



REPUBLIQUE DU HAITI



NATIONAL SELF-EVALUATION OF CAPACITY TO STRENGTHEN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GLOBAL



January 2011

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LOGOS AND ACRONYMS

ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific
CCP: Steering Committee
CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Endangered
CDM: Clean Development Mechanisms
CTA: Chief Technical Adviser
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
GEF: Global Environment Fund.
GHG: Greenhouse
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
GIS: Geographic Information System
IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management
IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature.
IEC: Information Education and Communication
MARNDR: Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MOE: Ministry of Environment
MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MICT: Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities
MCF: Ministry of Feminine Conditions and Human Rights of Women
MdE: Ministry of Environment
MICT : Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales
MJSP: Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique
MSPP: Ministry of Public Health and Population
MPCE: Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MENJS: Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports
MJSP: Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MTPTC: Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication
MCI : Ministry of Culture and Information
NCSA: National Self Assessment of Capacity Building for Management Environment
NICT: New Information Technology and Communication
NGO: Non Governmental Organization
NAP/LCD: National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
NAPA: National Action Plan for Adaptation
NAPE: National Action Plan for the Environment
NPRS: National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
PAN: National Action Program.
PC: Project Coordination
Pops: Persistent Organic Pollutants
STAP / GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of GEF
SNPA-DB: National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNEP: United Nations Environment Program.
UNSO: United Nations Sahel Office
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCFD: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCBD: United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.
WWF: World Wild Fund

SUMMARY OF PROJECT

This document was developed through the implementation of the Rio Conventions with the objectives to reach a concerted and sustainable management of natural ecosystems. His elaboration was a consultative and participatory process with the technical and financial support of the GEF through UNEP.

The goal is to strengthen national capacities for sustainable management of the environment while supporting the national development and the fight against poverty. Throughout this process, a diagnostic analysis was conducted to highlight the strengths, weaknesses, constraints and at the end identify twelve (12) priority needs.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the vision of the Action Plan being finalized is based on "**Capacity Building for Environmental Sustainable Management, focused on environmental governance, resource and area management, on pollution and population control and on capacity for self regeneration of ecosystems by 2020**". The axis of the strategy is structured as followed.

- **Environmental Governance**, whose overall objective is to foster a vision, coordination and willingness to properly and effectively manage the environment in Haiti through the recognition of principles governing the protection of natural resources and environmental management;
- **The management of resources and space**, whose overall objective is to contribute to an effective and efficient management of the environment and natural resources at national, regional and local levels, with reference to strategic areas constituted by the watershed, the protected areas, the coastal and marine areas;
- **Control of pollution and nuisances**, whose overall objective is to control pollution and nuisances in an integrated manner to establish the basic conditions for a safe and healthy environment in urban and rural areas.

Indeed, this strategy can be achieved on two main pillars namely: **Population and the capacity for self regeneration of ecosystems**.

From all the foregoing, the discussions are evolving around twelve axes:

1. Awareness, information and education of the actors at all levels;
2. The establishment of a legal, legislative and regulatory framework facilitating the sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of natural resources;
3. Capacity building for good governance, building capacity in science, training in project formulation and in international negotiations;
4. Strengthening the basic constitution of data (decentralization and fighting the concentration aspect) and the allocation of material resources for the collection, archiving, storage, analytical and communication (ICT, GIS) for better policy formulation and effective decision making;
5. The availability of human resources and improving their capacity in environmental education, communication, management, monitoring and evaluation, decentralization, local governance, LCD technology and protection of biodiversity, etc..
6. Integration of the results of scientific and technological research and development of policies and processes of decision making;

7. Capacity building of civil society actors and their contribution in the professionalization of NGOs for the preserving, safeguarding the environment, taking into account their involvement in decision-making;
8. Improved mechanisms for technology transfer;
9. Safeguard and manage rationally the natural resources;
10. Improving the population quality of life for a sustainable management of the environment;
11. Systematize the gender approach in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment;
12. Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for a better decision making process.

Those preceding axes facilitate the realization of the Action Plan with the following highlights: **the overall and specific objectives - the activities - indicators – outcomes - the monitoring and the budget for its effective implementation.** A mechanism for financing, managing and monitoring the implementation of the project is defined. Funding is provided by the resources from partners and budget allocations of the state. Project management is entrusted to a management unit. Monitoring is periodic and continuous.

A budget in the amount of \$ **6,400,000** is established for a period of six years divided into two 2 phases. The first period covers the period from 2010 to 2013 and the second from 2013 to 2016.

INTRODUCTION

The International Community has signed in the 1990 conventions on the need to protect the global environment, namely, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The implementation of these agreements could be a significant contribution toward the achievement of sustainable development and management of the global environment. Unfortunately, more than a decade after the signing of the latter and despite efforts by country Parties in their implementation, outcomes are not achieved. One of the major constraints toward achieving these goals is the limited ability of the parties to implement these conventions and take advantage.

In January 2000, the GEF Secretariat in collaboration with UNEP launched the Capacity Building Initiative (CRI), whose objectives are:

- a) Make a general assessment of the needs of developing countries with economies in transition in area concerning strengthening the capacity management of the global environment
- b) Take inventory of past and ongoing activities in support of strengthening national capacities;
- c) Prepare a strategy and an action plan for facilitating the GEF in providing an enhanced and sustainable help to this end.

As a consequence, the GEF Council on the recommendation of the IRC approved funding for countries willing to make NCSA. Since then, more than 150 developing and in transition countries have embarked on a NCSA program.

The GEF Strategic Approach for Capacity Development recommends that the NCSA be entirely country-driven and focus on the use of national expertise. Haiti as a party to the three Rio conventions sees this self-assessment exercise as an opportunity to implement the various decisions, programs and / or recommendations pertaining to these conventions. Haiti, like other developing countries must assess the institutional, technical and individual capacity, able to allow the country to better manage environmental resources in order to preserve them and use them in national development efforts and the fight against poverty.

At the end of this exercise, a strategy and action plan for capacity development to better manage environmental resources should be formulated and submitted to donors and partners.

This document presents the main results of the NCSA process namely:

- The inventory of the needs for capacity building in the three Rio conventions;
- Inter-sectoral needs in capacity building;
- Further analysis of priority needs in capacity building;
- A strategy and action plan for capacity building needs.

I- PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

1.1. The Project Coordination Unit

The project "Self-Assessment of National Capacities to Strengthen " (NCSA) has emerged as a consequence of the Decree of June 2005 establishing, Composition and Responsibilities of an Office of Management for the project of Self Assessment of the Capacity needs for the Management of Environment at the National and Global levels(BGP / NCSA-GENM). This project, actually, started on April 1, 2007 with the recruitment of a National Project Coordinator also playing the role of National Director of the project. The implementation team is composed of a National Coordinator and an Assistant Financial Officer.

1.2 The Project Team

The NCSA project team consists of:

- National Coordinator;
- Assistant Financial Officer;
- Thematic Working Group on Desertification / Land degradation;
- Thematic Working Group on Biodiversity;
- Thematic Working Group on Climate Change.

The focal points of different conventions, the GEF Operational Focal Point, the thematic consultants, NGOs and civil society have participated actively in the implementation of the project.

1.3. Steering Committee and Project Coordination

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Coordination (CP) were established by the Minister for the Environment **by decree in June 2005 and chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment**. The **PSC counts 30 members** from various departments, institutions, Private Sector, Civil Society, international non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders and teachers - researchers from different universities. The PSC's mission is the coordination and direction of all activities related to the implementation of the project "NCSA-MoU" in national efforts for sustainable development and fight against poverty.

1.4-Different stages of development of the NCSA process

The process of NCSA project was conducted in four phases.

- **Phase 1:** Inventory of capacity building needs in the three Rio conventions.
- **Phase 2:** Thematic assessments which are to make the assessment of each convention, highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and achievements of each convention to identify priority needs for capacity strengthening.
- **Phase 3:** Inter-sectoral evaluation identifying capacity needs and opportunities for capacity building overlapping between the three Conventions. This phase ends with the development of a list of national priority needs in terms of capabilities and possible synergies.

- **Phase 4:** Strategy and Action Plan or the concise summary of the aims and objectives of capacity building strategies and priority actions which will lead to measurable improvements in the management of global and national environment.

II- THE THEMATIC EVALUATION OF RESULTS:

The environment is all the natural and artificial elements that shape the life of man. Its preservation at different levels is becoming a source of great and grave concerns.

This is why, considerations were made at political, institutional and legal level. It is in this context that several international conventions have been signed and ratified. However, it should be noted that all conventions and agreements signed or ratified encounter difficulties in their implementation: the contribution and counterpart of the State for the implementation of the Conventions, the contribution of the state for operation.

2.1-Thematic Evaluation:

2.1.1-United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was opened for signature in 1992. The Republic of Haiti has signed in June 1994 and the Parliament ratified in August 1996. In the implementation of this Convention, Haiti has received financial support from GEF and UNEP's Partnership for strengthening National Capacity. A national conference on information and awareness on Climate Change has officially launched the process of implementation of the Convention.

The objective of the UNFCCC is to "stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. To achieve this goal, countries must be guided by the principle of fairness, responsibility, precaution and the right to development;

2.1.1.1- Achievements

The implementation of the UNFCCC at national level has resulted in the following activities:

- **Activity 1:** Setting up teams for project management and national studies
- **Activity 2:** Inventory of Greenhouse Gases
- **Activity 3:** Programs to address climate change and its adverse effects, including their reduction and sink enhancement.
- **Activity 4:** Policy Options for systems monitoring and response strategy to climate change.
- **Activity 5:** Policy framework for the implementation of adaptation measures and response strategies.
- **Activity 6:** Programs related to sustainable development, research, and public awareness etc..
- **Activity 7:** Preparation of national communication
- **Activity 8:** Inventory of the situation / diagnostic studies and work done since the first National Communication on Climate Change;

- **Activity 9:** Investigations of potential actors for the realization of the second national communication.
- **Activity 10:** Validation Workshop of realized studies
- **Activity 11:** Formulation of the proposal of the Second National Communication on Climate Change.
- **Activity 12:** Approval of the proposal by the GEF
- **Activity 13** Training of the actors on good practices of IPCC and methodologies of GHG inventory;
- **Activity 14** Training on the archiving of data necessary for the quality of GHG inventories;
- **Activity 15** Training on traditional skills of rural communities in relation to adapting to climate changes past and present;

2.1.1.2-Weaknesses

The main difficulties encountered, reside, mostly, at legal and institutional level and one can mention:

- Inadequate dissemination of texts;
- The non-application of the texts;
- A lack of synergy between different institutions and this is also manifest in the implementation of conventions;
- Weak technical and financial capacity of the state to optimize studies on strategies for inventories of GHG emissions, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions and vulnerability to adapt to changes Climate.
- Ignorance of the Convention by most institutions despite the many events and programs conducted through the national media;
- The non-flow of information within some institutions that have taken part in seminars and workshops held since the formal launch of the implementation of the Convention;
- Ignorance of the impacts of the institutions concerned on the increased concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and hence on climate change;
- The lack of a legal department and authorities responsible for monitoring and enforcing;
- Lack of some data in the context of Climate Change;
- The lack of translation of texts in Creole;
- The absence of an institutional database and methodology;
- Difficult access to new technology (Internet, fax ...).
- The lack of specialized human resources;
- Low public awareness, lack of education and training aimed at capacity building;
- Inadequate information and campaigns to raise awareness about greenhouse gas emissions and hence on Climate Change;
- The difficult access to new technology and Information Communication
- Insufficient training on New Information Technology and Communication.

2.1.1.3- Capacity building needs

In **general**, the needs for capacity building for implementation of the CCC are the following

- Vulnerability and adaptation;
- Observation, monitoring and measurements;
- Awareness of climate change;
- The transfer of environmentally sound technologies;

- The use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM);
- The mitigation of GHG emissions and carbon sequestration.

2.1.1.3.1 At the systemic level

This involves improving the legal framework facilitating the dissemination and application of laws and regulations for compliance with commitments under the Convention and adapted to current circumstances. To realize this, it is necessary to:

- Create a framework for dialogue between the institutions and points of agreements and between focal points of other conventions;
- Comply with legal obligations and principles;
- Practice good governance;
- Strengthen the collaboration partnership between national and international stakeholders;
- Create and update a website.

2.1.1.3.2 At the institutional level

Climate change is part of a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary problem. They involve different actors with socio-economic impacts. The following actions are required:

- Adaptation of research programs and training in Climate Change;
- Availability of financial and material resources for the collection, processing, production, analysis, archiving and dissemination of data;
- Creating a legal service;
- Development of a law facilitating access to environmental information;
- Translation of legal texts in the major languages;
- Setting up a process of skill acquisition;
- Logistical and technical support to the National Committee.

2.1.1.3.3 At the individual level

There is a need to improve the level of individual actors to enhance their skills in the field of climate change. To realize this, the following actions are required:

- Initial and continuing training of professionals in the field of Climate Change;
- Information and public awareness for adaptation to Climate Change and related legal texts;
- Training of national experts in the inventory of GHG emissions, analysis of vulnerability and adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- Organization of seminars and training workshops;
- Participation in international meetings on the issue.

As in many ACP countries, there is no institutional provision in Haiti, directly related to climate change, even if some actions in this matter had already been taken. The knowledge and expertise in this area are insufficient to comply with the provisions of the Convention. Still today, we have detected a limited understanding of relationships between strategies to mitigate climate change and achieving sustainable development. The possibilities offered by the Convention are not fully utilized due to lack of capacity to negotiate and implement.

2.1.2-United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

The Republic of Haiti has signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (BD) in June 1994 and the Parliament ratified it in August 1996. In the implementation of this Convention, Haiti has received financial support from GEF and UNDP.

The CBD has three objectives (article1):

- conservation of biodiversity;
- sustainable use of its components,
- fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

To attain these objectives, all actions must be guided by the principle of the sovereign rights of States to exploit their resources according to their policy. Also, each country must obey the following general measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:

2.1.2.1- Achievements

The implementation of the CBD at national level has resulted in the following activities:

- **Activity 1:** Establishment of a clearinghouse database (CHM);
- **Activity 2:** Beginning of Strategy Development and National Action Plan for biodiversity;
- **Activity 3:** Signature and ratification of the Cartagena Protocol;
- **Activity 4:** Development of National Biosafety Framework.
- **Activity 5:** Establishment of a multidisciplinary team in charge of thematic studies on biodiversity;
- **Activity 6:** Organization of national and regional workshops;
- **Activity 7:** Implementation of studies on biodiversity;
- **Activity 8:** Study on the scientific and legal biosafety which led to the establishment of a national framework for biosafety;
- **Activity 9:** Preparation of national reports on Biodiversity (capacity building);
- **Activity 10:** Training of several ministry staffs in charge of the environment on biodiversity;
- **Activity 11:** Organization of training workshops on awareness of biodiversity and biosafety.

2.1.2.2-Weaknesses

- Inadequate dissemination of texts;
- The non-application of the texts;
- A lack of synergy between different institutions and this is also manifest in the implementation of conventions;
- The inadequacy and lack of harmonization of laws and regulations;
- Insufficient consideration of biodiversity in the different directions of the Ministry of Environment;
- The weak implementation of incentives to encourage behavior conducive to the conservation of biodiversity;
- The lack of scientific research;
- The lack of archiving of documentation related to biodiversity.

The analysis shows a great lack of personnel, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

There are qualified human resources (Qualified manpower technicians, engineers, doctors and other specializations), in some structures involved in the conservation of biological resources. But, the needs expressed are well above the programs established by each of these structures,. Many areas are poorly equipped (ornithology, mammalogy, taxidermy, limnology).

2.1.2.3-Capacity Building Needs

In **general**, the needs for capacity building for implementation of the CCNUDB cover the following

- Weak awareness of biodiversity and related knowledge;
- Management of biodiversity in protected areas (in situ conservation).
- Ex situ conservation of biological diversity of wild and domestic garden;
- botanical and zoological gene bank
- Practical knowledge in certain specialties such as taxonomy and the economy
- Environmental
- Conservation of indigenous knowledge and techniques and mechanisms of development and encouragement
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

2.1.2.3.1 At the systemic level

- Capacity building of national stakeholders on the formulation of projects, GEF or other type;
- Mobilization of expertise for the completion of funding applications;
- Research of funding from donors;
- Directed studies of impacts of development projects on Biodiversity;
- Strengthening of coordination between different ministries concerned with environment;
- Incentives to encourage behaviors that support the conservation of biodiversity.

2.1.2.3.2 At the institutional level

- Update of scientific tools and human capacity;
- Strengthening of measures in IEC;
- Consideration of biodiversity in different directions of Ministry of Environment;
- Strengthening the institutional framework ensuring precautionary measures in the implementation and developing a consistent and enforceable legal framework at national level;
- Awareness and information of stakeholders on the risks of modern biotechnology.
- Creation of a legal service;
- Development of a law facilitating access to environmental information;
- Translation of legal texts in the major languages of the country;

2.1.2.3.3 At the individual level

- Recycling managers in charge of biodiversity;
- Training of specialists in specific areas (Ornithology, Mammalogy, Taxonomy, Herpetology ..);
- Coaching and educating users and indigenous communities;

- Organization of seminars / workshops on specific topics (technical conservation in situ and ex situ, the design and implementation of micro ...) researchers, laboratory technicians.
- Training in project management on biodiversity;

2.1.3-United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

Haiti has signed the UNCCD in 1994 and the Parliament ratified it in August 1996. It has benefited from the contribution of UNEP, GEF and some partners for implementation of activities.

2.1.3.1- Achievements

- **Activity 1:** Development of a regulatory framework for natural resource management as adopted by the Haitian Government decree and published in the Official Gazette in January 2006.
- **Activity 2:** Establishment of important policies on the management of watersheds, on integrated management of coastal and marine zones by the MARNDR and by the MOE.
- Establishment of an important tool for monitoring desertification using satellite imagery;
- **Activity 3:** Training of six (6) technicians on the assessment and development of groundwater storage by the IAEA;
- **Activity 4:** Support of WMO network of meteorological stations for monitoring and the developing better structures for early warning for drought.
- **Activity 5:** Establishment of a major Binational Project on Watershed Rehabilitation of the Artibonite and a Project to Support Local Development and Agroforestry Nippes run by Oxfam-Québec (2005-2008);
- **Activity 6:** Harmonization of policies and strategies in the fight against desertification;
- **Activity 7:** Mobilizing financial resources through the state budget and the participation of local communities and NGOs, and also mobilizing technical cooperation in the implementation of programs and projects;
- **Activity 8:** Missions aiming at awareness, information and education of regional partners on issues of the Convention;
- **Activity 9:** Organization of workshops across the country bringing together rural producers' organizations, NGOs, utilities, cooperation partners to diagnose the phenomenon of desertification and to suggest appropriate solutions in a participatory manner;

2.1.3.2-Weaknesses

- Low capacity to appropriate programs and projects;
- Low capacity to mobilize domestic and external resources;
- Lack of knowledge of natural resources
- Politically and legally, legal instruments and sectoral policies exist but are not properly applied or disseminated;
- Inadequate monitoring of actions and activities;
- Lack of coordination and non-compliance with laws and decisions.
- Low involvement of personnel members in the implementation of the Convention;
- Lack of technical capacity to formulate and monitor projects;

2.1.3.3-Capacity Building Needs

In general, the needs for capacity building for implementation of the CCC are the following

- The identification of areas at risk of imminent or possible degradation;
- The identification and analysis of the impacts of land degradation;
- The mapping of degraded areas;
- The integration of issues related to land degradation in policies, laws and programs in place;
- The mobilization of government and public awareness;
- The elaboration of NAP.

2.1.3.3.1 At the systemic level

- Improving the performance of the Ministry of Environment as a whole, its means of operation to make it effective, efficient and better able to change. This includes management, strategic planning and implementation of programs and projects in a spirit of good governance;
- Strengthening cooperation and coordination between different actors involved in the LCD;
- Elaboration of texts;
- Capacity building on the existing players on the LCD;
- Organization of IEC campaigns in the field of desertification and land degradation;
- Establish of a reliable Environmental Information System.

2.1.3.3.2 At the institutional level

- Training managers in specific areas with high technological potential and crossed disciplines;
- Harmonization and approval of training programs;
- Development of research on the LCD.

2.1.3.3.3 At the individual level

- Management training in unknown specialized areas in sufficient numbers;
- Development and dissemination of guidelines for developing policies and techniques applied to areas prone to drought;
- Design and dissemination of good practice on the LCD;
- Improving Technical capacity of rural people in the field of desertification and land degradation.

The main obstacle to the implementation of the Convention for the Fight against Desertification has been the lack of funding allocated by the State of Haiti. The CLD was not eligible for GEF funding, it was difficult to mobilize additional funds for implementation of the project. This situation highlights the great dependence of Haiti vis-à-vis international capital. The situation of natural disasters no **longer allows access to certain areas, though primarily concerned with the** problem of desertification.

In sum, the results of the implementation of the conventions in Haiti remains mixed. While significant progress has been made but much remains to be done, The outlook may be thwarted by threats of any kind facing the implementation of Conventions. However, opportunities still exist to improve the

implementation of the conventions in Haiti. The only effective opportunity result in synergies and must take into account the following **elements**.

- Integration of the results of scientific research and technological development in policies making and processes of decision making;
- Capacity building of civil society actors and their contribution to the professionalization of NGOs for the preservation, safeguarding the environment, taking into account their involvement in decision-making;
- Improved mechanisms for technology transfer;
- The development and capacity building in science and technology, including the establishment of a pool of experts and technicians, strengthening academic and research institutes.

2.2-CROSS-CUTTING NEEDS IN CAPACITY BUILDING

The implementation of the three conventions has revealed a series of problems and constraints, the most important are as followed:

- Lack of coordination structures for implementation;
- Lack of Communication / Information exchange;
- Capacity building in infrastructure (laboratory, ...)
- Lack of links between Environmental Assessments and Conventions;
- Problems in mobilizing funding;
- Lack of knowledge of procedures of financial partners or donors;
- Inadequate human and material resources;
- Lack of legal texts, legislation and regulations.

