

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME/ GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

**UNEP/GEF PROJECT GF/2200-97-16/97-49**

**Haiti: Enabling activities for the preparation of an initial national communication pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

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**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2002**

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr. Webster Pierre, the Minister of Environment of Haiti, and Dr. Gabriel Nicolas, Director-General of the Ministry of Environment of Haiti and the person responsible for GEF in Haiti, who offered their collaboration and support, and also access to the necessary documentation regarding the project.

I would also like to thank Mr. Moïse Saint-Pierre, National Coordinator of the project, and Mr. Luc Bretous, Technical Coordinator, who accompanied me during my stay in Haiti and made contacts with the institutions and participants involved in the project: the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development; the Bureau of Mines and Energy; the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of the State University of Haiti, and Quisqueya University.

I thank too Wilfred Saint-Jean, focal point for Haiti for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), who closely supported the process of project implementation over the first year, giving the national coordinator ideas and suggestions throughout the process, and later participating actively in the workshops.

The staff at UNEP, in particular Mr. S. Norgbey, Officer-in-Charge, UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit, and Mr. Ravi Sharma, Task Manager, Climate Change Enabling Activities, UNEP Division of Policy Development and Law, have my gratitude for their assistance and guidance, and for sending me relevant documentation. Also, their comments were helpful in the evaluation process.

I would like to address special thanks to the Director of the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mr. Ricardo Sánchez Sosa, for his support and the facilities provided for me to travel to Haiti. The Regional Office is interested in establishing close links with countries within the region regarding environmental issues.

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## Executive summary

This enabling activity project has assisted Haiti in meeting its commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process by preparing and submitting its first national communication. The project is consistent with the climate change core programme and general mandate of UNEP as the United Nations agency to respond to global environmental priorities, with special emphasis on developing countries. The project facilitated the development of an institutional framework and produced an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, reports on mitigation, vulnerability assessments and a first national communication to the Convention on Climate Change.

Participants were provided with training and analytical tools, in Haiti and abroad, as their knowledge of climate change issues needed upgrading. However, other Ministries than the Ministry of Environment, such as the Ministries of tourism, finance and economy, together with the industrial sector and also the institutions responsible for customs, should be included in such activities in the future. Policy-makers and the participants from the Ministries were active and disseminated information in their workplaces, which included universities. A satisfactory number of grassroots-level participants took part, but numbers were lower than expected because of limited funding for such activities.

Coordination between UNEP and the managers of the project was very good, considering that the project was the first such experience in Haiti, where there was little experience of climate change issues. The level of follow-up and monitoring provided by the UNEP task manager and the fund programme management officer were very good, as was the technical support.

There were some delays in delivery of funds from the Haitian Government as a result of the specific problems the country is experiencing. Quarterly progress reports were sent to Nairobi and were shown to the evaluator, and all documentation, including financial reports and material acquired, was available to the evaluator.

The evaluation established that the results and outputs of the project were excellent and that the studies and assessments contain valuable information, reflected in the national communication, which was not available nationally prior to the project. The dedication of the management and study teams and their interest in establishing useful links in climate change issues were pivotal to the achievement of outputs; the data and information will be useful in future action plans and will also be used by various groups and organizations locally and internationally.

Outputs were achieved as anticipated and the evaluator, jointly with the national coordinator, studied the objectives and activities established, both agreeing that the results were as expected. The evaluator wishes to acknowledge the willingness of the national team to collaborate and to make available all necessary documents.

The problems experienced were mostly attributable to the lack of systematic data in Haiti. This had not been foreseen, which meant additional effort and delays in implementing the project. The institutions are to be commended for that additional effort.

The lack of adequate financial resources to ensure standing technical coordination and broad-based awareness campaigns was mentioned by many of the participants as a problem. Also, during part of the implementation process the Internet link was often out of service. The language problem was also considered important, as many of the participants had only a basic knowledge of English. Interest is evident in developing contacts with other French-speaking countries on climate change issues.

The project created awareness on climate change, an institutional framework, and vulnerability and mitigation assessments; also, it resulted in the first national communication. None of those had previously existed in Haiti, and will lead to more research and to the involvement of more people in environmental issues affecting the economy, tourism, industry, education, health and prosperity.

The main objectives were met: the first national communication was produced and national expertise on climate change was created in Haiti. The serious social and economic problems the country has to deal with and the lack of training in climate change issues at the time should be taken into account in appreciating the enormous effort that was needed to implement the project. The second phase of the project should focus on the larger public sector, together with policy-makers and the business sector.

