	13,200
Total	**50,000**	**23,819**	**13,200**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			*Component 2*	*Component 3*		*Sub-Total*	*M & E*	*PMC*		
		Sub-components 1.1	*Sub-components 1.2*	*Sub-components 1.3*	*Sub-component 2.1*	*Sub-component 3.1*	*Sub-component 3.2*					

Equipment	Communication and AV equipment in support of trainings and meetings	6,000	6,000	4,000				16,000			16,000	Ministry of Environment
Equipment	Servers and software for supporting the MRV system.	26,000						26,000			26,000	Ministry of Environment
Equipment	Communication and AV equipment in support of the trainings and background materials				8,000			8,000			8,000	Ministry of Environment
Equipment	Communication and AV equipment in support of trainings and meetings and to disseminate relevant project information					1,000		1,000			1,000	Ministry of Environment
Equipment	Office material for the PMU							-		11,000	11,000	Ministry of Environment

Contractual services - Executing Agency	60% of salary of the project Manager - Adaptation and M&E specialists				43,200			43,200			43,200	Ministry of Environment
Contractual services - Executing Agency	50% Salary of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (USD 12,000/year over 4 years)						23,800	23,800			23,800	Ministry of Environment

Contractual services - Executing Agency	Salary of Financial and Administrative Assistant (USD 8,400/year over 4 years) 40% of the salary of Project Manager (USD18,000 / year over 4 years) Salary of the Project assistant (USD 3,600 / year over 4 years) 50% Salary of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (USD 12,000/year over 4 years)							-		101,000	101,000	Ministry of Environment

Contractual services-Company	Contract for the design of an integrated MRV flexible national tool including the GHG inventory, projections, mitigation actions and guidelines and indicators for tracking the NDC as well as to integrate this IT information system with the EIS - MRV specialists for the design of the system and IT specialists for its development	110,000	110,000	70,000				290,000			290,000	Ministry of Environment

Contractual services-Company	Contract for developing a pilot M&E system for priority sectors and extending it to all vulnerable sectors building the required indicators by sector, the reporting formats and the institutional arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on adaptation (around 250 expert.days will be needed)				89,000			89,000			89,000	Ministry of Environment

International Consultants	MRV specialist for developing a proposal of the national tool on GHG inventory and NDC (44 days; USD 625/day)	27,500						27,500			27,500	Ministry of Environment

International Consultants	International Consultant for the elaboration of the GHG inventory using the most recent applicable IPCC Guidelines, mitigation assessments, projections and Guidelines and indicators for the revision (180 days ; USD 625/day) as fallows: ? GHG emissions cross-cutting specialist for providing technical support in the elaboration and implementation of the QA/QC system and cross-cutting issues such as data collection, ensuring time-series consiste		162,500					162,500			162,500	Ministry of Environment

International Consultants	Mitigation specialists to provide technical support and training on projections, scenarios, mitigation assessment, indicators, revision and update of the mitigation actions and targets of the NDC and how to measure and report on progress of the NDC (120 days; USD 625/day)			75,000				75,000			75,000	Ministry of Environment

International Consultants	International Consultants (approximately 160 days in total) as follows: Adaptation specialists to provide capacity building on vulnerability assessments; the design and implementation of adaptation measures, approaches for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures in the most vulnerable sectors, tracking adaptation actions in the NDC and reporting on adaptation under the ETF (160 days; USD 550/day).				88,000			88,000			88,000	Ministry of Environment

International Consultants	International independent consultant for terminal evaluation (approximately 40 working days)							-	42,700		42,700	Ministry of Environment

Local Consultants	National Consultants (approximately 230 days in total) as follows: MRV specialist to develop ToRs for the working groups/tables and provide support to the international MRV specialist in the capacity building activities (100 days; USD 500/day) Information system consultants to develop specifications for the design and implementation of the database or the web-based National System with the front office, back office and interfaces (30 days;	115,000						115,000			115,000	Ministry of Environment		

Local Consultants	National Consultants (approximately 145 days in total) as follows: National consultant for the development of M&E Guidelines and procedures (55 days; USD 500/day) 1 Adaptation expert to support international experts in the capacity building activities and the national expert in the development of M&E Guidelines and procedures (90 days ; USD 500/day).				72,500			72,500			72,500	Ministry of Environment

Local Consultants	Gender specialist to monitor and report Gender-disaggregated indicators of the participation in the process (40 days; USD 500/day).						20,000	20,000			20,000	Ministry of Environment
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings for discussing the proposal of the MRV tool. Workshop for validation of the proposal of the MRV tool. Capacity building workshops in the use of the MRV tool.	12,000						12,000			12,000	Ministry of Environment
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Stakeholder engagement meetings and events.		12,000					12,000			12,000	Ministry of Environment

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops on enhanced transparency framework requirements, MPGs, IPCC Guidelines, projections, scenarios, mitigation assessments and NDC tracking, revision and update and corresponding institutional arrangements.			12,000				12,000			12,000	Ministry of Environment

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops on vulnerability assessments and impacts; the design and implementation of adaptation measures, approaches for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures in the most vulnerable sectors, tracking adaptation actions in the NDC and reporting on adaptation under the ETF				12,300			12,300			12,300	Ministry of Environment

Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants.	5,500	5,500	4,000	8,000	3,000		26,000			26,000	Ministry of Environment
Other Operating Costs	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000			16,000			16,000	Ministry of Environment
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements							-		8,000	8,000	Ministry of Environment
Other Operating Costs	Supplies and stationary cost for dissemination of results, workshops and capacity building activities	4,000	3,500	2,000				9,500			9,500	Ministry of Environment
Grand Total		**310,000**	**303,500**	**171,000**	**325,000**	**4,000**	**43,800**	**1,157,300**	**42,700**	**120,000**	**1,320,000**	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template

provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

Style