For the implementation of joint and concerted actions between the three Rio Conventions, the best known inter sectoral priorities identified for capacity building are twelve (12) in number:

1. Awareness, information and education for actors at all levels;
2. The establishment of a legal, legislative and regulatory environment for fair and equitable sharing of natural resources for their sustainable use;
3. Capacity building in good governance, capacity building in science, training in project formulation and in international negotiations;
4. Strengthening the basic constitution of data (decentralized and non concentrated) and the allocation of material resources for collecting, archiving, storing, analyzing and communicating (ICT, GIS) to improve policy and effective decision making;
5. The availability of human resources and improving their capacity in environmental education, communication, management, monitoring and evaluation, decentralization, local governance, LCD technology and protection of biodiversity, etc..
6. Integration of the results of scientific research and technological development in policies making and processes of decision making;
7. Capacity building of civil society actors and their contribution to the professionalization of NGOs for the preservation, safeguarding the environment, taking into account their involvement in decision-making;
8. Improved mechanisms for technology transfer;
9. Protection and sound management of natural resources;
10. Improving quality of life of the population for the sustainable management of the environment;

11. Systematize gender approach in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment;
12. Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making.

2.3-ENHANCED ANALYSIS OF PRIORITY NEEDS

2.3.1 - Advocacy, information and education of stakeholders at all levels;

In terms of environmental protection, awareness campaign, information and education are important for the stakeholders at all levels for better decision-making. Therefore, policymakers must not only be aware, but be educated and edified in all respects.

2.3.2 - The establishment of a legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable use and equitable sharing of natural resources;

The legal, legislative and regulatory framework, some legal instruments and sectoral policies exist but are not properly enforced or publicized. Other instruments have so far have not simply been adopted. The instability of regulatory framework, legal, institutional, the changes of ministries and departments responsible for environmental issues does not facilitate the capitalization of knowledge of the various actions taken so that there is a perpetual recommencement of such activities.

So to make efficient the legal, legislative and regulatory framework requires material, financial stability and consistency. The stability of the institutional framework must be based on solid legal and regulatory texts. For this, it is desirable to establish a multidisciplinary team for reflection on the institutional framework adapted to national conditions, taking into account the documentation of traditional knowledge.

2.3.3 - Capacity building for good governance, capacity building in science, training in project formulation and in international negotiations;

For good governance to be effective there is a need to establish a policy for managing human resources. In other words, you need to put the right man in place to make better use of existing staff.

Good governance will take into account the training of skilled technicians, the presence of adequate staff and equipping the structures with material resources (technical skills for maintenance of equipment and master of technology) that are suitable and if possible under the control of Haiti in decision-making bodies, which have inadequate means for the implementation of the Convention. This way they will benefit from the advantages provided to countries. The country must also lead a fight against corruption. This approach is based on objective mechanisms of promotion based on merit and achievements, to better develop skills nationally and internationally.

Regarding scientific and technical capacity building, identified cardinal actions are needed: training and establishment of a permanent team of experts and technicians, provision of academic and research institutions in the financial and technical resources, development of research in the field of modeling processes and their impacts.

In project formulation training and in international negotiation, national authorities in some respects, fail to have access to the funds available for Haiti, because both of lack information, lack of control of

procedures and mechanisms and/or their inability to develop bankable projects that could generate funds.

Facing this situation, human capacity building training in project formulation and negotiation in the international field of the environment is urgent and implies the existence of well-trained national specialists. These specialists must invest all aspects of environmental issues besides the environmental project management. Training will therefore be directed in agreement with higher education and scientific research.

2.3.4 - Strengthening the establishment of database (decentralized and nonconcentrated) and the allocation of material resources for the collection, archival, storage, analysis and communication (ICT, GIS) for better development of policies and effective decision making;

A recurring constraints is related to the reliability of data collected. For indeed, several factors may affect this collection, for example, the reliability of measuring instruments, the nature of information collected, how and / or where to collect, etc.. Another constraint concerns the processing and dissemination of data. The increased difficulty of monitoring data should be highlighted.

Indeed, there are few existing databases in the field of Environment. However, these databases are disparate, incomplete and / or unreliable. Thus, the field of research is vast, blank if not incomplete. It is imperative to promote, to stimulate research to be in harmony with ICTs.

2.3.5 - The availability of human resources and improving their capacity in environmental education, communication, management, monitoring and evaluation, decentralization, local governance and technical desertification control and biodiversity protection, etc

To improve human resource capabilities of the different structures in environmental education, communication, planning, management, monitoring - evaluation, decentralization and LCD technology, human resources must be adequately strengthened in terms of quantitative and qualitative development plans, in terms of careers in the field of Climate Change and the allocation to the communes of environmental technical services in a non concentration perspective.

2.3.6 - Integration of results of scientific and technological research in policy development and processes of decision making;

The lack of national policy in the field of environmental protection is due to the inability of researchers and policy makers to meet and learn from each other. This inability is generated particularly by the willingness of managers who assimilate researchers as licensed trouble makers. This is a real problem that deserves special attention from actors to make integration of research findings, effective.

2.3.7 - Capacity building of civil society stakeholders and their contribution to the professionalization of NGOs for the preservation, safeguarding of the environment;

The proliferation of NGOs who carry out actions to support development in the field of environment now is very significant, despite all the difficulties they are facing in term of organization, funding and equipment. These national NGOs are now recognized actors in the socio-economic reconstruction.

These entities are essential if the objectives of disengagement of the state, promotion of civil society and people empowerment have to be translated into reality.

2.3.8 - Improved mechanisms for technology transfer;

In the perspective of implementation of the conventions, technology transfer mechanisms appear as an important point. To realize this, we must try to master these technologies and adapt them to local conditions. Such a situation requires prior capacity building and training of actors.

2.3.9 - Protect and manage natural resources rationally;

The Action Plan aims at finding solutions to poor exploitation of natural resources in the area of Haiti: the lack of local regulation in the exploitation of natural resources, deforestation in the municipality by: extensive agriculture, excessive cutting of firewood, uncontrolled cutting of wood by carpenters and ignorance of the contents of the texts by users of forest resources.

2.3.9.1 Objectives:

- Promote sound management of natural resources through the adoption and implementation of a local mechanism of control and exploitation of natural resources;
- Inform and educate people about the forest legal texts, the pastoral chart governing natural resources in Haiti;

2.3.9.2 Strategies to use

- Creation of a steering committee;
- Develop an animation guide for teachers to be made available to facilitators;
- Raising the awareness of Haitian people on environmental issues, introduction of committees for propagation of actions for the Protection of Natural Resources in schools as well as in village to manage natural resources.

2.3.9.3 Progress towards achieving the objectives, outcomes and impacts:

People are educated about the risks of mismanagement of natural resources and have understood the content of legal texts and the pastoral chart on forest. People have shown their capacity to adopt new practices for effective management, conservation of natural resources;

People shall establish a local consultative framework for managing natural resources and its application in the communal sections of Haiti through a mechanism of monitoring. In terms of results, a facilitator's guide and analysis is designed and used;

2.3.9.4 Effects / impacts:

- Emergence of an internal dynamics around the communal management of natural resources.

- Traditional leaders have embraced the idea of the project, have set up school management committees of natural resources in the villages.
- Creation of school committees for the propagation of actions to protect natural resources
- Adhesion and involvement of authorities and leaders of the Communes in the idea of convention and the inclusion of provisions for its success.
- Initiation of inter-communality around environmental issues.

2.3.10 Improving quality of life of the population for the sustainable management of the environment;

The deterioration of living environment due to increased urban centers is due to uncontrolled development of squatter and non-compliance to various development plans. The proliferation of waste due to an acute lack of appropriate structures for waste treatment, and various forms of pollution illustrate this problem. In Haiti, it is common to find in our cities some sites, originally, ,designed as green spaces, public squares or community centers becoming uncontrolled rubbish dumps.

This theme is not properly treated because of absence of individual and collective wastewater equipment. The Plan proposes to demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in its global aspect.

- Efficiency of collection of works in concessions for pretreatment and sewer system of small diameter for the transport of waste,
- Yields of both purifying treatment plants,
- Yield and quality of products produced within the framework of the recovery of by-products processing,
- Health risks associated with the installation of sewage treatment plants near homes,
- Behavior of people involved (degree of involvement, socio-economic advantages and disadvantages),
- Institutional Involvement (traditional, communal, national authorities).

2.3.10.1 Missions

Its primary mission is the development of national policy on sanitation and control of pollution and nuisance and to ensure compliance. Specifically, this department is responsible for:

- ensuring the consideration of environmental issues through sectoral policies and development programs;
- The supervision and control of technical studies of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- enforcing national legislation regarding sanitation, pollution and nuisance and
- Training and public awareness of the problems of poor sanitation and pollution in collaboration with local authorities and civil society.

Areas of intervention AND Representation across the country by the creation of branches in rural areas.

2.3.10.2 The plan contributes to the improvement of living environment through:

- The vector control (to eradicate the disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches and rats);
- Development of transit depots and landfills;
- Management and cleaning of collectors for disposal of rainwater;
- Construction of wells for washing and latrines.

These activities are accompanied by training and awareness campaigns on hygiene, sanitation and the environment. The aim is to gradually transfer the management of these equipments to communities by the decentralization law.

- Construction of compacted landfills;
- Construction of sewage treatment plants;
- The Master Plan for Sanitation in Port-au-Prince;
- Project of Sanitation of the Industrial Zone;
- Haiti's Program on Obsolete Pesticide Stocks.

2.3.11 Systematize the gender approach in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment

The risks of environmental degradation affects the quality of life and workload with different effects for men and women. Women are the first to be affected by the depletion of natural resources. In rural areas of many developing countries, they are responsible for the use and management of natural resources daily. They may serve also the needs of the family by providing food crops, collecting forest products, firewood and water. The rampant deforestation and the draining of water sources lead women to travel greater and greater long distances, forcing them to spend much more time and expend more energy to produce and find the necessary food. Their workload has increased tenfold and their range of free time greatly reduced. Devoting more time to productive and more profitable activities becomes problematic.

The deterioration of the environment due to poor management and utilization of waste and pollutants can have a disproportionate impact on the health of women who are apparently more susceptible to toxic effects of chemicals. The risks are higher in pathological sections of low-income population living in disadvantaged areas. Generally, industries and factories are located near poor neighborhoods that are then found drowned in smoke pollution.

In many countries, the life of the rural population is entirely dependent on natural resources. Environmental degradation affects mainly the most vulnerable and those living in close dependence with the environment. Therefore, it is important to understand the disparities related to gender in the field of natural resource management, accountability of environmental degradation and participation in decision making on this issue.

Also three strategic priorities have been arrested and guidelines for action set for each of them.

2.3.11.1 Strategic Objective 1 - Promoting equality between men and women to access and control of inputs

- promoting policies, programs and projects for equal access and control of resources, inputs and services;

- Implementation of research programs on legal and policy changes to provide equality between men and women;
- Policies reorientation and reduction of institutional barriers impeding women's access to land, capital, markets, credit, vulgarization services, research, training, markets and producer organizations.

2.3.11.2 Strategic Objective 2 - Increase the participation of women in decision making process and policy formulation at all levels.

- support participatory approaches and involvement of women in processes of local, regional, national, so that they can reap more benefits;
- Promoting the participation of women in community organizations, farmers groups, NGOs and farm organizations;
- Development of devices for strengthening the status of rural women in decision-making mechanisms and in developing policies and programs;
- Development of networks for sharing information and expanding communication channels to ensure the inclusion of women as agents of development rather than as passive recipients.

2.3.11.3 Strategic Objective 3 - Reduce the workload of rural women and provide more opportunities for gainful employment and income

- reducing the workload of rural women and facilitating access to appropriate technologies to save labor (production and reproduction activities);
- Improving the productivity of their operations and diversify income generation;
- Development of equal opportunities in employment, income, acceptable working conditions and access to vocational training;
- Improved collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information dispatched according to the contribution of female labor and male sectors of Food, Agriculture and rural development, recognition and valuation of unpaid work of women;

2.3.12 - Strengthen the capacity of different actors in the prevention and disaster risk management for better decision making.

- a) Environmental policies that are democratizing and promoting the emergence of a multifaceted research
- b) A policy of gradual decentralization conducive to the emergence of a variety of political actors open to research
- c) The reform of universities and research facilities open to the practical concerns of companies
- d) funding of research more oriented towards research and development and resolution of development problems

2.3.12.1 The diversification of actors involved in the sharing and knowledge management

This concerns:

- a) A decompartmentalization more visible in the sharing and management of information between researchers, policy makers, private sector and civil society

- b) Concertation frameworks and bridges between researchers, policy makers and society
- c) Researchers and policy makers share the same environment knowledge
- d) An alliance between researchers and users to reach decision makers
- e) The emergence of research actors in civil society: as the knowledge base for policy advocacy

2.3.12.2 Information, communication and exploitation of research outputs

This concerns:

- a) greater efforts to make research results more visible
- b) attempts to animate scientific activity involving all stakeholders - researchers, policymakers, civil society, media
- c) The establishment of cell of communication and exploitation of research outputs
- d) The contribution of media to strengthen alliances between researchers, policymakers, civil society and private sector
- e) Timid attempts of establishing, managing and sharing of scientific databases

2.4 - Impacts on the process of development and the fight against poverty

The Understanding of the interactions between poverty, population and environment goes through education and awareness. Some crucial links exist in Haiti and in Africa between poverty, environmental degradation and food security. The Structural adjustment and the devaluation of the Gourde had some negative effects on the environment and the society. These changes increase the pressure on the poor fragile and open access resources and open source.

Thus, it is now widely accepted that economy and ecology are part of the same dynamic system where there is the need to harmonize interactions for sustainable development. However, constraints to these priority needs discussed in the previous sections can disrupt and have negative impacts on the process of development and the fight against poverty. These impacts generally involve:

- inefficiency of development projects and the fight against poverty,
- impact on macroeconomic aggregates,
- inequalities and the emergence of the phenomenon of social exclusion.

2.4.1 Inefficiency of development projects and the fight against poverty

The inefficiency of development projects is justified by the lack of synergy or conciliation of actions for the protection of environment and activities related to development and fight against poverty. We can achieve economies of scale in financial and human resources available for projects when policymakers and nongovernmental organizations perceive a clear link between environmental preservation and economic and social development.

Unfortunately, the low level of knowledge and awareness of these players leads to environmental projects without taking into account of synergies with other projects, mostly, the projects of development.

2.4.2 Impacts on macroeconomic aggregates

The inefficient use of resources allocated to projects reflects an increase of unnecessary spending of public funds. Moreover, not taking into account the environmental costs and benefits in the calculations of macroeconomic aggregates do not give a reliable assessment of the economic performance.

Indeed, it is difficult to translate in theory and practice, in monetary terms, the environmental impacts. It is also difficult to take into account the latter in economic calculations (cost of projects) but also in national accounts and calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But not taking into account the environmental costs and benefits often leads to unsustainable investment choices from an ecological standpoint. The degradation of the environment affects future growth and economic development.

2.4.3 Inequality and social exclusion phenomenon

In analyzing the various constraints, good governance is a prerequisite to achieve capacity building activities. However, in the background of our country marked by enormous social priorities (food security, education, health, safety,...) environmental problems tend to be given a lower level of priority. As a result, people's needs in terms of sustainability of natural resources are not integrated into the programs and projects. Their traditional knowledge is thus minimized and not recovered in the projects.

Moreover, there is exclusion of the general public in the area of environmental information on projects and programs and legal texts in the field of environment. It can therefore identify its rights vis-à-vis the projects and duties vis-à-vis the protection of the environment.

2.4.4. Linkages between NCSA, the policies of development and legal instruments

As part of implementing its policy of development, Haiti has developed legal instruments, national strategies, plans and programs, the most important ones emerged after the Rio Conference. This arsenal of documents designed with the primary concern of ensuring sustainable human development has more or less close links with the NCSA. These identified links are summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 1: Instruments of National Policy

National Policy	Links with the needs of NCSA in the implementation of MEAs
DSNCRP PRSP	Axis 1: Promoting good governance; Axis 2: Improving human capital; Axis 3: Save and restore ecosystems.
2005 Law Decree published in the Gazette in January 2006	Axis 4: Improving the process of national planning and development process standards for the environment Axis 4.1.: Managing the National System of Protected Areas Axis 4.2. Management of natural and cultural heritage on the marine and coastal environments; Axis 4.3.: Finance environmental programs and projects; Axis 4.4: Promote reduction, reuse and recycling of waste nationally.

POVERTY MAP	Axe 5 : Axis 5: Creating a dynamic self –propelled local development and improving standards of living.
ONEV	Axis 6: Encouraging the production, analysis, exploitation and dissemination the capital of information on the Haitian environment for an effective and efficient use of resources for optimal management of this national heritage.
NEAP	Axis 7: Promoting environmental protection and conservation of natural resources through the adoption of new technologies; Axe 8 : Restauration et sauvegarde des écosystèmes. Axis 8: Restoration and preservation of ecosystems.
CNIGS	Axis 9: Strengthening technical capacity, institutional production and management of environmental data; Axis 10: The refocus of the State to its regulatory functions (information management, regulation, legislation ...);
DINEPA	Principle 1: Water management for sustainable socio - economic development; Principle 2: A water governance nearest to the user; Principle 3: Strengthening the institutional framework; Principle 4: The participation of stakeholders and integration of sub - sectoral water policy; Principle 5: The water management in the protection of the environment; Principle 6: Strengthening national capacities is a requirement for the management of water.
PAN / LCD	Axis 11.1: Training and Education; Axis 11.2: Research /Dissemination; Axis 11.3: Structural Support; Axis 12.: Improving skills; Axis 13: Equipment of public utilities; Axis14: National Fund for the Fight against Desertification Axis 15: Reform of texts; Axis 16: Dissemination of texts; Axis 17: Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring - evaluation.

In reading Table 1, note that most of the strategies, plans and programs through their objectives and main lines are fully consistent with the priority needs in capacity building.

Table 2: National Legal Instruments

National Legal Framework	Links with the needs of NCSA in the implementation of MEAs
June 2005 Decree Law laying down general principles on environment	Art.31, 97 et 98 Art.31, 97 and 98
The constitution of March 1987	Art.251, 252, 253.254, 255.256, 257.258 and 259 (Principles of National Environment Management)
Act of August 2, 1934, Order of February 11, 1935 - Decree of March 21, 1971 - Decree of November 4, 1987	Biodiversity Conservation
Act of September 19, 1958, the Rural Code of 1960	Soil protection
Decree of 13 March 1936	Plant Protection
Act of September 5, 1949	Watershed Protection

Analysis of Table 2 across these articles cited is correlated with the need for capacity building.

2.4.5. Linkages between NCSA and other MEAs

The NCSA project under the three Conventions have clear links with the international conventions related to the regional environment. These are mainly:

- the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS);
- Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
- the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Ramsar;
- the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora and Flora (CITES);

With regard to formal and informal mechanisms of coordination and activities that are linked under various MEAs at national and international level, one can cite, among others:

- the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- European Union (EU);
- the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB);
- World Bank (WB);

2.4.6 Impacts between NCSA and MEAs

According to the kit, by synergy we means the amplified positive impacts resulting from the implementation of one or several MEAs such as the multiple benefits for more than an agreement resulting from a single program or action.

Each MEA is certainly an instrument with its own distinct objectives and commitments. However, the important interrelationship can be established between these different conventions in terms of objectives and key issues, management and operating mechanisms in common. To this end, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the GEF (GCST / GEF) highlighted the synergies that can arise from integration efforts for the preservation of an ecosystem. Similarly, the secretariats of conventions have discussed areas of work that could benefit many MEAs, and a broader planning of sustainable development.

The Secretariats of five major multilateral conventions on Biological Diversity (CBD, CITES, CMS, RAMSAR Convention, Convention for the Protection of World Heritage) have identified a number of priority issues common to several MEAs. The main concerns shared by the MEA are:

1. Forests and forest ecosystems;
2. Pastures;
3. Inland waters;
4. Peatlands and mires;
5. Land use;
6. The revegetation;
7. Climate change;
8. The invasive alien species;

9. The sustainable use of natural resources.

There are many common obligations under the Rio conventions, including obligations for reporting, research, public education, awareness and national exchange of information. Experience in building capacity for environmental management worldwide shows a growing need for enhanced coordination in policy formulation and implementation of policies related to the environment between the sectoral agencies at the national level and sub - regional.

The GCST also found that institutional weaknesses at the national level and at agencies such as the lack of coordination between focal points of the conventions, often limit linkages between MEAs. This group recommends the following approaches for the identification of synergies through the NCSA process:

1. Mobilizing information and knowledge in term of synergy particularly at the political decision level;
2. Commitment and developing consensus among stakeholders on the synergies;
3. Integration of MEAs in the sector needs to be able to strategically promote.

UNEP has identified five common mechanisms of implementation of MEAs creating opportunities for synergy:

1. Creating databases of information;
2. Identifying national priorities for the MEAs;
3. Developing a strategy and action plan for national implementation of MEAs, including legal and regulatory measures;
4. Implementation and execution of the plan;
5. Performance monitoring and reporting.

2.5-SOLUTIONS TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS

The constraints of sociological, economic and environmental issues in-depth analysis of priority needs were used as the backbone for integrated solutions. These will aid in the identification of measures for capacity building in terms of systemic, institutional and individual planning.

2.5.1 Need priority - an awareness, information, education stakeholders at all levels.

2.5.1.1 Solution:

Need to highlight information, advocacy, education at all levels of the social scale (*decision makers, communities and civil society*) to understand the costs and benefits of environmental projects and resource management mechanisms for natural resources.

2.5.1.1.1 Systemic Level:

Concepts and basics related to the knowledge of the environment introduced into the school curriculum, are putting more and more emphasis on reforestation. These school programs are an asset of choice for awareness and acquisition of reflexes on the environment. They are a stimulus to translate the political will to promote awareness, inform and educate stakeholders. However, efforts must be made to focus more on decision-makers, labor and civil society, in underlying more particularly the media for widespread dissemination of activities related to environment (climate change, fight against desertification, preservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of water resources).

2.5.1.1.2 Institutional Level:

The State through:

- Some Ministries has developed Training Program, Education and Information on the Environment through different actors to make them aware of the fragility of the natural environment and the urgent need for protection.
- The Ministry of Education through the Rector, is involved with timidity, in the issue of environmental management through its universities, research centers and institutes and laboratories whose areas of expertise cross those problems covered by the conventions. This Ministry should develop synergies, particularly, with the Ministry of Environment to guide the training modules and research focused on environmental issues.

2.5.1.1.3 Individual Level:

The totality of the actors do not apprehend the cross-sectional and holistic aspect of the environment. To change this, the media should be used to better inform, educate, raise awareness on major environmental issues for a change in behavior.