The first national communication is rated very good in the extent to which it answers to the needs of the country. Also, the steps followed in the research process preceding its publication were scientifically in keeping with the established procedure, as shown by the documents “*Atténuation des gaz à effet de serre*” (Reducing Greenhouse Gases) and “*Inventaire national des gaz à effet de serre: Sources et puits, Rapport final*” (National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases: Sources and Sinks: Final Report), by the Bureau of Mines and Energy jointly with the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of Haiti State University, and “*Sensibiliser et éduquer la population haïtienne aux phénomènes des changements climatiques: Problématique des changements climatiques, défis et opportunités*” (Awareness-raising and Education of the People of Haiti in Climate Change Phenomena: the Problem of Climate Change, Challenges and Opportunities), by Quisqueya University.

Table  
Performance rating

Evaluation aspect	Terms of reference	Rating	Score
Timeliness	Appropriateness and relevance	Very Good	2
	Relationship of outputs to the identified needs and problems of Haiti	Good	2
	Measurement of the contribution of the primary activity of the project to preparation of the first national communication of Haiti to the Convention on Climate Change	Very good	2
Attainment of outputs	Quality and usefulness of project outputs	Very good	2
	Extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the technical and operational aspects of the project	Good	3
Completion of activities	Comparison of implemented project outputs with overall objectives and outputs contained in the project proposal	Good	3
	Effectiveness of the assistance provided by UNEP and useful lessons learned of benefit to future projects	Very good	2
	Evaluation of the actual results compared with the long-term and short-term results initially proposed	Very good	2
Attainment of outputs	Quality and usefulness of project outputs	Very good	2
	The extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the technical and operational aspects of the project	Good	3

Completion of activities	Comparison of implemented project outputs with overall objectives and outputs contained in project proposal	Good	3
	Effectiveness of the assistance provided by UNEP and useful lessons learned of benefit to future projects	Very good	2
	Evaluation of the actual results compared with the long-term and short-term results proposed initially in the project	Very good	2
Project executed within budget	Financing, human resources and material resources (under technical and operational constraints encountered during implementation of project)	Good	3
Impact created by project	Assessment of the level of public involvement in the project.	Good	3
	Potential of the project to further the objectives of global, regional and national environmental assessments, policy frameworks and action plans, including the strengthening of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Very good	2
	Measures initiated to integrate results and recommendations of the national communication into national policy-making	Good	3
Sustainability	The role of the project in building capacity of participating institutions and the sustainability of benefits	Very good	2
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>Very good</b>	<b>2</b>

## Introduction

1. About 70 per cent of Haiti is mountainous. Haiti itself is part of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which is home to two countries, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The population of Haiti is about 8 million. The climate is tropical and the flora of Haiti is mostly brushwood, conifers, hardwood forests and mangroves. Agriculture represents 43 per cent of land use. The country suffers serious deficiencies in the health and education sectors. Its economy is based on agriculture, although this sector is currently facing serious difficulties such as deforestation, drought and lack of agricultural development policies. Increasingly, farms are being subdivided into smaller lots. The industrial sector is not very developed and the few industries are mostly in the capital, Port-au-Prince, producing goods for the domestic market. There is serious degradation of forests, as the country has only 2 per cent of its original cover left. The water resources available in the country could irrigate 200,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres); however, only one quarter of that area is irrigated.<sup>1</sup> Energy in Haiti comes primarily from local sources such as wood (71 per cent), water (5 per cent) and bagasse from the processing of sugar cane and sugar beet (4 per cent). The remaining 20 per cent, including fuel oil, is imported.
2. The most serious environmental problems in Haiti are deforestation, pollution and loss of biological diversity. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the Governments of over 150 countries, including Haiti, signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In August 1996, the Haitian Parliament ratified it.
3. In order to assist Haiti with its obligations under the Convention, funds were approved and a project on climate change prepared. The project facilitated the development of an institutional framework, produced an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, reports on mitigation and vulnerability assessments, and a first national communication to the Convention on Climate Change.
4. Regarding the greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the year 1994, a special situation must be mentioned: the Haitian market was experiencing difficulties at that time in accessing fuel supplies following sanctions imposed by the international community. Thus, the inventory includes, as a basis for comparison, 1995 greenhouse gas emissions for the energy sector. The sectors given in the inventory are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, housing, land-use change and forestry.
5. Energy sector emissions expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent were 419.25 Gg in 1994 and 1,607.83 Gg in 1995, an increase of 283.50 per cent. The agricultural sector was the single most important greenhouse gas producer in 1994, with 4,087.03 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, or 80.08 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions – excluding forestry and land-use change – of 5,103.86 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. The energy sector followed with 419.25 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (8.21 per cent); to this can be added emissions from charcoal production of 195.30 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (3.83 per cent), while the waste sector produced 402.28 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (7.88 per cent). Industrial processes were inventoried as producers only of volatile non-methane organic compounds.

