



GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency

PART I: Project Information

Project Title:	Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.		
Country(ies):	HAITI	GEF Project ID:	6446
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	10318
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Submission Date:	July 25, 2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate change	Project Duration (Months)	48

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Climate Change	GEF TF	1,320,000	30,000
Total Project Cost		1,320,000	30,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY¹

Project Objective: To set up a national MRV system to track GHG emissions and impact of mitigation actions as well as indicators as part of the M&E system 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 Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Developing policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	TA	1.1 A sustainable framework for the national MRV 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	GEF TF	85,000	0

¹ Please, see comments in the full description of the three components

		1.2 A sustainable national GHG inventory system is developed	<p>1.2.1. Relevant stakeholders, including Universities, trained on cross-sectoral framework, data collection, QA/QC and analysis for the national GHG inventory</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.2.3. A flexible national tool is developed to compile the national GHG emission inventory according to IPCC Guidelines</p> <p>1.2.4. Data collection is organized and experts are accompanied to develop a consistent time-series inventory</p> <p>1.2.5. Sectoral and QA/QC procedures are written and archiving of all relevant documents, tools and results is organized</p>	GEF TF	525,000	
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			1.2.6. Capacity of national experts strengthened for implementing and reporting of Haiti's NIRs			
		1.3 NDC tracking system is in place	<p>1.3.1. Sectoral experts trained on methodologies to establish projections and sectoral tools for energy and AFOLU</p> <p>1.3.2. Detailed sectoral guidelines are developed to ensure progress tracking of the NDC</p> <p>1.3.3. Progress against the NDC is tracked based on the methodologies developed</p>	GEF TF	200,000	0
2. Enhancing technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation	TA	2.1. Specific indicators are defined to track the NDC at sectoral level	<p>2.1.1. M&E Guidelines and procedures including indicators developed for priority sectors</p> <p>2.1.2. Gender indicator system is in place</p> <p>2.1.3. Experts trained on overall approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities</p> <p>2.1.4. Pilot M&E applied in priority sectors</p>	GEF TF	325,000	20,000
3. Project learning and exchange of good practices	TA	3.1 Project feedbacks inform approaches to	3.1.1. Project good practices are exchanged	GEF TF	15,000	0

		enhanced transparency domestically and internationally	internally and with francophone countries as part of difficulties encountered and solutions brought will be common			
		3.2 The participation of women in the process is promoted	3.2.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators of the participation in the process are monitored and reported	GEF TF	50,000	10,000
Subtotal					1,200,000	30,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEF TF	120,000	0
Total Project Cost					1,320,000	30,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20,000
GEF Agencies	UNDP	Cash	Recurrent expenditures	10,000
Total Co-financing				30,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Haiti	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,320,000	125,400	1,445,400
Total GEF Resources					1,320,000	125,400	1,445,400

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b

UNDP	GEF TF	Haiti	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	The number of beneficiaries is estimated at 90 with an objective of gender parity 40 to 50 women 40 to 50 men

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		

Stakeholders	Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations Academia	
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Consultation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning	Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender Results Areas	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Mainstreaming Adaptation; Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Rio Markers		Climate Change Mitigation: 1 Climate Change Adaptation : 2	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description*. Briefly describe:

- 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) innovation, 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);

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

The NDCs respond to the Paris Agreement obligations of each Party to take adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases over a defined period. They take into account the common but differentiated responsibility of Parties, according to their national circumstances. The Paris Agreement also emphasizes that Annex I countries must make financial commitments that will facilitate the transfer of technology to Non-annex I countries, and that they must lead the way by taking concrete actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, both financial support and capacity building need to be provided to Non-annex I countries to implement effectively the measures related to the Paris Agreement and those included in their NDCs.

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 the measures foreseen in the NDCs. Through this transparency framework, the Parties must undertake to provide regularly: a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions; related information to monitor progress in implementing and delivering the determined contribution at national level; information on climate change impacts and adaptation; and information on financial support, technology transfer and capacity building.