2.5.2 Priority Need - 2

The establishment of a legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable use and equitable sharing of natural resources.

2.5.2.1 Solution:

Efficiency and synergy between the institutions in charge of environment to have a legal and operational framework, based around good governance in the perspective of the rational and sustainable management of environmental resources.

2.5.2.1.1 Systemic level:

Restructure and strengthen the institutional framework for environmental management in the Ministry to make it more accountable for its cross cutting and holistic missions.

2.5.2.1.2 Institutional Level:

Promote environmental dynamics in all sectors of socio - economic activities by creating units in charge of environmental issues.

2.5.2.1.3 Individual Level:

Boost awareness on the protection of the environment for actors to improve awareness and compliance with laws, legislation and regulations.

2.5.3 Need priority - 3 Capacity building for good governance, scientific capabilities, training in project formulation and international negotiation.

2.5.3.1 Solution:

Ensure sustainable management by practicing good governance. Establish structures and academic research institutions that meet quality training human resources in the environmental field. Consolidate human capacity in international negotiation and formulation of projects for a good mastery of environmental issues to ensure the country's image.

2.5.3.1.1 Systemic level:

The establishment of appropriate legal instruments and their effective implementation in order to ensure better management of financial resources and assets. Decision makers need to pay special attention to increasing investment in research and setting up long-term mechanisms of incentive and attraction of researchers. The synergy between the Ministries of Environment, Planning, Finance and Foreign Affairs should be a major concern to allow the existence of a pool of experts able to participate in international negotiations.

2.5.3.1.2 Institutional Level:

Empowering the existing different structures of monitoring and evaluation at the institutional level and give them full power to control activity in the management of resources. To address these deficiencies and chronic institutions, the State must establish policies focused on the creation of academic structures and specialized research institutes in the three conventions. The Ministries are expected to develop synergy and close cooperation to better direct their actions to reduce many antagonisms in their approaches.

2.5.3.1.3 Individual Level:

An emphasis should be given to staff training in financial management, property and equipment. The management culture of the national heritage should be a major concern for staff. Particular emphasis will be given to training of staff in the field of research, modeling processes and their impacts, methods of determinations of emission of greenhouse gases, the LCD CBD. The pool of experts should be trained in international negotiations and environmental challenges to be true professionals of the Environment

2.5.4 Priority Need- 4

Capacity building of the constitution Database (decentralization and deconcentration) and the allocation of material means of collecting, archiving, storage, analysis and communication (**ICT, GIS**) for a better policy and better decision making.

2.5.4.1 Solution:

Focus on the flow of information in real time and allocate a substantial budget for actions on the environment including the collection of data to plan and monitor programs and projects.

2.5.4.1.1 Systemic level:

It is imperative to establish a coherent institutional framework of information to form an environmental database available and accessible to all players. For the legislative and regulatory texts suitable for sharing environmental data will be taken.

2.5.4.1.2 Institutional Level:

Making operational structures on existing environmental information for performance on environmental information management. These structures must be anchored by a coordinating body to ensure transparency, movement and availability of information.

2.5.4.1.3 Individual Level:

Special attention will be paid to training staff responsible for environment to technology of development of environmental indicators for better policy making and effective decision making.

2.5.5 Priority Need - 5

The availability of human resources and improving their capacity in environmental education, communication, management, monitoring - evaluation, decentralization, local governance, technical fight against desertification and biodiversity protection, etc. .

2.5.5.1 Solution:

Create special schools for the professional experts in four areas: LCD, CCC, CDB.

2.5.5.1.1 Systemic Level:

The end is to optimize and strengthen human resource capacity to conduct environmental action. To reach this, effective financial means will be deployed by the state.

2.5.5.1.2 Institutional Level:

The institutions in charge of environment are conspicuous in the absence of training and planning staffs. It is therefore necessary to develop a training plan and career profile for the sector environment to provide suitable skills.

2.5.5.1.2 Individual Level:

The institutions in charge of environment should encourage their staff to train, to specialize in environmental education, communication, management, monitoring - evaluation, decentralization, local governance, technical fight against desertification and protecting biodiversity.

2.5.6 Priority Need – 6

An integration of results of scientific and technological research in the development of policies and decisions making process.

2.5.6.1 Solution:

Integrate the results of research in the National Environmental Policy and develop the circulation and dissemination of scientific information to all stakeholders.

2.5.6.1.1 Systemic Level:

Disseminate the results of research, made accessible, intelligible to environmental planners. A constant dialogue between planners and managers is necessary for proper use of the results.

2.5.6.1.2 Institutional Level:

Lack of openness to the institutional level is an aggravating factor of non-cooperation and non-transparency between environmental planners and researchers. The production of researchers is often antagonistic with the needs of the sector of Environment. Even better, it is under - exploited by lack of information. To concretize this, it is necessary to create the right conditions laying the foundations for good cooperation between different actors.

Indeed, research institutions do a remarkable job of collecting data in various areas of the environment “sensu lato”. One must reconcile the theoretical research with the imperatives of action research that interest more the managers.

2.5.6.1.3 Individual Level:

The tiny number of researchers limit the scope of research. That’s why, special emphasis must be placed on training of researchers in sufficient numbers. But the scope of their activities is reduced when facing the demands of managers. A platform for collaboration must be found to reconcile the different points of view.

2.5.7 Priority Need - 7 Capacity building of civil society actors and their contribution to the professionalization of NGOs for the preservation and the safeguarding of the environment.

2.5.7.1 Solution:

Mobilizing human resources, while placing it on the agenda of targeted training for actors of civil society and valuing their opinion and know - how related to environmental issues in all its aspects.

2.5.7.1.1 Systemic level:

It is imperative to empower NGOs and civil society in environmental action in accordance with the policy of disengagement of the state. In any event, the political environment requires the establishment of a legal mechanism for control of NGOs and civil society for greater synergy of actions in one hand and environmental development of the gender approach on the other.

Indeed, the political will in terms of involvement of civil society and environmental NGOs in the implementation of environmental action should be more assertive. To this end, national legislation should take into account the specificity of action of NGOs.

2.5.7.1.2 Institutional level:

The services involved in the monitoring of NGOs should be provided with adequate means to carry out the tasks assigned to them. There will be greater operational state services in charge of monitoring the actions of all parties involved in the Environmental action.

2.5.7.1.3 Individual Level:

To make effective NGOs and civil society should benefit from training in the areas of environmental education, project management, financial management and accounting. The level of environmental knowledge of members of civil society and environmental NGOs will be enhanced through workshops and training seminars on environmental management plans and procedures for financial management and accounting.

2.5.8 Priority Need-8

An improved mechanisms for technology transfer.

2.5.8.1 Solution:

Integrate the realities of the environment in feasibility studies in adapting technologies to local conditions.

2.5.8.1.1 Systemic Level:

Upstream to any transfer of technology, an environmental and know - how study shall constitute a ground for all technological innovation. This preliminary study should take in consideration all the local aspirations to avoid unproductive investment to the state.

There is no appropriate mechanism for technology transfer and adaptation to local environment. The political and legislative authorities should make the sector more attractive to investors.

2.5.8.1.2 Institutional Level:

The institutions involved in the transfer of technology will greatly benefit if they have qualified human resources, material resources and enough financial resources. It should be noted that existing institutions have the ability to do the work, correctly, if material and financial resources are available to them.

2.5.8.1.3 Individual Level:

The fundamental concern which must precede any transferred technology should focus on training, information and advocacy. The staff is not yet sufficient in number and quality to meet all challenges associated with technology transfer. One should make training in this area.

2.5.9 Priority Need 9. Protection and sound management of natural resources

2.5.9.1 Solution:

Promote sound management of natural resources through the adoption and implementation of a local mechanism of control and exploitation of natural resources. Inform and educate people about the forest and pastoral legislation governing natural resources in Haiti

2.5.9.1.1 Systemic level:

It is imperative to create a communal consensus to arrive at an emergence of a dynamic inter communal around the management of natural resources.

2.5.9.1.2 Institutional level:

The services involved in the management of data on activities on the environment must have adequate resources to perform the tasks assigned to them.

2.5.9.1.3 Individual Level:

To remain efficient structures equipped (NGOs, state institutions and civil society) should benefit from training in the areas of environmental education, project management, financial management and accounting in terms of collection, storage and dissemination of environmental information.

2.5.10 Priority Need - 10 Improving quality of life of the population for a sustainable management of the environment.

2.5.10.1 Solution:

Integrate the realities of the environment in feasibility studies taking into account the different development plans.

2.5.10.1.1 Systemic Level:

Upstream to any project, an environmental impact study should be a base for consideration of actions that can contribute to improvement of the living population in a sustainable manner.

2.5.10.1.2 Institutional Level:

The institutions involved in environmental monitoring will greatly benefit if they have qualified human, material and financial resources to enable them to ensure:

- consideration of environmental issues through sectoral policies and development programs;
- supervision and technical control of Studies on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- enforce national laws on sanitation, pollution and nuisance.

2.5.10.1.3 Individual Level:

The fundamental concern that must accompany any project should focus on training and public awareness of the problems of poor sanitation and pollution in collaboration with local authorities and civil society

2.5.11 Priority Need – 11 Systematizing gender in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment;

2.5.11.1 Solution:

Bring the gender approach in university facilities and research institutes to meet the training requirements of quality human resources in the environmental field.

2.5.11.2 Systemic level:

it is a matter of fighting against gender disparities in the field of natural resource management, accountability of environmental degradation and participation in decision making on this issue. Policymakers will need to pay special attention to the gender approach by investing more in research and setting up long-term mechanisms of incentive and attraction of researchers.

2.5.11.3 Institutional Level:

To address these deficiencies and chronic institutions, the State must establish research programs on legal and policy changes to provide for equality between men and women in environmental management. It is a matter of implementing policies focused on creating structures and academic research institutes specializing in the three conventions. The equitable use of skilled human resources should constitute a major concern of policymakers.

2.5.11.4 Individual Level:

An emphasis based on the gender approach will be given to the training of personnel in the field of research in modeling of processes and their impacts, methods of determination of emission of greenhouse gases, the LCD CDB.

2.5.12 Priority Need - 12 Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for a better consideration of decision

2.5.12.1 Solution:

Train qualified national expertise for the conservation of genetic resources and promote traditional skills

2.5.12.1.1 Systemic Level:

Policy makers should especially create a national policy for the promotion of appropriate traditional knowledge and the exploitation of genetic resources. Furthermore, it should develop incentive mechanisms for optimal utilization.

2.5.12.1.2 Institutional Level:

To fill these identified legal gaps for access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, institutions working in the environmental sector and scientific research should lead more appropriate reflections to put in operation the issue of natural hazards by establishing frameworks for dialogue and links between researchers, policy makers and society.;

2.5.12.1.3 Individual Level:

An emphasis will be given to scientific activities involving all stakeholders - researchers, policymakers, civil society, media personnel to meet the challenges associated with natural hazards.

III. STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

The Strategy and National Action Plan from results obtained at each step of the NCSA project has three (03) priority areas with a number of activities identified by stakeholders.

The implementation of these activities of the National Action Plan will strengthen the capacities of actors at all levels and improve the ability of countries to manage the resources of the national and global environment.

Institutions have been identified for the implementation of each activity. A timetable and estimated costs of activities are offered. Critical assumptions which can hinder the proper implementation of the Action Plan are also identified.

3.1 VISION

The vision behind the plan is a response to the Haitian government's commitments towards the United Nations, under the Rio Conventions to Combat Desertification, Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity and the Kyoto and Cartagena Protocol complementing, respectively, the last two

conventions. It is part of a vision of the Haitian environment by 2020. This vision can be summarized as follows:

1. The management of the wealth firmly taken under control by the country's institutions and strongly linked to each other like the wagons of a locomotive to the same engine: the State of Haiti;
2. Emissions of greenhouse gases finally studied and determined with an acceptable accuracy; mechanisms and physical facilities put in place for their control and reduction, if any.
3. The country dotted with, among others, a real agrarian reform;
4. The stopping of the process of advanced desertification of the mountains that have reached over three quarters (3 / 4) of the land area, the natural flora and fauna, freed from the abuse and destruction of human populations which often lack real economic alternatives with the ability to kick off a strong recovery;
5. Land of plains and plateaus (dedicated to a family friendly agriculture and respectful as far as possible of major ecological principles); strongly protected against the expansion of wild urbanization.
6. The shoreline of all coastal regions of the country, cleaned, sanitized and returned to the public domain of the State in accordance with the prescribed constitution and related applicable laws; based ecosystems of mangroves, restarting their vegetation;
7. The "protected areas" already determined by law, as well as many other newly established, effectively protected.

It is a word, the vision of a landscape much greener in all seasons, with a tree cover from 1% to 10% of the total land area, concentrated on the slopes of the mountains which will give the country greater capacity for:

- sequestering carbon dioxide that could disrupt the natural carbon cycle and contribute to global warming due to greenhouse effect,
- combating soil erosion which is the basis of land desertification,
- preserving what remains of biodiversity.

From the foregoing, our vision is the following: **"Capacity building for sustainable management of the environment focused on environmental governance, management of resources and space, control of pollution, population and capacity for self regeneration of ecosystems by 2020.**

3.2 STRATEGY

The recommended strategy is articulated around three main areas of intervention include:

3.2.1 Environmental Governance:

The overall objective is to foster a vision, coordination and willingness to properly and effectively manage the environment in Haiti by the recognition of the principles that govern protection of natural resources and environmental management. This includes the effective sharing of collective responsibility under the leadership of the Ministry mandated to this end (MDE). The overall objective on this axis is divided as follows:

3.2.1.1 On short term:

Strengthen the operational capacity of the MOE and its key partners.

3.2.1.2 On medium term:

Participate actively with civil society bodies at the coordination and planning bodies.

3.2.1.3 Long-term:

Strengthen the regulatory and environmental framework, notably, regarding the integration of climate change variability in national and sectoral policies and the development of environmental impact studies.

3.2.2 - Management of natural resources and space

The overall objective is to contribute to an effective and efficient management of the environment and natural resources at national, regional and local levels, with reference to strategic areas that make up watersheds, protected areas and coastal and marine areas. The overall objective on this axis is divided as follows:

3.2.2.1 On short term:

reduce environmental vulnerability of affected areas;

3.2.2.2 On medium term:

to ensure effective and efficient management of watersheds, protected areas and coastal and marine areas by national, regional and local authorities.

3.2.2.3 On long term:

provide people a way of life characterized by an environment and natural resources sustainably regenerated.

3.2.3 -Control of pollution and nuisances

The overall objective is to control pollution and nuisances in an integrated manner to establish the basic conditions for a safe and healthy environment in urban and rural areas. The overall objective on this axis is divided as follows:

3.2.3.1 On short term:

frame and / or implement emergency measures at the institutional and operational, to reduce pollution and nuisances caused directly by industry, earthquake etc..

3.2.3.2 On medium term:

support systemic steps, technical and human to protect people and the environment against pollution and nuisances all induced.

3.2.3.3 On long term:

optimization of measures for a sustainable development after the consolidation of integrated control and management of pollution and nuisances.

From the foregoing, it should be stressed that this strategy is focused on two main pillars: the **population and the capacity for self regeneration of ecosystems:**

3.2.3.3.1 Population:

the end is to bring change in behavior vis-à-vis the country's natural heritage by:

- education, information and motivation by increasing interest in concrete actions;
- offer serious alternatives to traditional economic initiatives or attitudes harmful to ecosystems such as those resulting from the most popular sayings such as lapidary "children are goods for poor people" or "children are old age support sticks".
- Displacement of population accompanied by offers of concrete alternatives where necessary to save the remnants of destroyed ecosystems and halt the desertification process in progress.
- Implementation of constraints and penalties established by law against those who resist, this in order to enforce the prescribed statutory and authority of the State.
- Fight without mercy, against corruption, which usually deters, inhibits, destroys and erases the actions aimed at redressing the plight of our ecosystems.

3.2.4 The ability of nature to heal its wounds.

This ability is tested through the biological history of the world especially after periods of mass extinctions, life restarts always more vigorous and more diversified. Today this phenomenon occurs very commonly, mostly among plant populations. Simply, return for a time, the machete in their sheaths, the axes and agricultural tools in their depot and hold in check the livestock to see results quickly.

The use of technology should not be completely ruled out, except that they always cost more than they pretend and usually result in more economic than ecological solutions. Free the ecosystems from destructive agents (unnatural) and then let it according to its own dynamics and rhythm, represents the method of regeneration of nature both more economical and more environmentally friendly.

3.3 Matrix of the Framework of the Action Plan

3.3.1 Summary Estimated Budget for Implementing the 35 Priority Actions in the Short-term, medium term (1-3 years) and in long term (3-6 years)

The Action Plan addresses the areas which were identified as priority areas of action during the thematic and cross cutting assessments and covers a twelve month period following on the completion of the NCSA Report. For the purpose of this report short term is defined as up to one year; medium term 2-5 years and long term greater than five years.

The short term actions will resolve around securing funding and strengthening the institutional coordination mechanism. These two matters are considered critical success factors which must be achieved in order that medium and long term planning can be done in a meaningful manner. This however, does not mean that these activities will not continue into the medium and long term planning cycles.

The work programme in the short term is outlined in the table below. In terms of funding, the focus will be on obtaining funding for the ‘pipeline’ of project concepts/notes which were developed during Phase I of the project.

At the end of the twelve months the Action Plan will be reviewed and updated and will form the basis of continual planning, monitoring and evaluation of the country’s performance as it related to addressing national priorities and meeting its international environmental obligations.

No	Project Concept/Activity	Lead Agency	Timeframe	Funding Required
PRIORITY NEED: 1 Improve the level of awareness and knowledge for effective decision making.				
1	Development of a comprehensive outreach and networking programme for the three Rio conventions at national level	MdE	≤ 1 year	150,000
2	Developing an integrated public awareness and education programme:	MdE, MENJS	≤ 1 year	100,000
3	Public Awareness and Participation for the Analphabets Old people in Haiti	MdE	≤ 1 year	250,000
PRIORITY NEED: 2 Enhance and consolidate the legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable management of the environment.				
4	Development of a comprehensive outreach and networking programme for the three Rio conventions at national level	MdE	≥ 1 year	40,000
5	Developing a regulatory framework for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources.	MdE	≤ 1 year	50,000
6	Development of a policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment	MdE	≥ 1 year	40,000
7	Reviewing the Legal Framework in Haiti to Meet Rio Conventions Obligations (F-1, L-1, L-4, L-5, L-6,7)	MdE, MJSC	≤ 1 year	20,000
PRIORITY NEED: 3 Strengthen Capacity building for good governance in the management of financial resources, training in project formulation and international negotiation.				
8	Developing and implementing a comprehensive training programme on priority technical concepts of the three conventions	MdE	≥ 1 year	300,000
9	Technical and professional strengthening of the Rio Conventions Focal points at the MoEnv.	Steering Committee	≤ 1 year	50,000
10	Preparations of a technology needs assessments in the themes of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification.	MdE	≤ 1 year	50,000
11	Development of a technology transfer system and capacity building for energy efficiency and renewable energy.	MdE	≤ 1 year	50,000
PRIORITY NEED: 4 Strengthening capacities for data management, formulating policy and decision making.				
12	Development of an integrated knowledge management system for the three Conventions	MdE	≥ 1 year	200,000
PRIORITY NEED: 5 Optimizing human resources development to improve the performance of institutions.				
13	Development of market-based economic tools for environmental management in the themes of biodiversity, desertification and climate change	MdE	≤ 1 year	75,000

14	Development of a national system for public-private partnership for resource mobilization for environmental management	MdE	≥ 1 year	100,000
15	Development of an effective national implementation system for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	MdE	≤ 1 year	75,000
PRIORITY NEED: 6 Integrate the results of scientific research and technological policies for effective decision making.				
16	Developing technical directives for Biodiversity and Desertification and rehabilitation of degraded lands in the national process	MdE	≥ 1 year	100,000
17	Strengthening the adaptive capacity of most vulnerable Haiti's livestock-keeping households.	MARNDR	≥ 1 year	100,000
18	Farwest Productivity Enhancement Project	MARNDR, MdE	(≤ 1 year	50,000
19	Developing national assessments for adaptation measures to climate change for biodiversity and desertification sectors.	MdE	≤ 1 year	50,000
20	Developing a national system for monitoring and supporting the achievements of the Biodiversity 2010 targets	MdE	≥ 1 year	100,000
21	Developing a national taxonomy initiative for documenting state of species	MARNDR	≤ 1 year	50,000
22	Development of conservation and sustainable use plans for various habitat biodiversity in Haiti based on the ecosystem approach	MdE	> 3 years	100,000
PRIORITY NEED: 7 Strengthening the capacity of civil society actors and contribute to the professionalization of environmental NGOs.				
23	Development and implementation of a comprehensive capacity building and innovation programme for community management of natural resources based on traditional knowledge	MdE	> 2 years	150,000
24	Mobilization of community action for conservation adjacent to protected areas	MdE	> 2 years	150,000
PRIORITY NEED: 8 Improve mechanisms for technology transfer.				
25	Water Quality for Health and Environment Protection in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince	MdE, LVCQAT, DINEPA	≤ 1 year	100,000
26	Development of a technology transfer system and capacity building for energy efficiency and renewable energy	MdE	≥ 1 year	100,000
PRIORITY NEED: 9 Save and rationally, manage natural resources.				
27	Development of an integrated knowledge management system for the three Conventions	MdE	> 5 years	1,500,000
PRIORITY NEED: 10 Improving the quality of life of the population for a sustainable management of the environment.				
28	Improvement of environment monitoring and control	MdE, MARNDR	> 5 years	1,000,000
PRIORITY NEED: 11 Systematizing gender in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment.				
29	Gender and the Social Economic Situation for sustainable management of the environment	MdE, MAS	≤ 3 years	200,000
30	Social and Economic Situation for sustainable management of the environment in Haiti	MdE, MSPP, MAS, MCF	≤ 3 year	200,000
31	The Women Policy Environment in Haiti	MdE, MSPP, MAS, MCF, MJSP	≤ 1 year	100,000
32	Gender and Disaster Management in PROJECT in Haiti	MdE, MICT	≥ 1 year	200,000
PRIORITY NEED: 12 Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making.				
33	Strengthening Environmental Governance in the face of Climate Change Risks	MdE	> 1 year	350,000
34	Develop Guidelines for Effective Public Participation in Projects Related to the Conventions Implementation (PP-3)	MdE, MENJIS	≤ 1 year	100,000
35	Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making in Bayas	MdE, MARNDR, MENJIS	≤ 1 year	200,000
	Total			6,400,000

PRIORITY NEED: 1 Improve the level of awareness and knowledge for effective decision making.