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<sup>1</sup> Magny, E. *Haiti: Ressources naturelles et environnement: Une nouvelle approche*. Port-au-Prince, Ed. Henry Deschamps, 1991. 251 pp. [In French]

## **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

6. In 1994, total emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> amounted to 1,111.21 Gg. The energy sector (fuel burning) accounted for 14.11 per cent of this total (156.77 Gg), while the remaining 85.89 per cent was attributable to changes in land-use and forestry activities, which released 954.44 Gg. Burning of biomass for fuel use was responsible for releasing 3,480.72 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub>. This last figure is purely indicative but can be further split between energy-consuming subsectors as follows:<sup>2</sup>

Industry:	177.65 Gg CO <sub>2</sub>
Commercial and service sector:	180.29 Gg CO <sub>2</sub>
Households:	3,122.78 Gg CO <sub>2</sub>

## **Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)**

7. Total methane emissions for Haiti in 1994 are estimated at 126.24 Gg. Of this, 91.73 Gg (72.66 per cent) were from the agriculture sector and were mainly attributable to intestinal fermentation and manure, followed by rice-growing. Emissions from burning of grassland and crop wastes were quite low at 3.77 Gg. The waste sector generated 14.58 Gg of methane, 11.55 per cent of the total. Charcoal production released 9.30 Gg, or 7.37 per cent. The energy sector released 10.58 Gg, or 8.38 per cent.

## **Carbon monoxide (CO)**

8. A total of 349.04 Gg of CO was emitted in Haiti in 1994. The energy sector contributed about 63 per cent, with gross releases of just over 220 Gg. Agricultural activities were responsible for almost 18 per cent, with emissions of about 63 Gg of CO. Charcoal production released just over 65 Gg, about 19 per cent of the total. Land-use change and forestry produced only 0.42 Gg of CO, or 0.12 per cent of total emissions.

## **Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)**

9. About 7.41 Gg of N<sub>2</sub>O were released in Haiti in 1994. Agricultural activities alone emitted 94 per cent of this, in total 6.97 Gg. The low N<sub>2</sub>O contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions is largely explained by the nearly homoeopathic level of nitrogenous fertilizer use.

## **Oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)**

10. The energy sector is responsible for approximately 59 per cent of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, which totalled about 7.7 Gg in 1994. The agricultural sector produced about 40 per cent and land-use changes, forestry and charcoal production produced the rest.

## **SO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

11. The quantity of SO<sub>2</sub> released in Haiti in 1994 is estimated at 9,448.34 tonnes. Only the energy sector was involved. Fossil fuel burning contributed only 0.54 per cent of the total at 51.26 tonnes. Burning biomass for fuel contributed the remaining 99.46 per cent, a total of 9,397.08 tonnes.

## **Emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)**

12. Emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds in Haiti in 1994 totalled 48.02 Gg. The sectors involved were energy at 19.27 Gg (40.13 per cent), industrial processes at 12.93 Gg (26.93 per cent) and charcoal production at 15.82 Gg (32.94 per cent).

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<sup>2</sup> From *Inventaire national des gaz à effet de serre: Sources et puits, Rapport final*, Port-au-Prince, Bureau of Mines and Energy, June 2001, vol. 1, p. 4.