This Transparency Framework must involve considerable measures in Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. It is essential for the effective implementation of the NDCs. Under the Paris Agreement, Parties must submit a report every two years and a national communication every four years. 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 the objectives.

Despite some efforts being made through some national institutions and initiatives such as the Biennial Update Report, which has been supported by GEF funding (GEF ID 6925), and National Communications (NCs) submitted in 2002 and 2013, Haiti does not currently have an MRV system meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement. In order to help the country to respect 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.

2. Baseline scenario

Highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, Haiti remains one of the least emitting terrestrial globe countries and took early its responsibilities by gradually scheming the outlines of its vision through its National Policy on Climate Change, while complying with the decisions undertaken at the global level. Through its National Determined Contribution, Haiti sets out its actions over the next fifteen years to adapt to climate change and to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 31% by 2030 compared to a business as usual scenario. With this effort, Haiti must take the necessary steps to both propel its development, adapt to climate change and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. While the country is moving forward with its first BUR (preliminary studies have been launched for the GHG inventory) and its Third National Communication (TNC), it continues to make efforts in developing other important tools, strategy and policies such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to support the fight against climate change. Haiti has not yet finalized any formal MRV system for gathering data and monitoring or reporting on progress and gaps in implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, nor the climate finance. Previous and existing NCs have been implemented by the Ministry of Environment including work done by national consultants supporting the ministry. The system currently applied to share information is still largely based on informal exchanges between sectoral experts and corresponding administrations, which slows down the process and represents a risk for the sustainability of the process.

a. Institutional framework for Climate change and MRV: The Ministry of Environment (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 3 national staff including the director. The MOE and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development 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 to integrate all programs and projects into National Planning Development, the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (MTPTC) in charge of the 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 (CNCC)**, which is chaired by the Director of the MOE, oversees work on national climate change reporting. It includes representatives of ministries, the private sector, NGOs, and academia. The **Technical Working Group (TWG)**, which was 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 CNCC 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 improving information on Haiti's progress with its NDC and adaptation activities. It comprises members from MOE; MPCE; MEF; MARNDR; MTPTC; MICT; private sector/civil society, University. Focal points of relevant projects, such as the 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 CNCC. However, this group currently lacks the capacity to fulfill this role and needs further support and trainings.

b. Legislative and regulatory framework

Haiti was one of the signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. 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 is operational since 2004. Recently in 2015, a Climate Change Advisory Committee was also established to guide the implementation of climate change activities nationally. Haiti has identified its national priorities through the National policy on climate change and relies on extensive educational campaign to increase awareness on Climate Change. Haiti is also a Party to many other UN conventions, including: biological diversity, ozone depleting substances and combating desertification. Additionally, the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism 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 thanks to implementation of projects GHG emissions as provided in the CDM reduction at the national level.

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 other natural disasters as a national priority. Among the 9 priorities described in the framework decree, climate change is included as the 6th and stipulates: prevention and mitigation of risks related to meteorological, climatic and seismic phenomena.
- Haiti's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, GEF ID 1948), which 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 re-vision 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 and what this proposal aims to address through its components. Haiti's National Adaptation Programme of Action Revision was undertaken in 2017 with the support of FAO. It proposes a number of programmes and projects and institutional mechanism 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 implementation strategy of the programme 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Nationally Determined Contributions (Sept. 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 CCA 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 for Haiti by 2030, to integrate the effects of climate change into sectoral development strategies. To maintain the temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C, and the concern to respect the various commitments resulting from international initiatives related to climate change, the document states it is essential to carry out a reinforced action for the adaptation and for the mitigation, doubling of funding, technology transfer and human and institutional capacity building.
- Ratification of the Paris Agreement: in February 2017, the Parliament ratified the international agreement, signaling the government's continued commitment to combat climate change.
- National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) (2017): the preparation process of the PNCC 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 effects of climate change by 2030, in line with PSDH, the policy includes a) political response to adaptation to help increase resilience of its population and sectors, b) guidance for low-carbon development pathway, and c) prepare Haiti for access to technology transfer and benefit from different climate funds. However, due to political instability and Minister turnover, the PNCC has not been validated to date and further sensitization is required.
- The 2017-2021 Sustainable Development framework: it was signed between the Haiti Government and the UN Country Team on 30th June 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.
- Haiti has additionally 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 and focuses on greenhouse gas inventory, vulnerability assessment, adaptation, mitigation and gender) and a Biennial Update Report for 2020 (also supported by UN Environment and focusing on financial and technical gaps and constraints, including institutional arrangements for preparation of national communications in addition to GHG inventory and information on mitigation actions). These will be important sources for information for this project.
- 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 CCA into national and sub-national coordination, planning and budgeting process.