- **PROBLEM:** Low capacity of communities and decision makers to acquire knowledge and information on the environment.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
Global Objective Improving the level of awareness and knowledge for better decision making	Number of players trained on environmental themes.
Specific Objective 1. Implement training programs, information and ongoing education for various levels of learners. 2. Orienting information and outreach to policy makers and the general public.	Number of training, information and awareness programs implemented. Many decision makers informed and aware. Number of awareness and information campaign
Strategic Focus Axis Training, awareness, information	
Expected Results 1. Policy makers, public and specialized structures formed; 2. Policy makers, public awareness and specialized structures.	Number of policymakers and structures trained and sensitized Percentage of targeted populations sensitized
Actions Stock 1. Identify training needs, information and public awareness; 2. Develop a curriculum for training, information and awareness for the general public, policy makers and specialized structures; 3. Implementing this program designed to educate the general public, policy makers and structures; 4. Identify target populations; 5. 5. Develop the message, prepare the media and select the diffusion channels.	CONTRIBUTIONS: \$500,000 DURATION: 5 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MOR, MENJS, MPCE, MARNDR, NGOs, Civil Society

Project 1 : Development of a comprehensive outreach and networking programme for the three Rio conventions at national level:

1.1 Rationale

This project is based on two components related to outreach and networking from an organizational perspective where experiences and activities can be shared and new partnerships can be established for more concerted and effective activities related to the implementation of the three conventions. This project can be implemented as a theme-specific project or based on synergies. The objectives and activities stated below are related to the synergies perspective.

1.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This recommended line of action links with the national priorities of improving the cooperation between the civil society, NGOs, and governmental organizations; promoting civil society participation in environment protection and development projects (specifically biodiversity conservation programmes); and achieving participatory

governance through the participation of civil society and the government in urban development projects.

1.3 Objectives:

- To engage national stakeholders in a networking and outreach system with regional and global partners.
- To document and use lessons learned and experiences from networking programmes for the benefit of national stakeholders' activities in implementing the Conventions.
- To facilitate opening of new opportunities in partnerships with national, regional and global partners in implementing the Conventions.
- To contribute to the process of coordination in policies and statements between national, regional and global partners in issues of common interest.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
1.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Conducting a thorough survey of the existing networks and organizations working in implementing the conventions at the national and regional levels.	█	█	█									
2	• Identification of the key stakeholders at the global level linked directly with implementing the conventions.	█											
3	• Development of thematic partnership groups at the national level.		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
4	• Exploration of possible partnerships at the national, regional and global level, at this same order.	█	█	█	█								
5	• Implementing team collaboration tools and processes (discussion forums, workshops and meetings) for stakeholders.			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
6	• Developing demonstration projects and partnerships with key regional and global partners for specific and realistic objectives.			█	█	█	█	█					

1.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration **Short-term (≤ 1 year) : 10 months**

1.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (US \$)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	30,000	
Independent experts	20,000	
Administrative staff	20,000	
Workshop expenses	30,000	
Office facilities	20,000	
Total Budget:	150,000 US \$	

1.7 Expected Output:

- National organizations involved in partnerships than can deliver combined impacts.
- More involvement of national organizations in global environmental activism.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learned between involved organizations in the network.
- Sustainable professional networks that can enhance the development and implementation of transboundary activities.

1.8 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, NGOs, and Donor Agencies

1.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Project 2 : Developing an integrated public awareness and education programme:

2.1 Rationale

This project will focus on the target groups of the general public and students in various education phases. It should be able to bring simplified information for the public and state-of-the-art knowledge to students about the three conventions and themes, with special focus of the new concepts and approaches developed by the scientific bodies of the conventions. The aim of this project is to transfer the quality knowledge resulting from the Conventions, tailored to the Haitian conditions to the general public and students in a variety of suitable awareness and education tools.

2.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs/ Implementation

This project should be implemented by a coalition of three organizations: the ministry responsible on public education in Haiti (Ministry of Education in specific), an NGO with an excellent record in environmental awareness activities and a university that will take the lead in introducing the concepts of the three conventions in its curriculum and be committed. This will be the awareness project to act on the three issues of biodiversity, climate change and desertification together.

2.3 Objectives:

- To increase the level of public awareness of the conventions and the associated themes, with special focus on new concepts.
- To enhance the school curricula with new concepts in the three conventions.
- To develop a higher education package of courses related to biodiversity, climate change and desertification.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
2.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Establishment of the project's coordination system.												
2	• Survey and analysis of all education and awareness approaches and guidelines developed by the three conventions.												
3	• Selection of content to be used in the awareness and education plans derived from the conventions and localized to national conditions.												
4	• Development of awareness strategy with used modules and awareness tools.												
5	• Set up pre-service and in-service training programmes for all teachers, administrators, and educational planners.												
6	• Prepare publications and conduct seminars and workshops for schools, universities and communities to spread knowledge and awareness to the targeted communities and their schools and community centers.												

2.5 Evaluation Indicators:

High level of awareness of all groups of the civil society in UN environmental conventions
 High level of awareness in environmental legislation, participation of people in environmental activities. Formation of environmental awareness on benefits of natural resources rational management
 Participation of the population in environmental measures implementation and increase of environmental education level
 Education National Plan involved in this Project
 Increase of public activity in solution of environmental problems
 Improvement of protection of monuments of nature and culture and their conservation

Total Duration

Short-term (≤ 1 year)

2.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20 000	
Production of booklets, posters etc	20 000	
Independent experts	10 000	
Administrative staff	10 000	
Workshop expenses	30 000	
Office facilities	10 000	
Total Budget:	100,000 US \$	
2.7 Expected Output:/ Outcome		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More awareness in the general public about the conventions and the themes of biodiversity, desertification and climate change. • School curricula enhanced with new concepts. • New university courses developed for biodiversity, desertification, climate change and their linkages. 		
2.8 Stakeholders		
National committees, Focal points, Ministry of Environment, NGOs, Ministry of Education (MENJS) and donor Agencies		
2.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MENJS		

Project 3 : Public Awareness and Participation for the Analphabets Old people in Haiti																						
3.1 Rationale																						
This project will focus on the target groups of Analphabets people in various education phases. It should be able to bring simplified information for the public and state-of-the-art knowledge to Analphabets students about the three conventions and themes, with special focus of the new concepts and approaches developed by the scientific bodies of the conventions. The aim of this project is to transfer the quality knowledge resulting from the Conventions, tailored to the Haitian conditions to the Analphabets by images in a variety of suitable awareness and education tools.																						
3.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs/ Implementation																						
This project should be implemented by a coalition of three organizations : the ministry responsible on public education in Haiti (Ministry of Education in specific), an NGO with an excellent record in environmental awareness activities and a university that will take the lead in introducing the concepts of the three conventions in its curriculum and be committed.																						
3.3 Objectives:																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the level of Analphabets public awareness of the conventions and the associated themes, with special focus on new concepts. • To enhance an analphabet programm curricula with new concepts in the three conventions. • To develop a higher education package in creole of courses related to biodiversity, climate change and desertification. 																						
Institutionalize Public Awareness Programs for Analphabets in Haiti.																						
Widen Public Participation																						
Strengthen Information Sharing Arrangements																						
											Activities Time Schedule / Month											
3.4 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Establishment of the project's coordination system.																					
2	• Survey and analysis of all education and awareness approaches and																					

	guidelines developed by the three conventions.																		
3	• Development of awareness strategy with used modules and awareness tools.																		
4	• Prepare publications and conduct seminars and workshops for analphabets schools and communities to spread knowledge and awareness to the targeted communities and their schools and community centers.																		
5	. Build up and broaden analphabets public awareness of issues related to climate change and increase their level of ownership of alternative options to adapt to climate change..																		
6	Coordinate multisector efforts to expand anaphalbets public awareness and dissemination of information on weather and climate events at all levels in Haiti..																		
7	Manage the flow and use of information to improve Early Warning Systems on adverse climate events and to track the status of biodiversity, land and water resources in different parts of Haiti.																		
8	Develop and implement mechanisms for improving the extent and quality of stakeholders' participation in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and combating land degradation and drought for the Analphabets .																		

3.5 Evaluation Indicators:

High level of awareness of all groups of Analphabets in UN environmental conventions

High level of awareness in environmental legislation, participation of people in environmental activities. Formation of analphabets environmental awareness on benefits of natural resources rational management

Participation of the population in environmental measures implementation and increase of environmental education level

Improvement of protection of monuments of nature and culture and their conservation

Total Duration **Medium-term (> 1 year)**

3.6 Required Inputs

Resources:

Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)

Trips officials

Independent experts

Administrative staff

Workshop expenses

Office facilities

Total Budget:

Total Cost (EGP)

50,000

10,000

20,000

30,000

100,000

40,000

250,000 US \$

Funding Sources:

• International donors

• MdE

• NGOs

3.7 Expected Output:/ Outcome

• More awareness in the general public about the conventions and the themes of biodiversity, desertification and climate change.

• School curricula enhanced with new concepts.

• **Information-sharing strengthened, public participation increased, dissemination of information improved.**

• **Level of Public Awareness, Support and Participation in the three Conventions of Rio augmented.**

3.8 Stakeholders

National committees, Focal points, MdE, MARNDR, MENJS, NGOs, and donor agencies

3.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

PRIORITY NEED: 2 Enhance and consolidate the legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable management of the environment.

PROBLEM: Low capacity of government to establish a legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable management of the environment.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
<p>Global Objective Improve the legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable management of the environment</p>	Appropriation of legal texts, legislative and regulatory framework by the stakeholders in environmental management
<p>Specific Objective 1 - Strengthen the legal, legislative and regulatory management for a sustainable environment. 2 - Strengthen services in charge of the Ministry of surrounding environmental issues; 3 - Awareness of compliance with laws and regulations on the environment; 4 - Promote the training of lawyers in environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of texts, laws and decrees designed, translated and broadcast in national languages; • The services relative in charge to three conventions of Rio in the Ministry of Environment enhanced; • Number of people trained in compliance with laws and regulations on the environment; • Number of environmental lawyers trained
<p>Strategic Axis Institutional strengthening Information, awareness and training</p>	
<p>Expected Results 1 - Application texts of laws and decrees developed translated into national languages broadcast. 2 - Services in charge of the environment strengthened in decentralization perspectives. 3 - People trained in compliance with laws and regulations on the environment; 4 - Training program in environmental law created and operational.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of texts of laws and decrees relative to the NCSA Project developed and disseminated in languages; • Number of services of the Ministry of Environment engaged in the UNCCC, UNCBD, UNCD enhanced; • Number of people trained; • Number of programs created and implemented
<p>Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a comprehensive outreach and networking programme for the three Rio conventions at national level 2. Developing a regulatory framework for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources. 3. Development of a policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment 4. Reviewing the Legal Framework in Haiti to Meet Rio Conventions Obligations (F-1, L-1, L-4, L-5, L-6,7) 5. Development of interministerial dialogues, training of environment personnel 	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 150,000 DURATION: 1 year STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MICT, MJSP, MARNDR, MCI, MICT</p>

Project 4 : Development of a comprehensive outreach and networking programme for the three Rio conventions at national, regional and global levels:

4.1 Rationale																							
This project can be implemented as a theme-specific project or based on synergies. The objectives and activities stated below are related to the synergies perspective but can be used with slight modifications to the theme-specific projects.																							
4.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs																							
This recommended line of action links with the national priorities of improving the cooperation between the civil society, NGOs, and governmental organizations; promoting civil society participation in environment protection and development projects for the enforcement of government to establish a legal, legislative and regulatory framework for sustainable management of the environment.																							
4.3 Objectives:																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To engage national stakeholders in a networking and outreach system with other national stakeholders. • To engage national stakeholders in a networking and outreach system with regional and global partners. • To document and use lessons learned and experiences from networking programmes for the benefit of national stakeholders' activities in implementing the Conventions. • To facilitate opening of new opportunities in partnerships with national, regional and global partners in implementing the Conventions. • To contribute to the process of coordination in policies and statements between national, regional and global partners in issues of common interest. 																							
											Activities Time Schedule / Month												
4.4 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	• Conducting a thorough survey of the existing networks and organizations working in implementing the conventions at the national and regional levels.																						
2	• Identification of the key stakeholders at the global level linked directly with implementing the conventions.																						
3	• Development of thematic partnership groups at the national level.																						
4	• Implementing team collaboration tools and processes (discussion forums, workshops and meetings) for stakeholders.																						
5	• Foster the involvement of an expert group and partnerships with key international, regional, multilateral and local organizations																						
4.5 Evaluation Indicators:																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) 																							
Total Duration			Short-term (≤ 1 year)																				
4.6 Required Inputs																							
Resources:				Total Cost US \$				Funding Sources:															
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)				10,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • EEAA • NGOs 															
Officials trips				5,000																			
Independent experts				5,000																			
Administrative staff				5,000																			
Workshop expenses				10,000																			
Office facilities				5,000																			
Total Budget:				40,000 US \$																			
4.7 Expected Output:																							

- National organizations involved in partnerships than can deliver combined impacts.
- More involvement of national organizations in regional and global environmental activism.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learned between involved organizations in the network.
- Better coordination of positions and statements especially in south-south networking.

4.8 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, MdE, NGOs, and donor agencies

4.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Project 5 : Developing a regulatory framework for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources.

5.1 Rationale

This project should involve all national stakeholders related to the process of identification, processing and use of genetic resources and intellectual property rights. It needs to be expanded to include legislators and policy developers in sustainable development, trade and agriculture.

5.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This recommended line of action links with the national priorities of improving the cooperation between the civil society, NGOs, **diverse community representatives and indigenous groups as stakeholders** and governmental organizations; promoting civil society to develop **a regulatory framework for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources**.

5.3 Objectives:

- To develop a national regulatory framework for the access and benefits sharing of genetic diversity.
- To protect the national sovereignty rights on genetic resources as governed by the CBD framework.
- To facilitate a development-friendly system for benefit sharing that protects the rights of local communities and indigenous knowledge holders.
- To enhance the conditions for fair and equitable technology transfer related to genetic resources.
- To ensure that the government have sovereign rights over the biological resources in the country and the authority to determine access to genetic resources rests with the government.
- To enhance Haiti's involvement in the global system of access and benefit sharing by developing its own national legislation with a development focus.
- To share the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and their derivatives fairly and equitably with the country of origin that provided the genetic resources and with other stakeholders, as appropriate

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
5.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Survey of the current national legislation pertaining to genetic resources in general.	■	■	■									
2	Comprehensive survey and assessment of the CBD guidelines on access and benefit sharing with special emphasis on the Bonn guidelines.			■	■	■							
3	Complete understanding of the global trade-related mechanisms for access and benefit sharing and the development-based alternatives.					■	■	■					
4	Designing national regulatory mechanisms for access and benefit sharing from a national development perspective.			■	■	■							
5	Conducting a training programme for practitioners and an awareness programme for the public on the issues of access and					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

benefit sharing based on national regulatory system.														
5.5 Evaluation Indicators:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) 														
Total Duration				Short-term (≥1 year)										
5.6 Required Inputs														
Resources:				Total Cost (EGP)				Funding Sources:						
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)				10,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs 						
Meetings				5,000										
Independent experts				5,000										
Administrative staff				10,000										
Workshop expenses				20,000										
Office facilities														
Total Budget:				50,000 US \$										
5.7 Expected Output:/Outcome														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • A national, development-based regulatory legislative system for access and benefit sharing designed. • • Rights of local communities and genetic resources owners protected from a sovereign perspective based on CBD guidelines. • • Haiti's regulatory framework ready and development-friendly before engaging in the global access and benefit sharing system. • • Qualified practitioners and legislators trained in access and benefit sharing issues. • • Provisions for access to benefits sharing of genetic resources developed. 														
5.8 Stakeholders														
National committees, focal points, MdE, Ministry of Justice, NGOs, and Donor Agencies														
5.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE														

Project 6 : Development of a policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment

6.1 Rationale

This project should involve the wide spectrum of organizations and sectors associated with the trade negotiations and the development and implementation of trade and economic agreements. The project should be inclusive enough to involve NGOs and civil society organizations concerned with environmental protection and sustainable development. The Ministry of Environment should be involved through its integrated licensing and the trade and environment national committees.

6.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This recommended line of action links with the national priorities of improving the cooperation between the civil society, NGOs, and governmental organizations; promoting civil society participation in environment protection and development projects (specifically biodiversity conservation programmes) by the **Development of a policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment**

6.3 Objectives:

1) Enhance investments in the pollution prevention projects in line with the objectives of Rio Conventions.

- 2) Establish a formal legal strategy for environmental legislations formulation and enforcement of environmental related to Rio conventions obligations at the national, regional, and international levels.
- 3) Improve institutional and individual capacities for mobilizing funds and develop legal alternative for sustainable financial resources for the Rio conventions.
- 4) Enhancing indirectly participation and supporting civil society related to environmental issues and in obtaining eco-rights.
- 5) To make the necessary funding vehicle available and equipped with the necessary capacity and flexibility to manage and allocate funds can be achieved through the modifications of the new code of intellectual properties.
- 6) Regulate regional and international technology transfer through the modification of the current intellectual rights code to enhance the private sector role in environmental issues.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
6.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Establishing a national strategic committee for the development of national system/guidelines for SEA.												
2	• Developing national operational and technical directives and by laws.												
3	• Applying the analysis of current trade and economic agreements.												
4	• Conducting training programmes on the application of Laws.												
5	• Establishing a national system for use of SPS in negotiations for new trade and economic agreements.												
6.5 Evaluation Indicators:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) 													
Total Duration		Short-term (≤ 1 year)											
6.6 Required Inputs													
Resources:		Total Cost (EGP)				Funding Sources:							
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)		10,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • Mde Ministry of Commerce and Industry • NGOs 							
Trips officials		5,000											
Independent experts		5,000											
Administrative staff		5,000											
Workshop expenses		10,000											
Office facilities		5,000											
Total Budget:		40 000 US \$											
6.7 Expected Output:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural and technical SPS guidelines and directives developed and functional. • A policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and developmental agreements on the environment developed • Newly negotiated trade agreements subject to participatory and transparent SPS. 													
6.8 Stakeholders													
National committees, focal points, Mde, Ministry of Justice, NGOs, and Donor Agencies													
6.9 Proposed Executing Entity: Mde													

Project 7 : Reviewing the Legal Framework in Haiti to Meet Rio Conventions Obligations (F-1, L-1, L-4, L-5,)

7.1 Rationale

An intensive review should be conducted for the legal framework in Haiti to incorporate within it the requirements for the Rio Conventions for biodiversity, climate change, and desertification. This review will mainly cover the following:

Establish Legal Protection Strategy for Formulation and Enforcement of Environmental Legislations (L-1)

Improvement of environmental legislations formulation and enforcement related to the three thematic areas can be achieved through a systematic legal strategy based upon the national policies.

Developing Legal Framework for Sustainable Financial Mechanisms (L-4)

Improvement of sustainable financial mechanism resources in the three thematic areas can be achieved through the development of legal framework.

7.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project concerns the compliance with environmental laws in industrial establishments; implementing the obligations of international agreements; increasing the benefit from the ratified international agreements and research and study joining new agreements or protocols; supporting the legislative base and strengthen the economic and social incentives to conserve biodiversity and natural resources in Haiti. In the three conventions, it is stated that additional legislation and regulations at the national, governorates and local levels will be needed as well as enforcement of existing and newly issued legislations and regulations are also needed to support efforts and activities of combating desertification in the different Agro-ecological zones.

7.3 Objectives:

- To develop a practical and effective system for the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- To use the SEA system in assessing the environmental impact of currently implemented trade and economic agreements at the bilateral, regional and global levels.
- To use the SEA in assessing new agreements prior to signature and assist negotiators in identification of potential environmental impacts of trade and economic agreements.
- To ensure that trade agreements are environmentally friendly and supportive of sustainable development objectives.
- To strengthen the capacity of Haitian trade policy to protect the environment through the promotion of sustainable development.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.4 Activities:													
1	Establish working groups for each component and assign a team of experts for each group												
2	Undertake extensive review of existing legislation to identify strengths and gaps (per working group)												
3	Hold a meeting for all the working groups to present the results (strength & gaps)												
4	Provide recommendations for improving the legislations (per working group)												
5	Hold a meeting for all the working groups to present the results (recommendations)												
6	Prepare a draft revision for the legislation and submit to Cabinet of Ministers												
7	Prepare a final revision for the legislation and submit to Cabinet of Ministers												
8	Official issuance of the revised legislations												

7.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) <p>Laws revised and new laws created</p>		
Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
7.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	2,500	
Workshop expenses	5,000	
Office facilities	2,500	
Total Budget:	20 000 US \$	
7.7 Expected Output:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation gap analysis report • Recommendation report • Revised versions for legislations 		
7.8 Stakeholders		
National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.		
7.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, Ministry of Justice		

PRIORITY NEED: 3 Strengthen Capacity building for good governance in the management of financial resources, training in project formulation and international negotiation.

PROBLEM: Weak institutional capacity to better manage financial resources, training in project formulation and negotiation of an international side and the other to master the major environmental issues.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
Global Objective Improving environmental governance by the scientific capabilities, training in project formulation and international negotiation.	Roles of institutions providing environmental governance, scientific capabilities, training in project formulation and negotiation international refined and clarified
Specific Objective 1 - Strengthening good governance and environmental management of financial resources, equipment and property. 2 - Creating an institutional environment conducive to the blossoming of science and technology. 3 - Building human capacity for training in project formulation and international negotiation; 4 - Systematic gender approach in the environmental sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of players trained in the management of financial resources, equipment and goods • Institution created to foster the emergence of science and technology; • Number of trained specialists equipped with project formulation and international negotiation; • Number of environmental policies integrating the gender approach implementation.