13. As mentioned above, 1994 was an atypical year for Haiti, especially in terms of fuel oil consumption. To give a more realistic picture, emissions by the energy sector for both 1994 and 1995 are shown in the table below:

**Energy sector greenhouse-gas emissions 1994-1995**

GHG emissions - energy sector	1994 (Gg)	1994 CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (Gg)	1995 (Gg)	1995 CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (Gg)	Variation (Gg)	Increase (%)
CO <sub>2</sub>	156.77	156.77	716.37	716.37	559.60	356.96
CH <sub>4</sub>	10.58	222.18	10.86	228.06	0.28	2.65
N <sub>2</sub> O	0.13	40.30	2.14	663.40	2.01	1,546.15
No <sub>x</sub>	4.58		6.93		2.35	51.31
CO	220.80		245.34		24.54	11.11
SO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes)	9,448.34		10,666.53		1,218.19	12.89
NMVOC	19.27		23.66		4.39	22.78
CO <sub>2</sub> (biomass)	3,480.72		3,534.61		53.89	1.55
—	—		—		—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>419.25</b>		<b>1,607.83</b>	<b>1,188.58</b>	<b>283.50</b>

14. Most of the land area of Haiti has suffered serious degradation in the last few decades because of deforestation for fuelwood; the country has only about 2 per cent of its original forest cover left.

15. Vulnerability and adaptation assessments were carried out covering agriculture, water resources, energy, housing, waste, land use and forestry. The assessment demonstrated the urgent need for measures to mitigate the impact of the reduction in the potential volume of usable water resources throughout the country.

16. As Haiti is a developing country, it is not required to commit itself to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, although by this first national communication and the measures it has suggested it shows its interest in doing so. The proposed measures in the energy sector in the short term (2001-2015) are modernization of thermal power stations; modification of equipment; scrubbing of CO<sub>2</sub> from fuel gases; improved maintenance of equipment; conversion to fuels with lower carbon content and use of renewable sources of energy. In the medium and long term, sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> is suggested.

17. In the transport sector, the measures proposed in the short term (2001- 2015) are improvements in efficiency; fuels such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) which result in lower emissions of carbon and CH<sub>4</sub>; improved selection of lubricants and tyres; use of anti-pollution devices such as catalytic converters; improved maintenance of vehicles; and controls on imports. In the medium and long term, suggested measures include the use of alternative fuels such as diesel and natural gas; the use of more efficient engines (two-stroke, electronically controlled); the use of energy-efficient vehicles (hybrid; electric; fuel cells); traffic controls and controls on the total vehicle fleet; and transport mode changes.

18. In the housing sector, the measures proposed in the short term are reducing energy consumption by improving refrigeration, lighting and cooking equipment and methods, and introducing energy conservation regulations. In the medium and long term, the suggested measure involve the selection of construction materials, such as wood cement instead of wood.

19. In the industrial sector, the initial options include improving industrial energy efficiency by modifying equipment; recycling materials; the use of energy-efficient technologies and products; and the substitution of materials. Longer-term measures proposed are to switch to natural gas and biomass for fuel, cogeneration and use of “waste” heat.

20. For the forestry and land-use sectors, the mitigation measures proposed are carbon conservation by controlling deforestation and efficient controls on forest use and forest fires. In the medium and long term, forests are seen as carbon sinks.
21. Strategies for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in the agricultural sector include reducing ploughing; the use of new rice varieties which reduce CH<sub>4</sub> emissions; and better control of nitrogenous fertilizer use. For the longer term, carbon sequestration, hybrid crop practices which reduce CH<sub>4</sub> emissions and reclamation of abandoned land to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are suggested.
22. In the area of waste management, the suggested measure over the medium and long term is methane recovery.
23. The national communication suggests that the above measures should be supplemented by economic and environmental studies and should take the form of a project. Three proposals for projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Haiti are made, the first and second lasting 12 months and the third 24.
24. An assessment of the impact on Haiti and its vulnerability to climate change was carried out for water resources and agriculture for the years 2030 and 2060. For agriculture, three studies were carried out which showed a drop in potential yields for those years. For water resources, the assessment concluded that there would be a fall in usable water volumes throughout the country. Some mitigation and adaptation measures for those two sectors were proposed to facilitate future decision-making.