c. Key inputs from NCs and BUR

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

The SNC presents the GHG inventory for the time-series from 1994 to 2000. 1994 was a landmark year: because of 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 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 more projections are provided and impact of actions in terms of GHG emission mitigation are not given.

The following table shows the total GHG emissions/sinks expressed in CO₂eq for the 2000 inventory as published in the SNC, including the percentage of each key sector in relation to total GHG emissions.

Table 1: Total GHG Sources and Sinks for the year 2000 (CO₂eq)

MODULES	Emissions in Gg							
	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2 eq.	CO	NOx	NMVOC	SO2
Total	2 595,81	174,81	5,05	7 832,32	367,61	14,17	123,53	13,58
GWP	1	21	310					
CO2 eq.	2 595,81	3 671,01	1 565,50	7 832,32				

In recent years, two projects related to reporting have been launched: the preparation of the TNC and the 1st BUR. These projects have been delayed due to political instability and gaps in institutional arrangements. However, they should now start to progress rapidly in the coming months. The activities proposed are presented below; it is important to note that they are complementary to the activities proposed under this CBIT project, which will not overlap or duplicate ongoing work. Table 2 provides an overview of the TNC project.

Table 2: Project Overview: Preparation of the TNC

Items covered	Expected outcomes
GHG inventory	Strengthening institutional capacity for greenhouse gas inventories: identification and mobilization of national experts in targeted sectors.
	The work will cover the time-series 2000-2010 based on Decision 17/CP.8
	No country-specific emission factor will be developed but project proposals should be provided for developing EF.
	Direct and indirect GHG emissions will be estimated.
	Gap filling
	No specific training is foreseen in this context: only participation to sub-regional/regional/international training workshops on GHG inventory
	Preparation of the National inventory Report (NIR) including follow-up activities
Mitigation	Projection of GHG emission trends up to 2030 will be provided
Adaptation	As an LDC, the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A) component of this TNC is extremely important, as it will help in providing measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change for Haiti.
	From the review of the SNC a number of areas have been highlighted for further work, these include: the Coastal Sector, the Water Sector, the Agricultural Sector and the Tourism Sector.

The activities within the TNC are a continuation, update and an improvement of the previous National Communications. The project will pay particular attention to 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. Through this Contribution, Haiti intends: (i) to 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 2°C. Table 3 describes the scope of the 1st BUR project .

Table 3: Project Overview: Preparation of the 1st BUR

Items covered	Expected outcomes
GHG inventory	National institutional capacities for GHG preparation Strengthened.
	Data collection for the time-series 2011-2015 using the IPCC 2006 software.
	Incorporation of good practices for improving sustainability of the process including KCA, QA/QC, uncertainty assessment.
	A training workshop for national staff on GHG inventory tools, approaches and methodologies will be organized
	Archive of data will be organized.
	Preparation of the NIR for the entire time-series: 1990-2015
Mitigation	Mitigation actions and their effects described in accordance with reporting guidelines, including associated methodologies and assumptions

In the current projects, data collection is carried out by consultants, who may come from public administration positions or the universities. The use of these consultants helps to obtain data, as these experts may develop and possess some data themselves, and they have a good networks. However, as long as an official system of data collection and exchange is not officially adopted, the process is slow, and it serves as a brake on improving the quality of data over time.

d. Country commitments through the NDC

Table 4 below shows the principal information on the country engagement through its NDC.