Strategic Axis Good governance Resource Management Capacity Strengthening Information and awareness Training Promotion of gender approach in the sector;	
Expected Results 1 - Legal Instruments for monitoring good governance in place and respected; 2 - Services in charge of the environment strengthened in decentralization perspective; 3 - Specialists trained and sensitized to the systemic vision of the environment; 4 - Environmental policies related to gender approach implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an ethical code. • Many of the results of environmental research valued and disseminated; • Number of specialists trained and sensitized in the formulation of projects and international negotiations; • Number of environmental policies on the gender approach created and implemented
Actions 1. Define procedures and budgeting tools for good governance; 2. Providing the appropriate resources and create a synergy of action between institutions; 3. Train specialists in project formulation and techniques of international negotiation; 4 - Integrating the gender approach into environmental policies	CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 450,000 DURATION: 3 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MEF, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MJSP, MEF, MICT, MPCE

Project 8 : Developing and implementing a comprehensive training programme on priority technical concepts of the three conventions

8.1 Rationale

This is a comprehensive technical training programme that targets practitioners in the fields of linkages between biodiversity, desertification and climate change. The project can be implemented to serve three parallel lines representing the three themes or in combination and synergies. This will be a long-term training programme with a special attention on training for trainer system and focusing on technical terms and new concepts in the three conventions

8.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The project should be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and nine well established training centers in Haiti (one by geographical department) where individual training courses will be developed with the support of global training organizations specialized in the three conventions. Trainees should be selected based on a competition module where strict and transparent guidelines should be used for selecting trainees who will transfer the knowledge to other professionals.

8.3 Objectives:

- To develop and implement training modules on the three conventions
- To create a pool of national experts in various organizations with adequate knowledge of the three conventions and their relations.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
8.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Conducting a national needs assessment exercise for identification												

	of training needs and modules.																			
2	• Engage with the secretariats and scientific bodies of the three conventions in selecting proper training modules.																			
3	• Identification of global and regional partners with experiences in training of the modules selected.																			
4	• Development of training manuals																			
5	• Establishing the team of trainers.																			
6	• Selection of trainees.																			
7	• Conducting training programmes.																			

8.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model) in PP-5

Total Duration	Long-term (> 1 year)	
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8.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	100,000	
Meetings	50,000	
Independent experts	20,000	
Administrative staff	30,000	
Workshop expenses	50,000	
Office facilities	50,000	
Total Budget:	300 000 US \$	

8.7 Expected Output:

- National expertise in the three conventions built.
- Training manuals developed and used.
- Increased base of trained practitioners.
- Knowledge translated into actions on the ground from the institutions in which individuals work.

8.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

8.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Programme Sustainability:

No additional institutions or management structures requiring additional financing will be created by the programme. The programme will be executed and hosted by the Ministry of Environment. The programme will base its interventions mainly on existing organizations, such as local authorities, municipal and local governments and local interest groups. The programme activities are built on the country’s ongoing programmes as well as national action programs in climate change, biodiversity and desertification.

9.1 Rationale

This project will be based on the capacity development needs of the Rio Conventions' focal points at the Ministry of Environment. The first step will be to develop a stable and effective organizational structure for the functioning and coordination of the three focal points to act in a synergistic manner. Once the coordination structure is in place, a comprehensive capacity building programme should be designed and implemented.

9.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The project should be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and three well established training centers in Haiti where individual training courses will be developed with the support of global training organizations specialized in the three conventions. Trainees should be selected based on a competition module where strict and transparent guidelines should be used for selecting trainees who will transfer the knowledge to other professionals.

9.3 Objectives:

- To create a stable and effective organizational structure for the integrated functions of the three Rio conventions focal points.
- To raise the individual capacity of the focal points and the organizational capacity of the MoEnv in implementing the Rio conventions.
- To create a system of direct coordination between the three focal points.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
9.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Design an organizational cooperation structure for the three focal points (see NCSA Action Plan Implementation Mechanism)												
2	• Conduct a capacity needs assessment for the individual focal points and the organizational system of implementing the Conventions at the MoEnv.												
3	• Develop a comprehensive capacity building plan for the focal points and the MoEnv.												
4	• Mobilize capacities from the various organizations, departments and ministries to the MoEnv to work with the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD focal points at the ministry to facilitate the implementation of conventions.												
5	• Conduct the capacity building plan.												

9.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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9.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	
Meetings	10,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	10,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	

9.7 Expected Output:

- Qualified and professional Conventions' implementation units (entities) established at the MoEnv
- Better implementation of the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC by Haiti while ensuring synergies in implementation.
- Better negotiation, networking and reporting skills by the focal points.

9.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

9.9 Proposed Executing Entity: Steering Committee**Programme Sustainability:**

The Government of Haiti has heavily invested in adequate institutional capacity to handle preparation and implementation of natural resources management projects during previous years. This programme will support technical, administrative and institutional coordination for the implementation of the Rio conventions. The programme projects will build on the existing management structures at the Ministry of Environment, which will be scaled-up for administration and technical development and ensuring sustainability of the functions of established coordination mechanisms and the new capacities of the Conventions' focal points.

Project 10 : Preparations of a technology needs assessments in the themes of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification.

10.1 Rationale

Building capacity of researchers, managers and practitioners in the field of Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change is needed to ensure successful implementation of the three Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change). The components of this programme will strive to promote innovative technical and institutional mechanisms to enhance environmental management practices with local, regional and global environmental benefits. By so doing, the programme will promote and enhance synergies between the Conventions. In the process of capacity building there is also a strong component of technology transfer within the framework of the three conventions.

10.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project will tackle the issue of technology transfer by conducting thorough national needs assessment of new and proper technologies related to the three themes. This will also be coupled with a comprehensive inventory of existing technologies. This project should be implemented by technology developers and users in Haiti, as well as policy makers related to intellectual property rights issues. Overall guidance should be done by the Ministry of Environment.

10.3 Objectives:

- To develop a comprehensive technology inventory and needs assessments for Haiti.
- To identify required technology through a gap analysis of existing technology.
- To identify potential technology transfer routes.
- To assess the current national and global legislative framework regarding technology transfer and intellectual property rights.
- To design realistic and well-articulated technology transfer programmes for Haiti.
- To create an enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer.

Activities Time Schedule / Month												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

10.4 Activities:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | • Survey and analysis of all technology transfer guidelines and approaches developed within the three conventions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | • Conduct a thorough national technology assessment exercise in the themes of climate change, biodiversity and desertification. | | | | | | | | | | | |

3	• Identify gaps in technologies available nationally.													
4	• Establishing a roster of national experts and researchers in the fields of technology transfer in order to form a national advisory technical board that assist the government in all related technical matters.													
5	• Create a database of required appropriate technology and its sources that is continuously updated.													
6	• Explore potential technology transfer routes and partnership.													
7	• Develop a national plan for transfer of appropriate priority needs technologies and their sources with adequate enabling environment.													

10.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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10.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	
Trips officials	5,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	20,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	

10.7 Expected Output:

- National needs in technology transfer identified.
- Regional and global technology transfer routes identified.
- Database on new technologies developed and updated.
- An enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer established.
- Technology transfer agreements, partnerships and initiatives designed.
- A national technology capacity building plan developed.
- Barriers against technology transfer removed.
- A legal, regulatory and institutional framework that coordinates technology transfer, adaptation and enforcement developed

10.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

10.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Programme Sustainability:

The Government of Haiti will have to invest in adequate institutional capacity to handle preparation and implementation of natural resources management projects during the future years. This programme will support technical, administrative and institutional coordination for the implementation of the Rio conventions. The programme projects will build on the existing management structures at the Ministry of Environment, which will be scaled-up for administration and technical development and ensuring sustainability of the functions of established coordination mechanisms and the new capacities of

the Conventions' focal points.

Project 11 : Development of a technology transfer system and capacity building for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

11.1 Rationale

Building capacity of researchers, managers and practitioners in the field of Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change is needed to ensure successful implementation of the three Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change). The components of this programme will strive to promote innovative technical and institutional mechanisms to enhance environmental management practices with local, regional and global environmental benefits. By so doing, the programme will promote and enhance synergies between the Conventions. In the process of capacity building there is also a strong component of technology transfer within the framework of the three conventions.

11.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project should be implemented by energy policy makers (Bureau des Mines, MARNDR), the energy technology developers (National Energy Research Center), energy users (Private Sector- Cleaner Production Programme) and Ministry of Environment.

11.3 Objectives:

- To develop a comprehensive technology inventory and needs assessments for energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- To identify required technology through a gap analysis of existing technologies in energy efficiency.
- To identify potential technology transfer routes.
- To assess the current national and global legislative framework regarding technology transfer and intellectual property rights related to energy efficiency and renewable energies.
- To design realistic and well-articulated technology transfer programmes for Haiti.
- To create an enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer in sustainable energy.
- To develop a system of incentives for companies making investments in renewable energy.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
11.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Survey and analysis of all technology transfer guidelines and approaches developed in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.	█	█	█	█								
2	• Conduct a thorough national technology assessment exercise for energy efficiency and renewable energies.			█	█	█	█						
3	• Assess the national legislative and administrative system for technology transfer and identify needed modifications to overcome legislative and financial barriers.				█	█	█	█					
4	• Develop a national plan for transfer of appropriate priority needs technologies and their sources with adequate enabling environment.						█	█	█				
5	• Develop a capacity building programme related to the new technologies								█	█	█		
6	• Combine standards, tools, and training in making energy efficiency an integral part of corporate management systems									█	█	█	
7	• Organize workshop involving all the concerned institutions with the objective of presenting the appropriate approaches to assess technology transfer needs					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	

11.5 Evaluation Indicators:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) 		
Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
11.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	5,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	20,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	
11.7 Expected Output:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National needs in technology transfer for energy efficiency and renewable energy identified. • Regional and global technology transfer routes identified. • Database on new technologies developed and updated. • An enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer established. • Technology transfer agreements, partnerships and initiatives designed. • A national technology capacity building plan for energy efficiency and renewable energy developed. • Barriers against technology transfer removed. • Guidelines for energy audit and energy efficiency programs developed and implemented • System of incentives for companies making investments in renewable energy introduced 		
11.8 Stakeholders		
National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.		
11.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE		

PRIORITY NEED: 4 Strengthening capacities for data management, formulating policy and decision making.

PROBLEM: Weak institutional capacity to design and manage a national system of environmental information to plan and monitor programs and projects.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Global Objective Strengthening capacities for data management for better policy formulation and decision making.	Existence of a national functional management of databases and ICT
Specific Objective 1 - Create a national system of environmental information; 2 - Develop a text for managing environmental data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a national system of environmental information; • Text available and applicable law;

3 - Train staff in techniques of developing environmental indicators;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of equipped and trained specialists in technical development of environmental indicators;
Strategic Axis Institutional strengthening Training Information and awareness	
Expected Results 1 - National Environmental Information System created; 2 - Legal texts available; 3 - Specialists trained and recycled;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Information System operational. Number of legal texts valued and distributed; Number of trained specialists and recycling techniques for developing environmental indicators;
Actions 1. Install within the MOE the Environmental Information System; 2. Popularize legal texts in materials management of environmental data for the three Conventions through institutions or organisms engaged/trained in this process like ministries, NGOs or municipal level representatives; 3. Development of an integrated knowledge management system for the three Conventions;	CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 200,000 DURATION: 2 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MEF, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MPCE, MENJS

Project 12 : Development of an integrated knowledge management system for the three Conventions

12.1 Rationale

This project should be implemented by the Ministry of Environment in close cooperation with the Ministries of finance, planning, trade and industry and the private sector. It will need to explore potential development of market-based economic instruments for resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management and adaptation measures. The involvement of specialized economic research centers will be highly useful.

12.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

An existing data management entity linked to at least one of the three convention themes can act to this project by enhancing its infrastructure and KM capacity to host the KM system. Other key stakeholders should join as equal status partners to provide the information and the necessary processing required. The implementation system can include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers.

12.3 Objectives:

- To establish a national knowledge management system for the collection, processing and distribution of information related to the three conventions.
- To contribute to the use of the KM system in enhanced informed decision-making and better awareness programmes.
- To develop a set of national indicators for the monitoring of state of biodiversity, desertification and climate change.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
12.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Conducting a needs assessment to identify gaps and priority knowledge management needs for related institutions.	■	■	■									
2	• Identification of the content of the KM system and sources of information			■	■								
3	• Selecting proper knowledge management channels and systems based on existing ones that can be upgraded.			■	■	■							
4	• Purchase and development of required software and connectivity systems.					■	■	■					
5	• Creating an open source accessible system for the collection and retrieval of information in the form of a database or other KM media.							■	■				
6	• Defining roles and responsibilities on the addition and use of existing information and sorting all issues related to intellectual property rights.								■	■			
7	• Identification of suitable indicators and processes of data generation for combined monitoring of biodiversity, desertification and climate change indicator systems.									■	■		
8	• Training for key personnel directly linked with the design, management and use of the KM system.										■	■	■

12.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (> 1 year)	
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12.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	50,000	
Independent experts	20,000	
Administrative staff	20,000	
Workshop expenses	40,000	
Office facilities	20,000	
Total Budget:	200 000 US \$	

12.7 Expected Output:

- A comprehensive, sustainable and maintained KM system to serve all stakeholders operational and accessible.
- Improved knowledge about the three themes and updated channeling of new information.
- A national indicator system with clear sources of monitoring information for the three themes of biodiversity, climate change and desertification.
- Trained personnel in the use and management of the KM system.
- Multi-media and modern software knowledge products developed and accessible.

12.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and

consultants.

12.9 Proposed Executing Entity: Mde

Programme Sustainability:

The programme is expected to be institutionally and socio-economically sustainable. At the institutional level, the programme will follow already defined national plans and will work within national institutions without creating new instances or decision making bodies. Thus, no additional institutions or management structures requiring additional financing will be created by the project.

Programme activities build on the country’s ongoing environmental management programmes as well as national action programmes to combat desertification and the strategy for biodiversity. This will greatly increase the prospects for institutional sustainability of the project by having project activities closely connected to national frameworks.

PRIORITY NEED: 5 Optimizing human resources development to improve the performance of institutions.

PROBLEM: Low ability to identify and develop human resources according to goals and individual skills.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
<p>Global Objective Optimizing human resources valorization to improve their performance within institutions.</p>	<p>Number of qualified operational persons</p>
<p>Specific Objective 1 - Promote policies and practices of human resource management to lead to better environmental action; 2 - Create an incentive mechanism to attract staff. 3 - Use rationally an improved reallocation of skilled human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons qualified to conduct environmental action; • Decree in favor of career; • Number of national competencies rationally, valued;
<p>Strategic Axis Strengthening institutional Training Information and awareness</p>	
<p>Expected Results 1 - Qualified personnel trained and available; 2 - Incentive Mechanism available and operational; 3 - Qualified personnel rationally, used;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of qualified persons available; • Decree in favor of careers applied; • Number of persons qualified efficiently managed;
<p>Actions 1. Identify training needs; 2. Develop a training program; 3. Develop a profile of careers. 4 - Establish an appropriate incentive mechanism (bonus, promotion, decoration etc. ... 5 - Develop a monitoring tool and a code of ethics;</p>	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 250,000 DURATION: 2 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MEF, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MPCE</p>

Project 13 : Development of market-based economic tools for environmental management in the themes of biodiversity, desertification and climate change

13.1 Rationale

This project should be implemented by the Ministry of Environment in close cooperation with the Ministries of finance, planning, trade and industry and the private sector. It will need to explore potential development of market-based economic instruments for resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management and adaptation measures. The involvement of specialized economic research centers will be highly useful.

13.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

13.3 Objectives:

- To develop and implement market-based economic tools for environmental management in the sectors of biodiversity, land management and climate change.
- To develop national guidelines and procedures for economic valuation of the cost of environmental degradation and values of ecosystem services.
- To assess the potential for using economic instruments to provide incentives and financing for combating desertification, adaptation to climate change, and biodiversity conservation
- To increase national capacities in developing and implementing economic tools for environmental management.
- To apply economic tools in an enabling legislative system.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
13.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Comprehensive assessment of currently used and identified economic tools for environmental management.	█	█										
2	• Comprehensive survey and documentation of the whole spectrum of market-based economic tools		█	█									
3	• Developing national guidelines for economic valuation of ecosystem services.			█	█	█							
4	• Developing national guidelines for assessing the economic costs of environmental degradation in biodiversity and land management.					█	█	█					
5	• Developing a training programme on economic tools for environmental management.							█	█	█			
6	• Identification of suitable economic tools in the sectors of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change.								█	█	█		
7	• Introduce subsidies and incentive mechanism for resources conserving activities and products (example: Tax relief or differential taxes).										█	█	
8	• Impose penalties (fines and taxes) on all practices leading to land degradation and loss of biodiversity											█	█

13.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)												
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13.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • Mde • NGOs
Meetings	20,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	10,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	75 000 US \$	
13.7 Expected Output:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-based economic tools for environmental management in the sectors of biodiversity, land management and climate change developed. • National guidelines and procedures for economic valuation of the cost of environmental degradation and values of ecosystem services developed. • National capacities in developing and implementing economic tools for environmental management enhanced. • Cost-effectiveness of adaptation measures assessed. 		
13.8 Stakeholders		
National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.		
13.9 Proposed Executing Entity:Mde		

Project 14 : Development of a national system for public-private partnership for resource mobilization for environmental management

14.1 Rationale

This is a project that will be implemented in full partnership between government and private sector where fair and equitable public-private partnerships should be built. A special coordination mechanism should be designed with overall guidance from the Ministry of Environment

14.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

14.3 Objectives:

- To develop fruitful and effective partnerships between environmental management institutions and private sector in the fields of land degradation, biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change.
- To develop a national system for Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER)

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
14.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Comprehensive inventory and assessment of the current public-private and civil-private partnerships for environmental management in Haiti.												
2	• Identification of potential partnerships between public, civil and private stakeholders.												

- To enhance the national implementation process of the CDM and increase its efficiency.
- To integrate development components into CDM projects.
- To enhance the participation of the private sector in the CDM process.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
15.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Capacity needs assessment for the DNA and national climate change committee in terms of CDM.	■	■	■	■								
2	• Analysis of the current CDM process and identifications of gaps and weaknesses.			■	■	■	■						
3	• Developing capacity building initiatives in CDM design and implementation.					■	■	■	■				
4	• Identification and removal of barriers restricting the participation of the private sector in CDM process.							■	■	■	■		
5	• Developing CDM PDDs in partnership between public and private sectors.									■	■	■	■
6	• Inclusion of development objectives (poverty alleviation, local development, etc...) in CDM projects.										■	■	■

15.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Partnerships between public, private and civil sectors for specific environmental management initiatives forged and implemented.
- Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility guidelines developed.

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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15.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	20,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	20,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	75 000 US \$	

15.7 Expected Output:

- National capacity in designing and implementing CDM projects developed.
- The national implementation process of the CDM more effective and inclusive.
- CDM PDDs developed and approved by all related stakeholders
- National development priorities integrated into CDM projects
- The participation of the private sector in the CDM process enhanced.

15.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

15.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

PRIORITY NEED: 6 Integrate the results of scientific research and technological policies for effective

decision making.

PROBLEM: Low capacity of environmental managers and other stakeholders to integrate the results of scientific research and technological policies for effective decision making.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
<p>Global Objective Integrate the results of scientific research and technological policies for effective decision making.</p>	<p>Number of scientific works popularized and disseminated.</p>
<p>Specific Objective 1 - Making formal the results of research to policy makers; 2 - Combining theoretical research with the imperatives of action research. 3 - Create a base of exchange between researchers and environmental managers;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policy-makers trained and sensitized to the use of research results; • Number of meetings between researchers and environmental managers; • Number of research works popularized and disseminated;
<p>Strategic Axis Promoting research and development, Training of decision makers.</p>	
<p>Expected Results 1 - Results of scientific research popularized; 2 - Results of research used by policymakers in the formulation of policies; 3 - platform for exchanges between researchers and environmental managers to value and reconcile the results of scientific research established;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a formal framework for consultation of the scientific research. • Number of research on the implementation of the three conventions available to decision makers; • Number of a platform for exchange between researchers and managers to enhance the environment and reconcile the results of scientific research; • policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment developed.
<p>Actions 1. Create an environment conducive to research; 2 - Develop incentives mechanisms. 3 - Provide support for dissemination and publication of research results and technology to target audiences; 4. Valuing research results in policy development in the three conventions of Rio in the following process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing technical directives for Biodiversity and Desertification and rehabilitation of degraded lands in the national process • Developing a regulatory framework for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources. • Development of a policy system for strategic environmental assessment for economic and trade agreements on the environment. • Developing national assessments for adaptation measures to climate change for biodiversity and 	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 550,000 DURATION: 5 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, MDE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MENJS, MCI, MCF,? University, research center</p>

<p>desertification sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing a national system for monitoring and supporting the achievements of the Biodiversity 2011 targets. • developing a national system for monitoring and supporting the achievements of the Biodiversity 2011 targets. • Developing a national taxonomy initiative for documenting state of species • Development of conservation and sustainable use plans for various habitat biodiversity in Haiti based on the ecosystem approach <p>5. Establish a framework for dialogue between researchers at institutional and environmental managers;</p>	
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Project 16 : Developing technical directives for Biodiversity and Desertification and rehabilitation of degraded lands in the national process

16.1 Rationale

This is the central programme of the NCSA action plan. The end objective of this programme is to enhance the quality and impact of policy formulation processes by direct linkages to research outcomes. As mentioned previously, the NCSA project has designed a cross-cutting capacity building proposal (CB 2) for GEF to build and maintain a national network and coordination mechanism between research and policy makers.

16.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the land process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

16.3 Objectives:

- To develop and implement specific directives for biodiversity protection and desertification control in the national EIA system.
- To develop national guidelines for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands as a basic component of EIA mitigation measures.
- To identify habitats of special biodiversity and desertification vulnerability that are not suitable for development projects.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
16.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• A survey of the current EIA system and gap analysis in terms of biodiversity and desertification.												
2	• Screening to determine which projects, interventions or development activities require directives for biodiversity and desertification.												
3	• Developing clear directives for biodiversity and desertification to be used in the ToRs of EIA and specifying projects that need biodiversity and desertification EIAs.												
4	• Identify biodiversity and desertification proper mitigation measures.												

is the Ministry of Agriculture through its Direction of Animal Production and Health.