## I. EVALUATION: BACKGROUND

25. An evaluation of the GEF/UNEP project "Haiti: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of a National Communication pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (GF/2200-97-16/97-49)" was conducted, in Haiti, from 18 to 24 August 2002, the draft to be completed by end September 2002. The evaluation process covered the implementation and impact of the project, including comparing planned outputs with the actual results.
26. The project was implemented for UNEP by the UNEP Task Manager for Climate Change Enabling Activities in the Division of Policy Development and Law, which provided technical and management support, in collaboration with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), for GEF financial support to Haiti; the country was to conduct a greenhouse-gas inventory, identify mitigation options for various sectors and develop the necessary capacities in order to integrate climate change concerns into national planning. The planned duration of the project was from February 1998 to March 2000, actual duration was from February 1998 to August 2001.
27. In Haiti, the project was executed by the Ministry of Environment and was headed by a management committee, including the Director of the Ministry, the National Coordinator of the project, the United Nations Convention on Climate Change representative in Haiti and a manager. A national studies committee was created including technicians and scientists from the Bureau of Mines and Energy, for the studies related to greenhouse gases and mitigation measures; the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, for studies concerning vulnerability and adaptation; and from Quisqueya University and the Haiti State University Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine for studies related to greenhouse gases and mitigation measures.
28. A major objective of the project was the preparation of Haiti's first national communication to the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Climate Change. The evaluation was also to cover UNEP activities in implementing the project, including UNEP/GEF financial and technical support. The lessons learned from the implementation of this project will further improve the implementation of other projects by ensuring that they meet the objectives of UNEP/GEF and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The first national communication will be put on the UNFCCC web site for countries wishing the information, and it will also be available at international workshops.

29. The terms of reference for the evaluation are reproduced in annex I. Success of implementation is rated from 1 to 5, 1 being the highest rating and 5 the lowest.

30. Timeliness in meeting schedules, achievement of objectives of the project and sustainability of activities are considered. Each activity was evaluated separately in accordance with the terms of reference, and an overall rating for the implementation of the project is also given.

## II. EVALUATION

### A. Appropriateness and relevance

31. Climate change is one of the core programmes of UNEP and GEF; since this project in Haiti was for the preparation of the first national communication on climate change to the Convention on Climate Change, it is in keeping with the objectives of the UNEP core programme on climate change. The outputs of the first national communication will help the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group II by disclosing the problems and challenges Haiti is facing and how, despite such difficulties, it succeeded in preparing a national communication which included proposals on how to deal with Haiti's climate change problems. The outputs of this communication will result in the gathering of important information on problems related to climate change and ways Haiti can solve them.

32. The UNEP Division of Policy Development and Law is responsible for the UNEP Climate Change Enabling Activities Programme, which supports the preparation of initial national communications of non-Annex I Parties to the Convention; the main objective of the project was the preparation of the first national communication of Haiti and is therefore consistent with the role of UNEP as a GEF implementing agency. The Enabling Activity Task Manager provided the necessary support, suggestions and technical assistance, attending also the launching of the project in Haiti; the Budget and Funds Management Service managed and coordinated the financial support as programmed.

33. The enabling activity assisted Haiti in developing a national inventory of greenhouse-gas emissions together with an assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of some sectors in Haiti, such as agriculture and water resources. Mitigation and adaptation measures were identified as a basis for developing future action plans. The project made possible an initial process of developing awareness and expertise in Haiti – which until then had been limited – and established the basis for a second national communication and for the development in the near future of a national action plan on climate change. That being the case, Haiti has fulfilled its commitments under the Convention on Climate Change.

34. The project made possible the development of expertise on climate change issues in Haiti. The methods used are those described in the UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies, provided in pursuance of the UNEP mandate of providing scientific information and assistance to countries and helping national policy-makers make sound decisions on environmental matters. The workshops which were held developed awareness and trained experts in the methods and tools necessary for inventorying greenhouse gases and assessing vulnerability.

35. In the light of the above information, the implementation of the project in Haiti is considered to be appropriate and consistent with the core programmes and the mandate of UNEP and is rated 2 (very good).

### B. Quality and usefulness of project outputs

36. The outputs of the project were:

(a) An institutional framework consisting of the project coordination bureau and a national research team;

(b) A revised inventory of 1994 greenhouse-gas emissions based on the United States country study programme, using the IPCC/Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/International Energy Agency (IEA)/ UNEP 1996 revised guidelines for preparation of emission inventories;

(c) A mitigation assessment report (emission projections up to 2030) on measures intended to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions in Haiti in order to meet the requirements of the Climate Change Convention;

(d) A climate change vulnerability assessment report;

(e) The first national communication of Haiti to the Convention on Climate Change.

37. The project was approved by GEF in February 1998 and began in June 1998 with a workshop. The delay was attributable to changes of an institutional nature in Haiti. As mentioned earlier, the institutional framework for the management of the project that was eventually established was effective in implementing the project. The teams met regularly and followed the process as outlined, and the project management committee met every three months to evaluate progress and make recommendations to the project management team. The study teams met every fortnight. The teams mentioned the strong support they received from the institutions involved.