Table 4: Overview of Country Commitments under the NDC

Period	2016- 2030
Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures while improving the socio-economic conditions of the population. ▪ Reduce GHG emissions compared to the trend development scenario through, among other things, renewable energy and carbon sequestration projects.
Scope	National
Reference year	2000
Emissions	7 832.32Gg CO ₂ eq.
GHGs	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, CO
Sectors	Energy, Forestry, Agriculture, Waste, Transportation

The values used are those recommended by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) according to decision 17/CP.8 of the UNFCCC, for the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories (GHG). In terms of mitigation, the Republic of Haiti intends to reduce its emissions by 31% compared to the business as usual 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. Projections are based on the use of 2 models: LEAP for energy and EX-ACT for AFOLU.

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.

e. Transparency and NDC activities under implementation or recently implemented

A recent GSP survey identified nine donor activities in climate change MRV in Haiti. These activities can be as diverse as the participation to the workshops from the Cluster francophone of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement or the organization of a workshop on MRV. However, no major ongoing, or planned activities that would support Article 13 implementation have been identified, which reinforces the importance of the CBIT project. It is proposed that Haiti collaborates with experts from Annex I and non-Annex I francophone countries (ex. Belgium, France, Morocco) in the framework of the CBIT project (Component 3) to exchange on good practices.

f. 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 roles 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. Moreover, climate change adaptation interventions that are based on knowledge and consideration of the diverse adaptation priorities of other disadvantaged groups, including youth and people living with disabilities, are better oriented 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 is a great base to work on.

g. Barriers, Gaps and Needs

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

There is a lack of institutional arrangements which explains the delays in launching the projects on the TNC and the 1st BUR. This lack is clearly identified in the 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 to organize 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 IPCC 5 pillars: Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability Consistency. The development of country-specific emission factors or parameters is also essential to be able to track the impacts of mitigation actions implemented.

Currently, there is no national monitoring, review and verification (MRV) system. As a result, producing reliable indicators and data to contribute to inform 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 will also guarantee the sustainability of the system.

3. Proposed alternative scenario

Based on the baseline scenario description and the gaps and needs identified, the proposed alternative scenario aims at strengthening or developing the current national institutional framework to allow Haiti to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the PA in terms of mitigation and adaptation. 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 allow to put in place a solid and sustainable national MRV and M&E system to track the main aspects of the NDC. Together with activities which will be carried out in the framework of the TCN and 1st 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 enabling to track the NDC in terms of GHG emissions reduction and in terms of reaching the mitigation target. National MRV system of GHG emission inventory and projections will be significantly improved in this context, enabling Haiti to attract international funds to limit and mitigate GHG emissions.

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

To switch from a project-based approach to an institutionalized and regular approach, a gap analysis will be carried out during the PPG phase to inform the full project development.

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

Based on the gap-analysis and barriers identified, a scheme will be proposed to the different stakeholders for high level validation. Institutional arrangements regarding the GHG emission inventory as well as monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions will be specified in a legally binding text to be endorsed by the government (such as a Ministerial decree). This text will precise the role of each actor and the relations between actors to ease the work and the transmission of data amongst them. This will allow the sustainability of the new framework. Universities could play an important role in this new institutional framework to assure the sustainability of the inventory compilation. While awaiting the adoption of the decree, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed among stakeholders to operationalize the national GHG inventory system and improve the efficiency of data exchange.