17.3 Objectives:

Improve resilience of the livestock systems in support of the productivity of stockbreeding.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
17.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Strengthen the adaptive capacity of most vulnerable livestock-keeping households												
2	Mainstreaming adaptation options into livestock national development strategy												
3	Building indigenous demonstration capacity on livestock systems adaptations to climate change												

17.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- (i) the capacities of public services and beneficiaries builded;
- (ii) to the organization of operators of the livestock sub-sector supported;
- (iii) conditions and livestock rearing skills (feed, shelters, animal health and local breeds) improved
- (iv) development-research activities on livestock development supported
- (v) processing and marketing of livestock products supported

Total Duration	Short-term (≥ 1 year)	
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17.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (US \$)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MARNDR (Ministry of Agriculture) • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	
Meetings	20,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	40,000	
Office facilities	5,000	
Total Budget:	100 000 US \$	

17.7 Expected Output:

- A system of access to credit-in-kind is announced and will be enable for the stock breeders to acquire resilient breeds to CC and set up integrated sustainable livestock seed projects (breeds, pastures, fidders and waste management)
- Effective models for community based management of endemic livestock and their habitat are established
- Skills of feed conservation for dry season supplementation are imparted into smallholder farmers
- The adaptive capacities of beneficiaries in terms of organization, production, processing and marketing are strengthened up in the directorate of animal husbandry
- A geo-referenced database on livestock vulnerability to CC is developed and regularly up-dated
- A sectoral climate resilient policy in livestock developed for decision making use
- Awareness and understanding on the need for integrating CC in livestock strategy are enhanced at local and central levels

- Targeted participatory demonstration on livestock-based adaption are conducted, among others biogas and compost approaches and technology , in at least 3 integrated livestock resources centers (region north, central and south)
- Findings and lessons learned are documented and disseminated
- Knowledge is put into action through experimentation /Demonstration activities

17.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations of Livestock, policy-makers, experts and consultants.

17.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MARNDR

Project 18 : Farwest Productivity Enhancement Project.

18.1 Rationale

The project will proceed to expand the scope of activities to include those that foster economic and social development in this region of Haiti. His approach will to finance small-scale infrastructure projects to ensure that investment yields maximum benefits

18.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project shall promote productivity enhancement at local levels especially in rural areas that shall be:

- _ catalytic in nature
- _ applications of best practices
- _ pilot testing of new techniques/processes/ procedures
- _ proto-type or application of new products of technologies
- _ innovative value-formation initiatives

The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture through their Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develop and implement adequate guidelines.

18.3 Objectives:

The Project aims to:

A. General

1. Support the Agenda by providing employment opportunities to people at the grassroots level and promoting/supporting the development of small and medium enterprises and agricultural businesses.

B. Specific

1. Support community-based activities that would result in enhanced productivity and increased employment opportunities at the grassroots level;
2. Increase/raise and supplement rural income and develop the entrepreneurial skills of rural folks; and
3. Develop and promote promising technologies and facilitate the upscaling of best practices.

Activities Time Schedule / Month

18.4 Activities:

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Support to Small/Micro Agri-based Enterprise Development. Activities under this component shall include, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of small-scale techno-demo facilities ○ Pilot-testing/prototyping, documentation and dissemination/replication of new technologies and best practices. ○ Small start-up equity grant for pioneering/innovative micro enterprises (i.e. jam processing, cheese processing, etc.) ○ Equity grant for expansion of successful existing enterprises with adequate markets ○ Capability-building/trainings on entrepreneurship/micro enterprise development (i.e. farwest entrepreneurship partnership program) ○ Demonstration of small-scale innovative post-harvest facilities/ technologies (drying, storage, processing) ○ Market development and investment promotion 												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Market information and dissemination o Provision of technical assistance on improved marketing technology, packaging, design, technical upgrading of product quality 																		
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Support to Environmental Preservation Activities. Activities under this component shall include, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Small-scale community-based mangrove rehabilitation (limited has.) o Small-scale coastal resource management o Small-scale community-based re-planting programs 																		

18.5 Evaluation Indicators:

Increased financial, institutional and social support in that region

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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18.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • MARNDR • NGOs
Meetings	10,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	10,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	

18.7 Expected Output:

- _ **Support to Small/Micro Agri-based Enterprise Development** and **Support to Environmental Preservation Activities** realized by the *project activities* in order to achieve the *project purpose*
- _ They are consistent with the overall project goal and objectives
- _ They are clearly stated

18.8 Stakeholders

National experts, policy-makers and consultants.

18.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MARNDR

Project 19 : Developing national assessments for adaptation measures to climate change for biodiversity and desertification sectors.

19.1 Rationale

This project should be implemented by all partners involved in policy making and scientific research in the fields of biodiversity, desertification, agriculture and climate change. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment and the main coordination mechanism is the national committee on Climate Change.

19.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

19.3 Objectives:

- To empirically assess the vulnerability of the biodiversity components, natural habitats, land and agricultural sector to potential climate change in Haiti.
- To develop a national mechanism for the identification of potential adaptation measures for climate change impact on

- biodiversity and land management.
- To strengthen Haiti's planning portfolio in terms of adaptation measures and to seek practical resource mobilization for implementing adaptation measures.
 - To improve on agricultural management practices allowing carbon sequestration to occur in soil.
 - To implement land use planning initiatives that guide the expansion of human settlements away from high risk zones
 - To strengthen existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional hubs and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
19.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Comprehensive review of the adaptation portfolio at the UNFCCC and associated global and regional networks.	■	■	■									
2	• Conduct a participatory assessment of vulnerability to current climate variability and extreme weather events, and to assess where climate change is causing increases in associated risks.				■	■	■						
3	• Conducting vulnerability assessment studies on selected sectors and areas related to biodiversity and land management.						■	■	■				
4	• Identify fragile ecosystems and species prior to a crisis, to maximize protection during and following a disaster.					■	■	■					
5	• Comprehensive review of the adaptation portfolio at the UNFCCC and associated global and regional networks.							■	■	■			
6	• Engage in forest management and watershed protection to improve yields, provide habitat and reduce climate hazards									■	■	■	
7	• Training programmes on the use of adaptation methodologies in the national context.							■	■	■	■	■	
8	• Identification of suitable adaptation measures.										■	■	■
9	• Preparing a practical package of adaptation projects for resource mobilization.											■	■

19.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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19.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	
EEAA officials	10,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	10,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	

19.7 Expected Output:

- Vulnerability of habitats and land degradation (agricultural sector) to climate change empirically assessed.
- Adaptation methodology identified and practiced in Haiti.

- National adaptation measures identified.
- Resource mobilization plan developed based on sound adaptation measures.

19.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

19.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Project 20 : Developing a national system for monitoring and supporting the achievements of the Biodiversity 2010 targets.

20.1 Rationale

Coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, this project should involve all stakeholders involved in the planning, research and applications of biodiversity protection including NGOs, NGOs and other community stakeholders , grassroots organizations, academic centers and private sector in addition to the public sector. It can also be coordinated by the Biodiversity thematic coordination committee.

20.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

20.3 Objectives:

- To raise awareness among policy makers, researchers and practitioners of the importance of the Biodiversity 2010 targets.
- To develop a package of national indicators for monitoring the progress towards achieving 2010 targets.
- To develop specific plans and programme leading to the achievement of the 2010 targets.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
20.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Conducting a comprehensive assessment and understanding of the 2010 targets stipulated by the CBD among national stakeholders.												
2	• Developing national indicators for monitoring the progress towards 2010 targets.												
3	• Assessing the progress achieved in all targets until now.												
4	• Developing specific plans and measures for achieving the various targets with required resources identified.												
5	• Conducting a public awareness and technical education campaigns for the 2010 targets.												

20.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model) in PP-5

Total Duration **Short-term (> 1 year)**

20.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE

Meetings	20,000	• NGOs
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	30,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	100 000 US \$	

20.7 Expected Output:

- An understanding of the Biodiversity 2010 targets is widespread among stakeholders.
- Specific and realistic plans developed for achieving the 2010 targets.
- Indicators for monitoring progress developed and used.

2.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

2.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Project 21 : Developing a national taxonomy initiative for documenting state of species

2.1 Rationale

This project is based on field research and ecological studies and will involve institutions active in documenting state of species and developing taxonomic identification records. The project will be also linked to the Ministry of Environment to ensure proper reporting to the CBD in relation to the state of species under threat and their taxonomical documentation.

2.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

21.3 Objectives:

- To complete the current taxonomic record of species in Haiti.
- To develop a system for taxonomical identification and specimen preservation.
- To develop the capacity of national taxonomists.
- To document the state of species in Haiti.
- To develop specific conservation plans for key threatened species.
- To provide adequate ecological and taxonomical data for the publication of the national Red data book.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
21.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Establish a roster of national experts in taxonomy as individuals or institutional expertise.	■	■	■									
2	• Liaise with the Global Taxonomy Initiative(GTI) and review its technical guidelines.			■	■	■							
3	• Capacity building for national taxonomists on the application of the GTI.				■	■	■						
4	• Document the species records in Haiti.					■	■	■	■	■	■		
5	• Analyze and document the location and distribution of species in a GIS system.						■	■	■	■			
6	• Develop special conservation plans for key threatened species.								■	■	■	■	

7	• Assessment of the state of threatened and endangered species.																		
8	• Developing adequate data for the publication of the national Red data book.																		
9	• Development of awareness tips and toolkits for the conservation of key species.																		

21.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)	
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21.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	10,000	
Independent experts	5,000	
Administrative staff	5,000	
Workshop expenses	10,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	50 000 US \$	

21.7 Expected Output:

- An experienced roster of taxonomists in Haiti.
- Complete record of species in Haiti.
- Localization and distribution of species documented.
- State of different species documented.
- Available information used for Red data book.
- Conservation plans developed for key threatened species
- An Awareness toolbox for conservation of key species is produced

21.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

21.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MARNDR

Project 22 : Development of conservation and sustainable use plans for various habitat biodiversity in Haiti based on the ecosystem approach

22.1 Rationale

This project is based on field research and ecological studies and will involve institutions active in documenting the state and conditions of various habitat biodiversity in Haiti. The project will be also linked to the Ministry of Environment to ensure proper reporting to the CBD in relation to the thematic biodiversity programmes.

22.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the EIA process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment through its Licensing and Guidance Directorate which develops and implements EIA guidelines.

22.3 Objectives:

- To document the state of biodiversity in various habitats and ecosystems in Haiti.
- To develop conservation plans based on different habitats biodiversity with special focus on conservation outside protected areas.
- To introduce the practical concept of ecosystem approach in Haiti and implement demonstration projects.
- To develop national capacities in habitat specific conservation and sustainable use measures.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
22.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Assessing the current biodiversity status in various habitats and CBD thematic programmes (inland water biodiversity, mountains, dryland biodiversity, marine biodiversity, agrobiodiversity, forest biodiversity, etc...).												
2	• Capacity building efforts conducted in the conservation of each habitat and ecosystem approach.												
3	• Identification of threats and impacts on biodiversity in each habitat.												
4	• Conducting a public awareness programme for the conservation of biodiversity in various habitats.												
5	• Encouraging targeted research on biodiversity components in hotspot habitats based on ecosystem approach.												
6	• Identification of conservation and sustainable use plans for each habitat's biodiversity within the ecosystem approach.												
7	• Implement demonstration projects based on the ecosystem approach.												

22.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- Discrepancies with the case study (model)

Total Duration	Long-term (> 3 years)	
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22.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	30,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	20,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	100 000 US \$	

22.7 Expected Output:

- State of biodiversity in each habitat and ecosystem documented and updated.
- Conservation plans developed for each habitat based on ecosystem approach.
- National qualified researches, managers and practitioners trained in habitat conservation and sustainable use using the ecosystem approach.
- Demonstration projects based on ecosystem approach implemented.

22.8 Stakeholders

National experts on establishment of procedures and regulations (financial and legal), policy-makers, experts and consultants.

22.9 Proposed Executing Entity: Mde (Ministry of Environment)

SUSTAINABILITY:

The programme projects are expected to be institutionally and socio-economically sustainable. At the institutional level, the programme will follow already defined national plans and will work within national institutions without creating new instances or decision making bodies. Thus, no additional institutions or management structures requiring additional financing will be created by the programme. Projects activities build on the country's ongoing environmental management programmes as well as national action programmes to combat desertification and the strategy for biodiversity and climate change activities. This will greatly increase the prospects for institutional sustainability of the programme by having programme activities closely connected to national frameworks.

The practices to be promoted will also be compatible with the average level of human and financial capital present in communities.

PRIORITY NEED: 7 Strengthening the capacity of civil society actors and contribute to the professionalization of environmental NGOs.

PROBLEM: Low capacity of civil society actors and NGOs to develop environmental awareness for effective sustainable management of the environment.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Global Objective Strengthening the capacity of civil society actors and contribute to the professionalization of environmental NGOs.	Many of the actors of civil society and NGOs trained.
Specific Objective 1 - Involve civil society and environmental NGOs in the implementation of environmental action; 2 - Implementing state services for the monitoring operations. 3 - Increase the level of environmental knowledge of Civil Society and NGOs;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of NGOs and civil society involved in environmental action;• Number of state services trained and operational for monitoring of actions;• Number of NGOs and civil society improved in environmental knowledge;
Strategic Axis Raising awareness among NGOs / civil society, training of NGOs.	
Expected Results 1 - NGOs and civil society involved in environmental actions; 2 - State services working in synergy with NGOs and civil society; 3 - Level of knowledge of NGOs and civil society improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of NGOs and civil society involved in environmental actions.• Number of state services working in synergy with the environmental NGOs and civil society;• Number of NGOs / civil society equipped on environmental actions;
Actions 1. Capacity building of NGOs and civil society on good environmental practices;	CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 300,000 DURATION: 3 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED:

2. Conduct periodic work sessions with agencies and environmental NGOs / civil society;	MOE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MPCE, MICT, NGOs, MJSP, Civil Society,
3. Creating a framework for consultation between agencies and environmental NGOs / civil society;	

Project 23 : Development and implementation of a comprehensive capacity building and innovation programme for community management of natural resources based on traditional knowledge

23.1 Rationale

This project should be implemented by mobilizing all networks and institutions with direct linkages to community action. The Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture should be closely involved with the implementation of community based initiatives. One of the main partners of this project would be the GEF Small Programme, the Badia Research and Development Center and many NGOs and CBOs.

23.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation mechanism should involve all stakeholders linked to the Reconstruction process in Haiti in all its development phases. The stakeholders should represent government, private sector, NGOs and local communities. The main stakeholder is the Ministry of Environment.

23.3 Objectives:

- To increase the technical and administrative capacity of CBOs in community management of natural resources.
- To demonstrate the implementation of community-based projects linking biodiversity conservation and sustainable use with sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change.
- To empower the communities to utilize traditional knowledge in natural resource management with proper conservation of their property rights.
- To develop a practical framework based on evidence on the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management with poverty alleviation.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
23.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Document traditional and local knowledge and practices of farmers in land and resources management and biodiversity and incorporate in the development of innovations and the application of new technologies;												
2	• Develop database for traditional knowledge and its uses;												
3	• Provide training and awareness raising to understand and up-take knowledge generating from local community and understand the impact of environment and natural resources degradation on community well-being;												
4	• Documenting success stories of community management linked to poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods in local communities												
5	• Strengthen the capacities of community organizations to assume various developmental activities such as land rehabilitation, afforestation, water harvesting and input supply;												
6	• Facilitate dialogue on key policy issues such as land tenure impacting on natural resources management through the development of permanent consultation and negotiation processes												

Project 24 : Mobilization of community action for conservation adjacent to protected areas

24.1 Rationale

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, the Society for the Conservation of Nature, the GEF and the community based organizations around protected areas. The project will strive to ensure environmentally sustainable, economically productive and socially responsible practices around protected areas so that no negative impacts will be suffered by protected areas from adjacent socioeconomic activities and to integrate communities into conservation processes.

24.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

24.3 Objectives:

- To involve local communities in conservation action around protected areas and increase their ownership of sustainable resource management practices.
- To widen the geographical area and economic scope of sustainable management around protected areas.
- To raise the capacity of communities in community management of biodiversity and natural resources around protected areas.
- To integrate the concept of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components and sustainable land management to communities.
- To add a cultural and traditional knowledge component to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in protected areas' geographical and ecosystem continuity.
- To prevent the introduction of invasive species in protected areas.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
24.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• A comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic conditions of local communities around protected areas.	■	■	■									
2	• Development of livelihood and socio-economic activities alternatives that is compatible with the conservation and sustainable use methodology.			■	■	■							
3	• Establishing partnerships with local communities in community management.				■	■	■						
4	• Providing training and capacity development in the methodologies of community management and conflict resolution.					■	■	■					
5	• Strengthen local and community organizations and indigenous institutions to enhance participation and ownership in natural resources management, activities and programmes and decision-making			■	■	■	■	■	■				
6	• Establish participatory community coordination groups around each protected area to ensure the bottom up feed of information							■	■	■	■		
7	• Designing a programme for the prevention of introduction of invasive species to protected areas and their surroundings.									■	■	■	

24.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Local communities involved in conservation action around protected areas.
- The geographical area and economic scope of sustainable management around protected areas widened.
- The capacity of communities in community management of biodiversity and natural resources around protected areas developed.
- A national programme for the prevention of invasive species developed and implemented with the partnership of

community management		
Total Duration	Medium term (> 2 years)	
24.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	30,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	30,000	
Workshop expenses	30,000	
Office facilities	20,000	
Total Budget:	150,000 US \$	
24.7 Expected Output:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for community empowerment strengthened • Level of human of human and financial capital present in communities 		
24.8 Stakeholders		
National experts on these items, policy-makers, experts and consultants.		
24.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE		
Programme Sustainability:		
<p>The programme is expected to be institutionally and socio-economically sustainable. At the institutional level, the project will follow already defined national plans and will work within national institutions without creating new instances or decision making bodies. Thus, no additional institutions or management structures requiring additional financing will be created by the programme.</p> <p>The practices to be promoted will also be compatible with the average level of human and financial capital present in communities. The community participation through their empowerment should strengthen beneficiaries towards improved and more stable resource based livelihoods and self reliance.</p> <p>The programme will strengthen the enabling environment through the community empowerment so that Haiti can effectively implement its commitments for the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Climate Change, and Biodiversity.</p> <p>The practices to be promoted will also be compatible with the average level of human and financial capital present in communities. The community participation through their empowerment should strengthen beneficiaries towards improved and more stable resource based livelihoods and self reliance.</p> <p>The programme will strengthen the enabling environment through the community empowerment so that Haiti can effectively implement its commitments for the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Climate Change, and Biodiversity.</p>		

PRIORITY NEED: 8 Improve mechanisms for technology transfer.

PROBLEM: Low capacity to adapt technologies to the ecological, social and economic conditions.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Objectif Global Going Global Improve mechanisms for technology transfer.	Existence of a viable framework for international cooperation.
Specific Objective	

<p>1 - Create an appropriate mechanism for technology transfer;</p> <p>2 - To train personnel for the transfer of technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an appropriate technology transfer framework; • Number of people trained for the transfer of technology;
<p>Strategic Axis Transfer of technology. Training / retraining of national experts</p>	
<p>Expected Results 1 - Technology adapted to local conditions; 2 - Mechanisms for technology transfer controlled. 3 - Capacity of national experts in the field of technology transfer improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success rate of projects involving the transfer of technology. • Number of mechanisms of technology transfer under • Number of national experts trained / recycled;
<p>Actions 1. Establish an appropriate framework for technology transfer; 2. Set up demonstration units and vulgarization; 3. Train national experts in the field of technology transfer for adaptation to local ecological conditions;</p>	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 200,000 DURATION: 3 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MPCE, MEF, MENJS</p>

Project 25 : Water Quality for Health and Environment Protection in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince

25.1 Rationale

Poor water quality is a major factor affecting human and environmental health, thus livelihoods and poverty. It is also an increasingly recognized factor contributing to the difficulties in managing water scarcity. Its direct impacts are well documented in the global burden of disease assessments made by WHO and the FAO land and water degradation records. To address these challenges, the overall goal of the project is to explore strategies that enhance water quality for food production and food safety, while minimizing negative impacts on human health and the environment. The justification of the project comes from observed global trends of water resources depletion, exploitation, and contamination through urbanization, agricultural intensification, and land degradation in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince. The development is not only affecting water infrastructure and the availability of sufficient amounts of high quality water for agricultural and domestic purposes, but also impacts directly on livestock, fish, as well as human health and the environment.

25.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project is linked to the three convention themes can act as Interventions for reducing water quality degradation and/or enhancing water quality. The key stakeholders will join as equal status partners to provide the information and the necessary processing required. The implementation system include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers. The project complements by specifically targeting water-quality implications of land use for the benefits for both upstream and downstream users. It also addresses components by assessing economic and social impacts and evaluate governance options. Water quality is thus addressed in a broader perspective than previously as it was also recommended by looking now at the main areas.

25.3 Objectives:

- To explore incentive systems that include benefit-sharing mechanisms, payments for environmental services or the polluter-pays principle.
- To reduce the negative impacts of inappropriate land management in catchment areas to enhance water quality and livelihoods
- To make an asset out of urban wastewater by assessing and reducing possible health and environmental impacts in irrigated agriculture, especially at the urban–rural interface.

Activities Time Schedule / Month

25.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Managing the impacts of agricultural land use on water quality												
2	Managing the impacts of urban land use on water quality												
3	• Identify gaps in technologies available nationally.												
4	• Identify the required technology.												
6	• Establishing a roster of national experts and researchers in the fields of technology transfer water quality in order to form a national advisory technical board that assist the government in all related technical matters.												
7	• Create a database of required appropriate technology on water quality and its sources that is continuously updated.												
25.5 Evaluation Indicators:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Stakeholders trained • Responses during the public workshop on water quality 													
Total Duration		Short-term (≤ 1 year)											
25.6 Required Inputs													
Resources:		Total Cost				Funding Sources:							
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)		10,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs • TPTC Ministry of Publics works 							
Meeting		10,000											
Independent experts		10,000											
Administrative staff		10,000											
Workshop expenses		50,000											
Office facilities		10,000											
Total Budget:		100,000 US \$											
25.7 Expected Output:													
<p>Increased awareness of trade offs of low water quality on downstream users and uses</p> <p>Urban wastewater Interactive database on water, sanitation and agriculture for three cities</p> <p>Urban wastewater National assessment of wastewater generation, treatment and agricultural use</p> <p>Urban wastewater National health risk assessment for wastewater irrigated food production</p> <p>Urban wastewater Scenarios of rural-urban water use for Haiti established</p> <p>Erosion siltation Assessment of current land and water use practices in upland Haiti</p> <p>Urban wastewater Health risk assessment for excreta use in agriculture</p>													
25.8 Stakeholders													
National committees, focal points, MdE, Ministry of Local Development, NGOs, and donor agencies													
25.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, LVCQAT, DINEPA													
Programme Sustainability:													
Programme activities build on the country's ongoing environmental management programmes as well as national action programmes to manage water quality resources.													