38. The national coordinator and the technical coordinator were both members of the technical team, provided the evaluator with the necessary information and secretarial support during his stay in Port-au-Prince and also made arrangements in advance, as planned, for interviews with the people involved in the project. They regularly sent to Nairobi six-monthly progress reports, as required, to which the evaluator also had access.

39. The evaluator had access to the full inventory and vulnerability reports and to the mitigation assessment. The information in the national communication is well organized and very useful for planning future policies and mitigation measures. Mitigation options were suggested for energy, transportation, housing, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste management.

40. The inventory was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in annex to decision 10/CP.2 of the second Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC.<sup>3</sup> A summary of this inventory is given in chapter II of the first national communication and includes methodology, results and a general presentation on greenhouse-gas emissions. This was prepared, with the support of the Haiti State University Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, by Bureau of Mines and Energy researchers who had previously attended workshops organized by UNEP in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its National Communications Support Programme. The inventory was reviewed by the organization Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA) of Senegal, a group offering technical support, which remained in constant contact with the Bureau of Mines and Energy through the Internet.

41. A database was established using the inventory. The coordination team noted that it would be regularly updated.

42. Close collaboration was established, in the process of preparing the inventory, with the University of the West Indies at Barbados, which is actively involved in the Caribbean countries. The application of the method for preparing the inventory of greenhouse-gas emissions was supervised by the intergovernmental group of experts on climate change.

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<sup>3</sup> See UNFCCC document FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1.

43. A final greenhouse-gas emissions inventory report was handed to the evaluator during his stay in Haiti. UNEP had received a preliminary version of that report by e-mail and there was constant communication between Haiti and the UNEP Task Manager.
44. The preparation of the greenhouse-gas emissions inventory formed the basis for developing the potential mitigation measures listed in chapter IV of the first national communication.
45. The method selected was the one suggested by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
46. Delays in the process and timetable were attributable to the need for the team to undergo preparation to be able to work efficiently on the project. An international consultant chosen from a group of international associates, including the University of the West Indies and coordinators of projects on climate change from other countries, was hired for one week. This consultant gave a two-day seminar to the personnel from the universities and the various Ministries involved (environment, agriculture, mines and energy).
47. The vulnerability assessment report is to be found in chapter III of the first national communication and includes an evaluation of the vulnerability of the agricultural and water resources sectors. Climate change scenarios for Haiti in 2030 and 2060 are described and an assessment of the vulnerability of the agriculture and water resources sectors is given for those years. A brief study regarding health vulnerability was also carried out; however, it is not reflected in the communication.
48. Various adaptation strategies were analysed leading to a national strategy to minimize the potential impacts of climatic change, mainly on agriculture and water resources. The technical expertise provided by United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) through the CC:TRAIN project comprised a training package on climate change, a French version on CD-ROM of the CC:TRAIN package on vulnerability and adaptation assessment, including VANDA CLIM computer simulation software. The Meteorology and Climatology Institute of Cuba together with UNDP and its National Communication Support Programme (NSCP), effectively advised the team in charge of the vulnerability and adaptation assessments.
49. A GEF/UNDP expert was involved in the climate change project in Haiti and advised on specific projects in the energy sector related to climate change. Also, an expert from UNDP/NCSP advised the project coordinator regarding the international experts needed in reviewing Haiti's greenhouse-gas inventory preliminary report.
50. The vulnerability assessment report is important and the information it contains is useful because it specifies the potential direction of Haiti's economy under a changing climate and enables correct policy decisions to be taken. This is a first, important step in climate change awareness nationally in Haiti.
51. The first national communication was published in August 2001 and presented at the sixteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies to UNFCCC, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, in Bonn, Germany in June 2002. This document is available in French on the UNFCCC web site.
52. It can therefore be said that the output was achieved. The document is well prepared, coherent, used the appropriate methods and can adequately guide policy-makers concerning the repercussions of climate change in Haiti.
53. The effort involved in the development and conduct of the inventory and the mitigation and vulnerability assessments, including options, was enormous; contacts had to be made and resources found, including technical resources; the Internet was often unavailable; the Environment Ministry had to find proper office accommodation for the climate change team and had to order or repair the necessary office equipment. This was time-consuming; nevertheless, the support provided by UNEP to the management team in Haiti was considered essential in achieving the expected outputs.