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 enhancing the transparency of the national reporting over time and to propose an improvement plan considering priorities and resources to support actions to be carried out. This will allow the improvement of the quality and the transparency of information produced and reported every 2 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 that need it in light to their 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 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.

Output 1.2.1. Relevant stakeholders, including Universities, trained on cross-sectoral framework, 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 which makes it almost impossible to take into account 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 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 and QA/QC aspects are of major importance to assure the compilation of a transparent, robust and sustainable inventory.

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

Sectoral experts, including stakeholders from the line Ministries, Universities and private sectors will be trained on 2006 IPCC sectoral methodologies on the different sectors: energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste. The approach of 2006 IPCC guidelines is completely different from previous methodologies for some sectors, so a complete theoretical and practical training is required to assure the capacity building and autonomy of national experts.

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

The development of a robust national on-line information system consisting of a series of linked databases and supporting interfaces and software to support archiving, analysis, and reporting is also of importance to compile the GHG emission inventory as it allows the flexibility of the system and can evolve according to new international requirements (Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines) or even national circumstances. Such a system also reinforces the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures (visual and automatic checks, recalculation between two inventory editions, etc.) and ease the central management of the national coordinator compiling the inventory of sectoral inventory compilers. It also allows to archive data used (Activity Data, Emission Factors, parameters) over time and to centralize errors detected or improvements foreseen to establish the annual improvement plan. In the context of the new Enhanced Transparency Framework, a national tool will be very valuable to comply with international requirements considering the possible flexibility. Such a tool is dedicated to 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 them over time. To remain transparent and evolutive, methodologies are developed on Excel. After, they are compiled in an Access database (or web-based database) to facilitate the checks, the archiving and the reporting of data according to different possible formats. If a unique reporting platform has to be used by all countries (ex. current CRF Reporter for Annex I countries), the national inventory tool will be able to transfer the data from the national tool 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 are prepared automatically.

The development of such a national tool 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 NNDC tracking.

On top of this, it can also be envisaged to link it to the environmental information system (EIS) whose Haiti will start the development soon so that the GHG inventory results are displayed to the public nationally and internationally. This project is in line 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 to different users.

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

The quality of data collected is essential to assure the quality of the inventory and the NDC tracking. Sectoral data collection will be organized to assure a consistent and robust time-series for the different sectors. According to the sector, or subsector, 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 and data collection will be organized to complete and centralize the datasets for the main sectors.

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

To allow the sustainability of the system, even with expert's turnover, all procedures and national methodologies including a multi-annual improvement plan will be written and archived as the national reference.

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

Capacities from experts from the Ministry of environment and other stakeholders participating in the GHG inventory compilation will be reinforced to be able implementing and reporting the National Inventory Report (NIR) transparently and sustainably. This report will be based on work carried out under Outcomes 1.1 to 1.3, to comply with the highest standards as presented in Decision 18/CMA.1. National guidelines, including international requirements and national circumstances, will also be written to centralize all relevant information for regular updates. This situation differs from the current one under work on the TNC and 1st BUR, in which Inventory chapters are written by consultants.

Outcome 1.3: NDC tracking system is in place

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

As already discussed, no projections are presented in the SNC and experts are not trained to methodologies. This aspect is of major importance as the NDC is based on the projections of two scenarios (BAU and with measure scenarios). On top of that, projections have to be regularly updated 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). 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 adopted or the impact of additional P&M. 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 the 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.).

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

Sectoral guidelines will be developed and archived to assure the sustainability of the projection system. These guidelines will present the sectoral methodological aspects but also cross-sectoral issues and QA/QC aspects as a lot of information has to be reported to be transparent on NDC tracking.

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

National experts trained will be able to update the NDC with more robust and transparent assumptions allowing the international community to trust the NDC and finance the P&M considered in the conditional scenario to reach a 31% reduction of emissions compared to the reference scenario.

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 the impacts of climate change without taking preventive measures are estimated at 1.8 billion USD and \$ 77 million by taking adaptation measures by 2025.