Project 26 : Development of a technology transfer system and capacity building for energy efficiency and renewable energy

26.1 Rationale

A special attention was apparent in the NCSA process on adopting energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies through the UNFCCC and other technology transfer systems as a basic requirement for adaptation and mitigation measures under UNFCCC but more urgently as a vital process in energy restructuring in Haiti in response to the global increase in oil prices.

26.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The implementation system include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers.

26.3 Objectives:

- To develop a comprehensive technology inventory and needs assessments for energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- To identify required technology through a gap analysis of existing technologies in energy efficiency.
- To identify potential technology transfer routes.
- To assess the current national and global legislative framework regarding technology transfer and intellectual property rights related to energy efficiency and renewable energies.
- To design realistic and well-articulated technology transfer programmes for Haiti.
- To create an enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer in sustainable energy.
- To develop a system of incentives for companies making investments in renewable energy.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
26.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• Survey and analysis of all technology transfer guidelines and approaches developed in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.	■	■	■									
2	• Conduct a thorough national technology assessment exercise for energy efficiency and renewable energies.			■	■	■							
3	• Assess the national legislative and administrative system for technology transfer and identify needed modifications to overcome legislative and financial barriers.				■	■	■						
4	• Create a database of required appropriate energy efficiency and renewable energy technology and its sources that is continuously updated.						■	■	■				
5	• Explore potential technology transfer routes and partnerships.							■	■	■	■		
6	• Develop a national plan for transfer of appropriate priority needs technologies and their sources with adequate enabling environment.								■	■	■	■	
7	• Develop a capacity building programme related to the new technologies					■	■	■					
8	• Combine standards, tools, and training in making energy efficiency an integral part of corporate management systems							■	■	■	■		
9	• Organize workshop involving all the concerned institutions with the objective of presenting the appropriate approaches to assess technology transfer needs									■	■	■	
26.5 Evaluation Indicators:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the technical review • Responses during the public workshop • Discrepancies with the case study (model) 													
Total Duration	Short-term (> 1 year)												

26.6 Required Inputs		
Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	
Meetings	20,000	
Independent experts	10,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	30,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	100,000 US \$	
26.7 Expected Output:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National needs in technology transfer for energy efficiency and renewable energy identified. • Regional and global technology transfer routes identified. • Database on new technologies developed and updated. • An enabling legislative and administrative environment for technology transfer established. • Technology transfer agreements, partnerships and initiatives designed. • A national technology capacity building plan for energy efficiency and renewable energy developed. • Barriers against technology transfer removed. • Guidelines for energy audit and energy efficiency programs developed and implemented • System of incentives for companies making investments in renewable energy introduced 		
26.8 Stakeholders		
National committees, focal points, MdE, NGOs, and donor agencies		
26.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE		
Programme Sustainability:		
<p>The programme is expected to be institutionally and socio-economically sustainable. At the institutional level, the programme will follow already defined national plans and will work within national institutions without creating new instances or decision making bodies. Programme activities build on the country's ongoing environmental management programmes as well as national action programmes to manage natural resources. The practices to be promoted will also be compatible with the average level of human and financial capital present in communities. It is estimated that the programme has a reasonably high probability of being sustainable after programme termination date.</p>		

PRIORITY NEED: 9 Save and rationally manage Haitian natural resources to ensure sustainable development

PROBLEM: Low capacity of communities to protect and rationally manage natural resources to ensure sustainable development.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Global Objective Save and rationally, manage natural resources.	Existence of a viable framework for sound management of natural resources.
Specific Objective 1-Strengthen the capacity of people to better manage their spaces agro-forestry pastoral 2-Implement training programs to save and manage resources efficiently;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of the population strengthened and aptitude to manage the areas agro-forestry pastoral; • Existence of an appropriate training framework

<p>3 - Train communities in the preservation and rational management of natural resources.</p> <p>4-Promotion of collaborative management of natural resources;</p>	<p>on managing resources efficiently;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities trained on safeguarding and managing resources efficiently; • Experience in promoting collaborative management of natural resources disseminated
<p>Strategic Axis Training on Knowledge of natural resources, natural regeneration, restoration and protection of natural resources.</p>	
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>1 - Training program on the conservation and rational management of resources;</p> <p>2 - Training communities in the preservation and rational management of natural resources carried out;</p> <p>3 - Promotion of collaborative management of natural resources valued;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training program conducted. • Number of communities trained on the sound management of natural resources. • Number of collaborative management of natural resources popularize
<p>Actions</p> <p>1. Make an inventory of natural resources;</p> <p>2 - Develop a program of natural regeneration, restoration and protection of natural resources.</p> <p>3-Establishment of two pilot projects of natural regeneration.</p> <p>4 - Training in the management of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporating traditional knowledge in Biodiversity and • promoting consultations among different stakeholders. 	<p>Total Budget : \$ u.s 1,500, 000</p> <p>DURATION: 5 years</p> <p>STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MPCE, MCF</p>

Project 27 : Development of an integrated knowledge management system for the three Conventions

27.1 Rationale

This project will be linked to these themes: Sustainable management of natural resources and Prevention of land resources degradation Biodiversity conservation. The key stakeholders should join as equal status partners to provide the information and the necessary processing required. The implementation system can include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers.

27.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project is linked to the three convention themes, can act as the custodian to this project by enhancing its infrastructure and KM capacity to host the KM system. The key stakeholders will join as equal status partners to provide the information and the necessary processing required. The implementation system include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers.

27.3 Objectives:

- 4.1.1. Establishment in all the geographical departments activities for conduction of applied works aimed at increasing the pasture productivity
- 4.1.2. Introduction of efficient technologies for reconstruction and sustainable use of natural pastures
- 4.2.1. Improvement of the system of agriculture with regard to local peculiarities of the region: further improvement

- of crop production technologies - aggregation of methods of agricultural crops cultivation
- 4.2.2. Introduction of advanced schemes of crop rotation and water-saving technologies for irrigation, as well as land amelioration technologies
- 4.2.3. Reconstruction and development of collector-drainage network, differentiated flushing irrigation on lands under amelioration
- 4.2.4. Expanding of the network of agrochemical laboratories in all the 9 geographical departments for the purpose of land condition monitoring
- 4.3.1. Development and introduction of work program for determining and monitoring of invasive alien species
- 4.3.2. Development of the national forest program
- 4.3.3. Growing of planting stock of rare trees and shrubs species

27.4 Activities:

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
2.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	• To develop a comprehensive technology inventory and needs assessments for natural management resources.												
2	• To identify required technology through a gap analysis of natural management resources.												
3	• To assess the current national and global legislative framework regarding Establishment of longstanding all-the-year-round highly productive pastures, increase of their areas.												
4	• To design realistic and well-articulated technology transfer programmes for prevention of overgrazing; rational use and improvement of natural pastures in Haiti.												
5	• To create an enabling legislative and administrative environment for development of pasture protecting belts; scientific, selection-screening of new highly productive fodder plants.												
6	• To develop a system of incentives for companies making investments in Reduction of areas of salinization and waterlogging of agricultural lands, increase of agricultural crops yield and Improvement of pastures, transformation of seasonal pastures into all-the-year-round ones;												
7	Training in the management of natural resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporating traditional knowledge in Biodiversity and promoting consultations among different stakeholders. 												

27.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop

Total Duration	Long-term (> 5 year)												
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27.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • Mde • NGOs
Meetings	200,000	
Independent experts	200,000	
Administrative staff	200,000	

Workshop expenses	400,000	
Office facilities	300,000	
Total Budget:	1,500,000 US \$	

27.7 Expected Output:

- A comprehensive, sustainable and maintained KM system to serve all stakeholders operational and accessible.
- Improved knowledge about the management natural resources around the 10 geographical departments in Haiti.
- A national indicator system with clear sources of monitoring information for the three themes of biodiversity, climate change and desertification.
- Trained personnel in the management natural resources around the 10 geographical departments in Haiti.
- Multi-media and modern software knowledge products developed and accessible.
- . Conservation and sustainable use of forest component of biological diversity
- . Ensuring of soil and land resources rational management

27.8 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, MdE, NGOs, and donor agencies

27.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE

Programme Sustainability:

The programme is expected to be institutionally and socio-economically sustainable. At the institutional level, the programme will follow already defined national plans and will work within national institutions without creating new instances or decision making bodies. Programme activities build on the country's ongoing environmental management programmes as well as national action programmes to manage natural resources. The practices to be promoted will also be compatible with the average level of human and financial capital present in communities. It is estimated that the programme has a reasonably high probability of being sustainable after programme termination date.

PRIORITY NEED: 10 Improving the quality of life of the population for a sustainable management of the environment.

PROBLEM: Low capacity of people to improve the living environment for sustainable management of the environment.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Global Objective Improving quality of life of the population for a sustainable management of the environment.	Existence of a living environment conducive to the management of the environment.
Specific Objective 1. Contribute to improving and protecting the quality of life and well-being of rural and urban population 2. Improving systems for domestic waste management, industrial and artisanal (gathering, transmission, processing ...) 3. Strengthen the capacities of local authorities to better manage their lifestyle. 4. Improving conditions for protection of population from the effects of harmful chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well-being of rural and urban improved and waste management systems improved; • Number of local authorities strengthened to better manage their environment; • protective conditions of the populations from harmful effects of chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) improved;
Strategic Axis	

Training, awareness, education and communication, technical support on waste management and others.	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decisions are taken to promote the collection and processing of waste. 2. Steps are taken to manage the problems caused by waste and other pollution sources. 3. Support measures for a better management of life style by the local authorities are executed 4. People are regularly informed about the dangers associated with incorrect use of chemicals, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of collect and processing of waste realized. • problems caused by waste and other sources of pollution are taken into account and better manage • Number of local authorities with a better management framework. • Number of people aware of the hazards of chemicals. • Convey critical and complex information more simply to build public confidence and facilitate better communication and cooperation among all parties interested in forest resources; • Social understanding of forests and the forces that influence them Informed; • Provide a framework around which natural resource inventory, assessment, planning, and management can be better coordinated; • citizens interested in forests with a tool to encourage society to better address and communicate what it needs from forests Provided • repairing a fragmented administrative landscape by providing a common language for measurement and discussion. helped
<p>Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Identify the legislative, regulatory and economic measures to promote the collection and processing of waste 2 - Identify and analyze the problems caused by waste and other pollution sources 3 - Develop media materials to support the dissemination of messages 4 - Provide local authorities of technical support and organizational management in sanitation and public hygiene 5 - Conducting a study on the nature, terms of use, manufacture, import and marketing of chemical substances. 6 - Develop media materials to support the dissemination of messages 7 - Support the training of stakeholders and adequate staffing . 8 - Assist local governments in putting in place tools to identify needs <p>9 - Deforestation Solutions</p> <p>9.1 Reforestation: Start reforestation and forestry, and lead in this regard in other to have successfully managed to reverse deforestation.</p>	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 1,000 , 000</p> <p>DURATION: 5 years</p> <p>STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MDE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MICT, MTPTC, MPCE, MEF, NGOs, Civil Society</p>

9.2 Legislation: By making suitable changes in the law, so that cutting trees in a forest area becomes a major crime, in my opinion, will not only lead to deforestation being controlled in a major way, but its flow may also be reversed.

9.3 Cities: All cities, let alone new cities, have to be managed properly.

9.4 Incentive to Corporates: Tax cuts should be granted to corporations, to get them actively interested in reforestation.

9.4 Commercial Forest Plantations: This way the wood can be cut in a controlled and regulated environment.

9.5 Water Management: The construction of new dams should be planned properly, so that any one area isn't deprived of water, and the other area has abundance of it.

Project 28 : Improvement of environment monitoring and control

28.1 Rationale

This project is based on two components related to outreach and networking from an organizational perspective where experiences and activities can be shared and new partnerships can be established for more concerted and effective activities related to the implementation of the three conventions. This project can be implemented as a theme-specific project or based on synergies. The objectives and activities stated below are related to the synergies perspective but can be used with slight modifications to the theme-specific projects.

28.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This project is linked to the three convention themes can act as the custodian to this project by enhancing its infrastructure and KM capacity to host the KM system. The key stakeholders will join as equal status partners to provide the information and the necessary processing required. The implementation system include the data management system, governmental organizations and academic/research centers.

28.3 Objectives:

- To establish a national knowledge management system for environment monitoring and control.
- To contribute to the use of the KM system in enhanced informed decision-making and better awareness programmes.
- To develop a set of national indicators for environment monitoring and control.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
28.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Monitoring and assessment of implementation of the National Capacity Building Strategy on the commitments of Haiti arising from UN global environmental conventions	█	█	█									
2	Increase of desertification monitoring efficiency			█	█	█							
3	Organization of a division in the structure of the Institute "University of Haitian Academy and FAMV" to conduct inventory of pastures			█	█								
4	Introduction of the regular inventory of pastures and updating of the database containing the all-in information about them		█	█	█	█							
5	Organization and conduction of control over soil salinization				█	█	█	█					
6	Improvement of the monitoring system for the state of biodiversity and regular updating of information about it					█	█	█	█				
7	Improvement of the mechanism of forest management, forestry activity							█	█	█	█		
8	Increase of efficiency of environmental control in power engineering								█	█	█	█	

PRIORITY NEED: 11 Systematizing gender in environmental policies for sustainable management of the environment.

PROBLEM : Weak capacity of women in environmental management intervention.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
<p>Specific Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the response capabilities of women in the environmental sector. 2. Sensitize and educate women about environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsiveness of women increased in the environmental sector. <p>Number of women sensitized and educated on environmental issues.</p>
<p>Strategic Focus Training, awareness, education and communication;</p>	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated gender approach in environmental policy. 2. Women involved in environmental management. 	<p>Number of environmental policies in integrated gender approach.</p> <p>Number of women involved in environmental management.</p>
<p>Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information, awareness and educating women about environmental issues; 2. Develop the texts relating to gender in environmental policies. 3. Create a framework for consultation and exchange in environmental management; 4. Gender and the Social Economic Situation on disaster management 5. Social and Economic Situation on disaster management 6. The Women Policy Environment on disaster management 	<p>CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 700,000</p> <p>DURATION: 5 years</p> <p>STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MOR, MOE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MICT, NGOs, Civil Society</p>

Project 29 : Gender and the Social Economic Situation for sustainable management of the environment

29.1 Rationale

Gender, the economic, social and political and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female is manifested in a number of ways. These include the activities women and men undertake, the degree of access and control of resources, and the degree of participation in decision-making. In most cases women as a group have less access than men to resources, opportunities and decision-making. These inequalities constrain development because they limit the ability of women to develop and exercise their full capabilities, for their own benefit and of society as a society as a whole.

29.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The approach adopted was to use the experience in different countries in the Haiti sub-region with systems and institutional mechanisms for disaster management and identify outputs and activities that can enhance gender sensitivity and commitment to a woman's empowerment paradigm to them. A key concern was to propose ideas that

can introduce a gender perspective in all the proposed project areas in a functional manner.

29.3 Objectives:

To promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in risk management, disaster response and preparedness through capacity building in gender analysis and planning

29.4 Activities:

Output 1: Baseline survey report on existing structures and institutions for disaster preparedness in member countries and how gender figures in them.

This output will provide a basis for clearly identifying gender gaps and constraints in the seven strategic areas and inform the development of the sub-regional gender strategy for disaster preparedness in the Project sub-region and appropriate national / community action plans.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
29.4.1 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1.1 Prepare Terms of Reference for Baseline Survey.												
2	Activity 1.2. Develop tools for data collection (such as checklists, guidelines) along the key issues raised in the review as indicated above.												
3	Activity 1.3. Data collection, analysis and reporting.												
4	Activity 1.4. Dissemination of baseline survey findings.												

Output 2: Sub-regional gender strategy for disaster preparedness and appropriate national and community gender responsive disaster preparedness action plans developed

This will facilitate the integration of sub-system/sect oral experts perspectives in defining practical and viable short and long-term objectives, strategies, monitoring indicators, roles and responsibility and time frame. It will also provide an opportunity for key actors to manage and adopt proposed activities as a more inclusive approach to gender, which recognizes gender analysis as a good practice, whether or not the participation of women is an issue for a particular project.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
29.4.2 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Identify national and community representatives in disaster management to act as gender focal points for community and national mobilization.												
2	Activity 2. Identify relevant institutions to conduct institutional capacity assessments for gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment of organizations.												
3	Activity 3. Capacity assessment of selected government structures and NGOs for integrating gender in disaster management.												
4	Activity 4. Prepare TOR for NGOs												
5	Activity 5. Subcontract NGOs to undertake community mobilization and develop national and community action plans.												
6	Activity 6. Identify priority activities for funding												
7	Activity 7. Develop resource mobilization strategies for national and community gender and disaster action plans												

Output 3: Existing or emerging national disaster management mechanisms engendered and best practices used for publicity and awareness creation for the elimination of discriminatory practices.

This will assist in developing partnerships and institutional capacity which will ensure that gender bias is removed from stereotypes and practices perpetuated in institutions through the identification of gender issues which actors at the national and community levels can do something about.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
29.4.3 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Sub-contract NGOs and CBOs to engender national disaster management mechanisms.	█	█	█									
2	Activity 2. Exchange programs at sub-regional, national and district levels.			█	█	█	█	█	█				
3	Activity 3. Production of gender responsive disaster management national and community action plans related training manuals and training schedule established by NGOs and CBOs.					█	█	█	█	█	█		
4	Activity 4. Identification of training centers.		█	█	█								
5	Activity 5. Training of trainers by NGOs and CBOs			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
6	Activity 6. Production of a popular version of PROJET's gender and disaster strategy framework and action plans						█	█	█	█	█	█	█
7	Activity 7. Hold sub-regional, national and sensitization/dissemination workshops on the recommendations of the gender strategy and community action plan.								█	█	█	█	█

Output 4: Women friendly disaster components defined in two out of the seven disaster preparedness projects (e.g. vulnerability analysis)

This will focus on support to review and harmonize existing best practices in women's empowerment in disaster management in order to develop women friendly components. It will promote gender responsive, decision-making processes in order to enhance institutional capacity for identifying and addressing existing gender gaps at the project level.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
29.4.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Identify innovative components of disaster management projects to be transformed into targeted interventions for women's empowerment in disaster preparedness.	█	█	█	█								
2	Activity 2. Provide technical support for the implementation of innovative and catalytic women friendly components of disaster management projects				█	█	█	█	█				
3	Activity 3. Monitor the transformation and functioning of the disaster preparedness agenda for women's empowerment.									█	█	█	█

Output 5: Women's organizations Staff engaged in disaster activities trained disaster response and preparedness as well as gender analysis and mainstreaming skills.

The focus will be to enhance the capacity of the staff to develop project activities that address the needs of the women in disaster preparedness while also building the capacity of women's organizations to hold national disaster mechanisms accountable to the needs and interests of women.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
29.4.5 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Identify women's organizations involved in disaster related activities at the sub-regional national and district levels.	█	█	█									
2	Activity 2. Training of women candidates by NGOs and CBOs			█	█	█	█	█	█				
3	Activity 3. Establish disaster gender audit and monitoring mechanisms							█	█	█	█		
4	Activity 4 . Commission studies on gender mainstreaming capacities of women's organizations involved in disaster related activities.					█	█	█	█				

5	Activity 5. Develop strategic plans for capacity building within women's organizations and disaster management structures.																		
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29.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Women National expertise in the three conventions built.
- Training manuals developed and used.
- Increased base of trained practitioners.
- Disaster Knowledge translated into actions on the ground from the institutions in which individuals work.

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 3 years)	
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2.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	40,000	
Independent experts	20,000	
Administrative staff	40,000	
Workshop expenses	40,000	
Office facilities	20,000	
Total Budget:	200,000 US \$	

29.7 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, MdE, Ministry of Local Development, NGOs, and donor Agencies

29.8 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MAS, MCF

Programme Sustainability:

The programme will be executed and hosted by the Ministry of Environment. The programme will base its interventions mainly on existing organizations, such as local authorities, non Gouvernemental Organizations, municipal and local governments and local interest groups. The programme activities are built on ongoing programmes as well as national action programs in climate change, biodiversity and desertification. This will greatly increase the prospects for institutional sustainability of the programme by having programme activities closely connected to national frameworks.

Project 30 : Social and Economic Situation for sustainable management of the environment

30.1 Rationale

The PROJET faces a number of development problems and challenges as a result of prevailing socio-economic conditions. These include persistent poverty, the devastating effects of AIDS on the most productive segments of the population, unemployment, limited investment resources, lack of skilled human resource with entrepreneurial potential, the rapid rate of economic growth, and the consequences of conflicts and hostilities. The project is marked by high illiteracy rate, poor communication infrastructure and connections, limited regulatory and policy frameworks for promoting trade and an increasing level of exodus of skilled expertise to the communities in countrysides.

30.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The approach adopted was to use the experience in different countries in the Haiti sub-region with systems and institutional mechanisms for disaster management and identify outputs and activities that can enhance gender sensitivity and commitment to a woman's empowerment paradigm to them. A key concern was to propose ideas that can introduce a gender perspective in all the proposed project areas in a functional manner.

30.3 Objectives:

To contribute to increased social empowerment of Haitian women and their participation in positions of leadership.