M&E of adaptation supports keeping track of the implementation of adaptation plans and actions and 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 get achieved.

This component will be realized in close coordination with the NAP process which will be facilitated as the institutional coordination is 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

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

National guidelines will be developed, based on existing literature and toolkits to provide orientation 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 to be very practical. Indicators will be defined for two priority sectors: agriculture and water. These sectors are clearly identified as priority sectors in the NDC. Needs in terms of adaptation are clearly identified in Annex of the NDC. Given the importance of agriculture and water resources to the country, it is essential that appropriate and sustainable adaptation activities and strategies are implemented to reduce their vulnerability to climate change combined to other sources of pressure. Management of water resources is also key in terms of adaptation.

Output 2.1.2. Gender indicator system is in place

Gender-based indicators objectively verifiable will be developed to measure and report the involvement of each gender and/or the impact of adaptation actions on each gender category. These indicators will be tested in the framework of the pilot M&E for priority sectors.

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

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. 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.

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. Feedbacks 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.

Component 3: Project learning and exchange of good practices

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

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 levels during workshops organized with the different stakeholders. Domestically, the knowledge gained by national experts and the tool developed in terms of MRV and M&E systems, will allow Haiti to regularly track the implementation of the mitigation and adaptation plans and the state of 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.

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

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

Gender-balance and gender-expertise of stakeholder's 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.

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, CBIT and co-financing;

The 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 set up 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. The support will also include the setting of the national adaptation framework. As national capacities are currently almost inexistent, 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. Projects from co-financing identified have already started or will start shortly.

Organized and improved national capacities will allow Haiti to measure, monitor and report indicators over time and to prioritize actions, among the ones presented in the NDC, in line with the PA and requirement under the 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 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 to have the capacities to track the implementation of actions and their impacts on GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation.

The scope of this project to improve national system and capacities is in line with the CBIT objectives.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

This project will be innovative for Haiti as it will put in place the process for data collection, treatment and analysis which will improve the quality of the GHG inventory and allow the reporting of emission projection on a regular basis. Until now, as no system exists, no transparent and incomplete information is reported in the National Communications. A national tool 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 inventory of greenhouse gases in Haiti and a tool for centralization and data management. This will allow transparency in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Haiti 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.

Concerning 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 of the countries.

Sustainability

The project will lay the foundations for a sustainable institutionalized organization aiming 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 which will be set up under the CBIT project will allow to improve 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 tool developed aiming at centralizing and archiving the knowledge to avoid knowledge losses over time.

Potential for Scaling Up

The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale up sharing the knowledge, expertise, methods and tools that will be 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.

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.

All activities will take place in Port-au-Prince with the National Government or main universities based in the city.

2. *Stakeholders*. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Reduction.

Civil Society Organizations;

Private Sector Entities;

If None of the above, please explain why.

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

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

Public and private stakeholders will be involved in the 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.

The key stakeholders which will be involved in this project are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Key Stakeholders and their Proposed Role in the Project

Stakeholders	Involvement in the project
Ministry of Environment – Directorate of Climate Change	The Ministry of the Environment, through its Climate Change Directorate, which is the focal point for the Convention, plays a key role in the implementation of the NDC of Haiti. It is the indispensable public institution for the implementation of the MRV system provided for in the Paris Agreement. It will play a key role in coordinating this project.
Ministry of Agriculture	The AFOLU sector is the main sector in terms of GHG emissions. The Ministry of Agriculture will contribute to the coordination of this project. It will be an integral part of the structure responsible for GHG inventory in Haiti and mitigation and adaptation action plan.
Bureau des Mines et de l’Energie d’Haiti	This Bureau, under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works Transport and Communications (MTPTC), will be involved on the

	energy sector which is very important in terms of emissions and mitigation action potential.
Other line Ministries and Institutes such as Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics, etc.	Sectoral Ministries guarantee the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system. They are also responsible of sectoral mitigation and adaptation actions to be applied at national and regional levels.
Universités d'Etat d'Haiti	Research is a key element for project implementation. Haiti's State University will be the main institution in the production of country specific scientific data. They will be involved in components 1 and 2. The Faculty of Agronomy is already involved in the work carried out on AFOLU. The Faculty of science will be also involved to work on other sectors related to energy and industrial processes.
Private sector	The participation of the private sector is essential to fill-in data gaps to track the NDC.
Local authorities	They will be involved in the Pilot on adaptation (Component 2).
Civil Society organizations	They will be engaged throughout the project.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes /no / tbd ; If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes /no / tbd

It is clearly indicated that the gender aspect will be taken into account in all the process of implementing the NDC.

Gender will be an important component of the project included both via the representativity of the targeted actors and the data collection that will include gender-sensitive climate data. It will be a cross-cutting element of this project, in its products and its processes.

A special care will be provided to ensure representativity of women in the various outcomes of the project. Women will be involved in the implementation of the project; through the project board and the management team for instance. In addition, in the various trainings targeting the Government and Universities, the active participation of women will be insured. Staff and consultants will also include women in order to facilitate the inclusion of gender sensitive information in the inventory and the trainings. Indicators on training as targetted number of professional women both within the Government (outcome) and in academics (outcome) will be included in the project. This will aim to increase capacities of women to be involved in decision making process related to climate change and ensure a growing representativity of women in this area.

Moreover, project management and monitoring of the project will be gender-sensitive. It will include gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented in the discussions.

Two project outputs focus explicitly on gender (1.5.1 and 2.1.2), and M&E and reporting related to adaptation projects will study the differentiated impacts of policies and measures in various sectors on women and men. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women’s equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results- based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase. This mainstreaming effort will capitalize on past experience and national and local achievements.

4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes /no). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

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

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Table 6: Project Risks and Measures to Address Them

Risk	Rating	Measures to address these risks
Risk 1: Institutional arrangements: political instability	Medium	This item has been a brake on the development of the national MRV and M&E system until now. Development specific institutional arrangements is addressed in activities and should allow the organization of future work at technical level. The higher participation of Universities should also ease the process and make it more sustainable.
Risk 2: Lack of technical capacities and memories	Medium	Experts from the 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 3: 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 the development of institutional arrangements which will organize the process, the confidentiality of data, the data flows and the sharing of sectoral results among partners so they are capable of apply specific mitigation actions. This is essential to organize the exchange of data in both ways between data providers and inventory compilers

		so that each stakeholders find an interest in sharing the information.
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6. *Coordination.* Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Close coordination will be made with other initiatives including the BUR and the NAP to enable knowledge and experience sharing and avoid duplication in action. 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 focuses aims to support the government on designing its adaptation plan, this is complementary to the current project that will rather focus on mitigation and accounting of GHG. Moreover, the accounting of existing adaptation project will especially gain from the NAPs project. The accounting system created in the current project will allow to support the NAP objectives.

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

7. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how:

This project was developed to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement on Transparency and Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions 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 M&E systems. This CBIT project is in line with the priorities of Haiti’s Strategic Development Plan (PSDH), the National Action Plan for Adaptation (PANA) and the SNC. Through this project, the availability and accessibility of data will be improved, which will contribute to the submission of reports (NIR, BURs, National communications, Biennal Transparency Reports) more transparent and more precise.

8. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project and how it will contribute to the project’s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

Knowledge management will be a key component of the project. 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 tool 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. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall 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.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

**PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES
(when possible)**

As explained on page 31.

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				(Number)	
			Target	Number Achieved		
			CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Female	45	<i>Not applicable</i>		
		Male	45	<i>Not applicable</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>		

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
Stakeholders	Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations Academia	
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Consultation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning	Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender Results Areas	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Mainstreaming Adaptation; Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Rio Markers	Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1		