30.4 Activities:																								
Output 1: Recommendations of national instruments relating to women’s empowerment and gender mainstreaming disseminated																								
Activities under this output will enhance community and actors’ understanding of commitments made at the regional, sub-regional and national level to increase the empowerment of women and how disaster preparedness institutions can be used to promote gender sensitivity and equity.																								
											Activities Time Schedule / Month													
30.4.1 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Activity 1. Identify communal areas to improve this project																							
2	Activity 2. Produce highlights of the key elements and recommendations of communal decisions																							
Output 2: Targeted leadership skills and women’s rights training																								
Training of existing and potential women’s organizations in member states at all levels in personal leadership skills that can enable them establish linkages with women in other states. This should also promote women’s awareness of gender disparities in legal and policy environment of national disaster frameworks.																								
											Activities Time Schedule / Month													
30.4.2 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Activity 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing disaster management training programs for sensitivity to women’s leadership development.																							
2	Activity 2. Develop Terms of Reference for women’s leadership in disaster preparedness and women’s rights training.																							
3	Activity 3. Sub-contract NGOS and CBOs to mobilize women for leadership training in disaster management																							
4	Activity 4. Local theater to develop awareness on gender issues in disaster management																							
Output 3: gender mainstreaming capacity of governmental, non-governmental and community based organizations that are engaged in disaster preparedness activities at all levels enhanced.																								
This will provide gender analysis and planning skills for key staff in the various project areas so that they can integrate gender-planning techniques into participatory planning processes for disaster preparedness. It should ensure strengthening and/or creation of effective coordination mechanisms at national and local levels.																								
											Activities Time Schedule / Month													
30.4.3 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Activity 1. Production and dissemination of a glossary of key gender and disaster management terminology and skills.																							
2	Activity 2. Conduct training sessions at sub-regional, national and community levels.																							
3	Activity 3. Provision of technical and advisory services.																							
4	Activity 4. Follow up and monitoring of staff trained in ge4dner responsive monitoring and evaluation.																							
Output 4: Women friendly disaster components defined in two out of the seven disaster preparedness projects (e.g. vulnerability analysis)																								
This will focus on support to review and harmonize existing best practices in women’s empowerment in disaster management in order to develop women friendly components. It will promote gender responsive, decision-making processes in order to enhance institutional capacity for identifying and addressing existing gender gaps at the project level.																								
											Activities Time Schedule / Month													
30.4.4 Activities:											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

1	Activity 1. Identify innovative components of disaster management projects to be transformed into targeted interventions for women's empowerment in disaster preparedness.																			
2	Activity 2. Provide technical support for the implementation of innovative and catalytic women friendly components of disaster management projects																			
3	Activity 3. Monitor the transformation and functioning of the disaster preparedness agenda for women's empowerment.																			

30.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Women National expertise in **Social and Economic Situation** built.
- Training manuals developed and used.
- Increased base of trained practitioners.
- **Social and Economic Situation** Knowledge translated into actions on the ground from the institutions in which individuals work.

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 3 year)	
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30.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources: • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	30,000	
Meetings	30,000	
Independent experts	20,000	
Administrative staff	20,000	
Workshop expenses	100,000	
Office facilities	20,000	
Total Budget:	200,000 US \$	

30.7 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, MdE, Ministry of Local Development, NGOs, and donor Agencies

30.8 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MSPP, MAS, MCF

Programme Sustainability:

The programme will be executed and hosted by the Ministry of Environment. The programme will base its interventions mainly on existing organizations, such as local authorities, non Gouvernemental Organizations, municipal and local governments and local interest groups. The programme activities are built on ongoing programmes as well as national action programs in climate change, biodiversity and desertification. This will greatly increase the prospects for institutional sustainability of the programme by having programme activities closely connected to national frameworks.

Project 31 : The Women Policy Environment in Haiti

31.1 Rationale

It is against this background that the significance of mainstreaming gender and women's empowerment in the disaster management projects must be situated. Most national development plans of member states have featured the disadvantaged situation of women and underscored its significance to development. The priority areas of focus for PROJET identify promoting gender in development as top on the agenda. This objective is to be achieved through the mobilization of resources for projects such as the disaster preparedness and response one. It is however clear that there is need for a specific PROJECT policy on gender that can guide and motivate all member states and development partners to identify gender equality as an explicit objective of their projects and programs. Currently the greatest problem facing the PROJET Secretariat in general and the disaster project in particular, is the nurturing of gender sensitivity and the development of

specific strategies that can translate gender equality concerns and objectives into project interventions.

31.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The approach adopted was to use the experience in different countries in the Haiti sub-region with systems and institutional mechanisms for disaster management and identify outputs and activities that can enhance gender sensitivity and commitment to a woman's empowerment paradigm to them. A key concern was to propose ideas that can introduce a gender perspective in all the proposed project areas in a functional manner.

31.3 Objectives:

To build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations for effective gender mainstreaming in disaster preparedness

31.4 Activities:

Output 1: Project Policy on Gender and Development developed

This will facilitate effective dissemination of information between member states and throughout ministries. Project staff on Projects commitment to women's advancement and gender equality. It will enhance understanding of what gender-mainstreaming commitments entail for all actors involved in disaster management including NGOs, CBOs and staff of agencies.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
31.4.1 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Develop TOR for gender and women's empowerment disaster management	█	█	█	█								
2	Activity 2. Production and dissemination of the gender and women's empowerment disaster management policy					█	█	█	█				
3	Activity 3. Sensitization workshops with policy makers							█	█	█	█	█	█

Output 2: Capacity assessment of government, NGO, CBO and other actors capacity to mainstream gender in disaster management policies, plans and programs.

This will provide an understanding of management styles and institutional expressions of power, which might continue to produce policies, and projects that fail to recognize the needs of women

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
31.4.2 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Develop TOR for capacity assessment	█	█	█	█	█							
2	Activity 2. Evaluation of gender analysis and participatory planning skills for government, NGO, CBO staff involved in the implementation of disaster management projects				█	█	█	█	█				
3	Activity 3. Develop strategic plans for capacity building within the institutions.							█	█	█	█	█	█

Output 3: gender mainstreaming capacity of governmental, non-governmental and community based organizations that are engaged in disaster preparedness activities at all levels enhanced.

This will provide gender analysis and planning skills for key staff in the various project areas so that they can integrate gender-planning techniques into participatory planning processes for disaster preparedness. It should ensure strengthening and/or creation of effective coordination mechanisms at national and local levels.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
31.4.3 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Production and dissemination of a glossary of key gender and disaster management terminology and skills.	█	█	█									
2	Activity 2. Conduct training sessions at sub-regional, national and community levels.				█	█	█						

These conditions affect women of the PROJECT in different ways depending on their particular situation. Some of these women are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others nationals residing in their homes. IDPs have to ensure that family members are safe, walk long distances for food, and ensure their children remain alive. Women in refugee camps face these and many other challenges including gender-based violence. These same challenges are faced by women from pastorals communities and / or cross border areas where land degradation and its subsequent depletion of limited resources such as water points and grazing land also escalate problems. The limited capacity of disaster management personnel to undertake gender analysis and develop targeted activities for women's empowerment has also contributed to poor articulation of and incorporation of gender issues in a systematic manner in disaster management.

32.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

The approach adopted was to use the experience in different countries in the Haiti sub-region with systems and institutional mechanisms for disaster management and identify outputs and activities that can enhance gender sensitivity and commitment to a woman's empowerment paradigm to them. A key concern was to propose ideas that can introduce a gender perspective in all the proposed project areas in a functional manner.

32.3 Objectives:

To develop and implement systems and training programs for tracking and measuring progress in incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment in risk management, disaster preparedness and response capacity in Haiti

32.4 Activities:

Output 1: Qualitative and quantitative indicators for tracking progress in disaster preparedness projects developed and disseminated.

The focus will be on defining the norm or benchmark implicit in any indicator against which change is measured at a specific level (national, community or cross-border).

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
32.4.1 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Preparation of TOR by the national statistics office, the national machinery for women's affairs and the national disaster unit.												
2	Activity 2. Development of indicators by the national statistics office in collaboration with the women's national machinery and the national disaster unit.												
3	Activity 3. Dissemination workshops at sub-regional, national and district levels.												
4	Activity 4. Incorporation of indicators into data collection and reporting formats												

Output 2: Gender sensitive databases in the national institutions for disaster management and or information systems.

This will enhance institutional capacity and consequently sub-regional capacity for gender responsive policy development, dialogue and advocacy. The focus will be to support to gather, package and disseminate disaggregated data by sex, sub-system specific surveys and gender sensitive guidelines and toolkits.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
32.4.2 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activity 1. Establish priority areas/ gaps for data collection.												
2	Activity 2. Collection, storage and updating of gender disaggregated data for disaster management												

32.8 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MICT

Programme Sustainability:

The programme will be executed and hosted by the Ministry of Environment. The programme will base its interventions mainly on existing organizations, such as local authorities, municipal and local governments and local interest groups. This will greatly increase the prospects for institutional sustainability of the programme by having programme activities closely connected to national frameworks.

PRIORITY NEED: 12 Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making.

PROBLEM : Low capacity and involvement of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards to better decisions relative to the three conventions of Rio.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Global Objective Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making.	Existence of prevention structures and available and operational risk management in Biodiversity, Climate Change, Combating Desertification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of systems in place for prevention and risk management; • Nombre des populations et des biens protégés. Number of people and property protected. • Number of protected physical capital.
Specific Objective 1-Establish mechanisms for the prevention and risk management relative to UNCC, UNCCC, UNCD in the affected areas. 2 - Protecting people and property; 3-Protect the physical capital (infrastructure, equipment etc..).	
Strategic Axis Knowledge of hazards (natural and otherwise), clarification of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, organizational and operational capacities of actors, training.	
Expected Results 1 - Strengthening the Hydrometeorological monitoring system. 2 - Empowering people through an appropriate framework. 3 - Strengthening the organizational structures to protect the physical capital (infrastructure, equipment etc...) 4 - Training of various stakeholders on the techniques of prevention and management of natural hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of monitoring system management techniques Hydrometeorological strengthened. • Number of people accountable. • Number of organizational structures to protect the physical capital (infrastructure, equipment etc) Strengthened. • Number of public and private training in the prevention of risks to UNBD, UNCCC, UNCD.
Actions 1. Providing the equipment tracking system Hydrometeorological and implementation of surveillance systems. 2 - Creating the revised legislation and emergency legislation on CBD, CCC, CD. 3-Hazard and risk maps with the National	CONTRIBUTIONS: \$ 650,000 DURATION: 5 years STRUCTURES INVOLVED: MDE, LVCQAT, MARNDR, MENFP, MICT, MTPTC, NGOs civil society, technical partners

Center for Geospatial Information (CNIG).	
4 - Raise awareness, educate various stakeholders on the themes of prevention.	

Project 33 : Strengthening Environmental Governance in the face of Climate Change Risks in Haiti

33.1 Rationale

The Programme intends to strengthen those mechanisms which allow for the proper administration of environmental interests and that foster adaptability to climate changes at a) at the national level, through interinstitutional coordination and strategical implementation of three relevant national policies (social, environmental and water resources), b) at subnational level, focusing primarily on the strengthening of financial and administrative environmental management, specifically of the drought corridor of Guatemala, and c) at the local level, through pilot project interventions in communities and municipalities.

33.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

33.3 Objectives:

The purpose of the Joint Programme is to develop environmental governance mechanisms to strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change in Haiti, especially for the most vulnerable and poorest of the population.

33.4 Activities:

1. Output **Institutionalization of national mechanisms which facilitate coordination and implementation in the carrying out of national policies relevant to climate risk and adaptation.**

The outcomes sought for the institutionalization of coordination mechanisms are:

- 1.1 That there exist defined coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the three policies.
- 1.2 That institutional, sectoral and territorial jurisdictions regarding climate risk will have been clarified and agreed upon.
- 1.3 That the successful experiences in the country in terms of adaptation to climate vulnerability will have been systematized.
- 1.4 A decentralized implementation strategy will have been defined for policies related to poverty, the environment and integrated management of water resources (at the joint community of municipalities and municipal levels), through a joint action and investment plan of “demonstration interventions”.
- 1.5. Models of administrative and financial management have been defined and approved which achieve long term sustainability of resource management and of the provision of basic services.

Outcome 2. **Institutionalization of financial and administrative mechanisms in order to improve environmental management, with special focus on water resource management and environmental services. This will occur at a subnational level, articulating ecosystemic approach and watershed management with sociopolitical organizational structures. The expected outcomes at the subnational level for implementation of the policies are:**

- 2.1 Models of environmental management will have been approved and promoted for adaptability to climate change.
- 2.2 Administrative Systems will have been designed at the level of joint community of municipalities and promoted which provide for democratic and participatory management of water resources.
- 2.3 Potential Payment for Environmental Services mechanisms will have been identified and negotiated with local communities and involved actors (such as private sector) for implementation at the level of joint community of municipalities.
- 2.4 Payment systems for basic public services in water and sanitation (respecting the concept of the right to access to water, at the minimum amount of 30 liters/day for the poorest) will have been defined and negotiated with the local communities and involved actors.

Outcome 3. **Development of pilot projects that demonstrate the environmental management of water resources at the level of the joint community of municipalities and of municipalities for the implementation of, and feedback concerning, policies at that level. The expected results at the local level are:**

3.1 Pilot projects for the reduction of climate risk will have been undertaken in the communities and local governments.

3.2 The experiences of the demonstration interventions will have been systematized, so that strengths and weaknesses in the process will have been identified, which will then be used for the preliminary evaluation of the contents of the three national policies.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
33.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Create a positive policy environment in Haiti for promoting climate change actions and relevant activities	■	■	■	■								
2	Improve Enabling Policies like improving soil and water conservation, encourage adaptation measures			■	■	■	■						
3	Strengthen and expand policies that are supportive of public and private investments in activities to rehabilitate degraded lands					■	■	■	■				
4	Intensify Public Participation						■	■	■	■	■		
5	Elevate the level of public sector financial commitment to fulfilling the obligations to the CBD through raising decision-makers' awareness and understanding of national interests on biodiversity conservation								■	■	■	■	
6	Promote Public Partnerships									■	■	■	
7	Build-up Stakeholders' Ownership of Undertakings.				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		

33.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Public participation intensified
- Level of public sector financial elevated
- Policies that are supportive of public and private investments strengthened and expanded

Total Duration	Medium-term (>1 year)	
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33.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	75,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs
Meetings	50,000	
Independent experts	25,000	
Administrative staff	50,000	
Workshop expenses	75,000	
Office facilities	25,000	
Total Budget:	350,000 US \$	

Programme Sustainability:

Haiti is the poorest country of the America Hemisphere, and has been identified as one of regions which are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. This vulnerability is exacerbated by conditions of poverty and by weak environmental management. These problems were seen clearly during recent catastrophic events related. Haiti also suffers severe socioeconomic and environmental damage as a result of inundations caused by hurricanes or storms.

Project 34 Develop Guidelines for Effective Public Participation in Projects Related to the Conventions Implementation (PP-3)

34.1 Rationale

Public participation guidelines will be developed to promote active and representative participation toward

enabling all community members to meaningfully influence the decisions that affect them related to the conventions implementation. The specific design of these guidelines should render it to be as flexible and applicable to all projects supported by donor agencies and those supported by public finance under the sponsorship of national committees. The language used in the guidelines should be easily understood by the layman and not only for specialists. The guidelines should be verified through implementing it on an actual case study(ies) and open discussion in a public workshop. The guidelines should acquire a binding and committing force (semi-legal power) through administrative and legal procedures (e.g. Ministerial decree) to secure compliance. Within the same context, guideline design should be realistic and flexible to facilitate its implementation.

34.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

This recommended line of action links with the national priorities of improving the cooperation between the civil society, NGOs, and governmental organizations; promoting civil society participation in environment protection and development projects (specifically biodiversity conservation programmes); and achieving participatory governance through the participation of civil society and the government in urban development projects. In the biodiversity, it is visualized that a number of Protectorates must be managed by the Nature Conservation Authority in partnership with local stakeholders living in the areas in which Protectorates are located. In the desertification, it requires the participation of local communities, targeted groups, stakeholders, and NGOs in planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring.

34.3 Objectives:

- 1) Methods and procedures for effective public participation during implementing different programs and projects.
- 2) Encouraging the involvement of local stakeholders in all phases of planning, implementation, monitoring, feedback, etc.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
34.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Preparation of the text of the Conventions	■	■	■									
2	Translation of the texts in vreole			■	■	■	■						
3	Design new documents taking care the Haitian culture					■	■	■	■				
4	Meetings for implementation of the new documents							■	■	■	■		
5	Publication of the new documents									■	■	■	■

34.5 Evaluation Indicators:

- Feedback from the technical review
- Responses during the public workshop
- New documents published

Total Duration	Short-term (≤ 1 year)												
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34.6 Required Inputs

Resources:	Total Cost (EGP)	Funding Sources:
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs • MENJS
Meetings	20,000	
Documents	20,000	
Administrative staff	10,000	
Workshop expenses	20,000	
Office facilities	10,000	
Total Budget:	(100,000 \$ us)	

34.7 Expected Output:

- Public participation guidelines
- Official endorsement of the guidelines
- Technical review & EEAA officials report
- Public Workshop report

34.8 Stakeholders

National committees, focal points, MdE, MENJIS, NGOs, and donor Agencies

34.9 Proposed Executing Entity: MdE, MENJIS

Project 35 : Strengthening the capacity of different actors in the prevention and management of natural hazards for better decision making in Bayas

35.1 Rationale

Bayas is a community based organisation in the Centre of in Haiti. We implement project activities because working towards improving rural livelihood security using an approach that empowers and educates communities and institutions to sustain existing indigenous knowledge and practices to use and manage forest resources for the long term benefit of the community. Bayas also plays a leading role in addressing environmental and development concerns in environmental law and policy formulation in preparation for the post transition period of Earthquake. Bayas networks with local, regional and international organisations towards increased recognition of local and indigenous peoples rights to use and manage its natural resources for sustainable development.

35.2 Linkages to National Priorities, Plans, and Programs

Bayas indigenous people in Mirebalais live peacefully in a healthy environment and actively participate in maintaining ecological balance and livelihood security. Bayas is a local organization working alongside local communities in Mirebalais to build up capacities in natural resource management, raise public environmental awareness, support community-based development initiatives; and collaborate with organizations at all levels to advocate for environment policies and development priorities that ensure sustainable ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits and gender equity

35.3 Objectives:

1. To enhance capacities of local communities and community-based organizations to enable activities for environmental protection and social development
2. To develop indigenous environmental education and materials to increase children and youth awareness and participation in environmental protection
3. To support community-based development initiatives to preserve our environment, cultures and traditional livelihoods
4. To advocate for environment policies and practices and development priorities that are environmentally friendly, socially equitable, culturally beneficial and economically viable
5. To systematize and scale up ongoing efforts to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of Bayas program of work.

		Activities Time Schedule / Month											
35.4 Activities:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Training of paysants of bayas on forestration												

2	Preparation of plants												
3	Activities on plantation												
4	Following of the projects												
Evaluation Indicators:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and Disaster Management in Project National expertise in the three conventions built. • Training manuals developed and used. • Increased base of trained practitioners. • Knowledge translated into development local actions on the ground from the institutions in which individuals work. 													
Total Duration		Short-term (≤ 1 year)											
35.6 Required Inputs													
Resources:		Total Cost (EGP)				Funding Sources:							
Working Group experts (public participation, legal, etc)		30,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors • MdE • NGOs 							
Meetings		40,000											
Independent experts		30,000											
Administrative staff		30,000											
Workshop expenses		40,000											
Office facilities		30,000											
Total Budget:		200,000 US \$											
Programme Sustainability:													

IV. Mechanism of financing, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

In the implementation of a strategy based on the NCSA, ongoing monitoring of activities related to schedule or budget is an important aspect which can take three large dimensions to measure progress (in the execution of activities) analyze the situation (to determine the cause of deviations positive or negative), and adopt measures if necessary (to correct problems).

The system for monitoring the implementation of priority activities to strengthen capacities will be established under the leadership of the GEF Operational Focal Point after the submission of documents on the NCSA process in a round table of donors, the private sector and the Government of Haiti for the funding.

The monitoring system will include clearly defined terms of reference to establish the structures and responsibilities for monitoring of future projects to increase capacity.

4.1 Funding Mechanism

The program will operate on the principle of co-financing committing all actors: the state through resource allocation of public funds and partners through a positioning that follows a process of communication and negotiation that the government should undertake. The share of each partner's financial contribution will be determined following the process of a validation program by the Steering Committee each Quarter after the progress report.

4.2 Management

4.2.1 Project sponsor and project management

The project management will be ensured by the Ministry of Planning and project management by the Ministry for the Environment.

4.2.2 Steering Committee.

The Ministry of Planning (project manager) in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, will establish a Steering Committee (SC) who will set the direction of the program and ensure its proper implementation. The SC will review progress reports and program management. These reports will be produced at six months intervals. The SC will also approve the work plans and budgets (AWP / B). The SC is composed of representatives of the contracting authority and project manager and representatives of all departments concerned. Representatives of funding partners and those direct beneficiaries (civil society, NGOs, etc...) will be also members. The secretariat will be provided by the PC program coordination.

4.2.3 Management Unit.-

The Ministry for the Environment, the prime contractor will establish a management unit (MU), responsible for overall program coordination and technical activities and financial management. The NCSA Steering Committee will be responsible of the management of the project under the MU.

The structure of the MU will be as follows;

One (1) Coordinator, One (1) Senior Technical Adviser (CTA) One (1) Responsible of Monitoring and Evaluation; One (1) Administrative Officer, Finance and Accounting (RAFC) One (1) Responsible for Gender; A (1) Support staff (secretaries, drivers, guards, messengers, etc..).

MU's principal tasks are to: Ensure consistency between the components of the project, write the annual programs of activities and finalize reports, Set up the monitoring / evaluation, develop a communication strategy and communicate all project information to partners, organize and oversee specific tasks, ensure the secretariat in preparing meetings of the PC (development of work programs and budgets (AWP / B) balance sheets and reports), and drawing up reports;

4.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Activities financed by the program will be under a continuous monitoring and evaluation and have several periodic evaluations.

4.2.4.1 Implementing Continuous Monitoring

This monitoring aims at:

- Checking if the performance of components respect their action plan and specifications of their achievements;
- Review the adequacy and consistency of the intervention;
- Measure the achievement of expected results and immediate objectives.

4.2.4.2 External Evaluation (audit)

During the execution of this program, it is recommended to organize at the end of each fiscal year, an external audit to be conducted by an independent authority structure.

4.2.4.3 Mid-term

The program will be evaluated through a mid-term review of its performance by a team of national staff. This review will:

- Check the progress of the implementation of the program;

- Ensure that the results obtained contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the program;
- Check that the allocated resources were used to achieve the proposed objectives;
- Propose on the basis of the findings, guidelines necessary for the continuation of the program.

4.2.4.4 Final evaluation

The evaluation and capitalization of the approach taken by the participants result in a final report that is forwarded to the Steering Committee. This report should provide information on effectiveness, outcomes and impacts of the approach, and an assessment of prospects for sustainability of the effects of the interventions and their reproducibility.

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