54. This output was very successful, and is rated 2 (very good).

C. Comparison of implemented project outputs with overall objectives and outputs contained in the project proposal.

55. The project was approved in February 1998 and the objectives stated in the project document were to:

(a) Facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Haiti to the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC;

(b) Enhance national scientific and technical capacity and reinforce Haiti's institutional framework.

56. The planned results were:

(a) The establishment of expertise and capacity-building for the national project management team and study team;

(b) A reviewed greenhouse-gas emissions inventory;

(c) The preparation of a national mitigation strategy for the national communication;

(d) Vulnerability and impact assessments for various sectors following established procedures;

(e) The enhanced integration of climate change issues into planning by national development planners and policy-makers;

(f) Enhanced public awareness at all levels throughout the country;

(g) The first UNFCCC national communication by Haiti.

57. Based on the project coordinator's six-monthly progress reports for 1998 to 2001 and on discussions with the project staff and personnel from the institutions involved, the main objectives were achieved. However, output (e) had not been achieved as expected: seminars were held for national development planners by Haiti State University but did not include representatives from all the Ministries involved; the most notable absentees, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance, will be included in future seminars.

58. Quisqueya University, in collaboration with the project management team, developed a project on awareness and education on climate change for the people of Haiti. The objectives of this project's activities were to raise awareness of the causes and consequences of climate change and to provide information on mitigation measures and their impact, most of all in vulnerable areas. The activities included conferences and workshops, radio and television programmes and the distribution of brochures.

59. A total of 25 conferences were held for environmental foundations, international organizations, high-school students, the media, industrial and agricultural associations and the general public. The activities included awareness campaigns on radio, television and in the press, conferences in Port-au-Prince and surrounding towns, visits to schools, and the publication of posters and brochures.

60. Quisqueya University developed "Green Days" events on climatic change in which over a thousand young participants from various parts of the country participated. Other activities prepared by the non-governmental organization Initiative for Ozone Layer and Climate Protection include a web site on the project (at the UNFCCC site) with material from CC:TRAIN; the publication of brochures intended for

policy-makers; and the coordination of awareness-raising activities in the north-eastern and north-western parts of Haiti.

61. However, as the management team wished to comply with the timetable, priority was given to assessment and delivery of the first national communication, as this was considered both fundamental and a first step towards achieving the subsequent outputs. In the first phase, most of the meetings and teamwork took place in Port-au-Prince, attracting participants from research institutions, academia and governmental entities.

62. The second phase of the project will focus more on the general public through public awareness/information seminars and workshops at local and grass-roots levels. Additional information sessions targeting policy-makers are considered essential and should continue. One suggestion is that a special programme activity for policy-makers should be developed. This will be explained later in the present report, in chapter IV on recommendations.

63. As the outputs of some of the awareness activities were not very clear, these activities were not included in a specific project. Evaluation and follow-up of activities will be essential in order to establish what was successful and what was not, and to what extent. However, the overall output here has been rated 3 (good), considering what has been accomplished and taking into consideration also what is still pending. Non-governmental organizations were not involved in this activity, as there are very few such organizations involved in environmental issues; in Haiti most non-governmental organizations focus primarily on the serious social problems there. The bodies involved in the activities were primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions.

#### D. Relationship of outputs to the identified needs and problems of Haiti

64. One of the outputs considered important was the development of national expertise to assist Haiti in complying with its obligations under the Climate Change Convention by submitting its national communication by 2001. It should be noted that the issue of climate change is somewhat new to the academic field in Haiti. This meant that the project coordinator had to create awareness not only within the academic sector but also had to advise both Government technicians and professionals at Haiti State University before they could participate in the project.

65. After the initial preparation of the project team, workshops on legislation and international environment-related conventions were held, in Haiti, for the biodiversity and desertification teams and the public and private sectors. In March 2000, workshops on the greenhouse-gas inventory were held for the university sector, ecological associations and the public and private sectors. An agreement was reached with the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of Haiti State University for the inclusion of a course on climate change in its curriculum.

66. The funds allocated were considered to be insufficient; however, the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine carried out its commitment to hold seminars for national development planners and to integrate climate change issues into its curriculum.

67. Several members of the management and study teams attended workshops outside the country, enabling them to learn from experiences of climate change assessments elsewhere.

68. The awareness projects on climatic change developed by Haiti State University and Quisqueya University are contributing to meeting Haiti's needs for adult and community-level education and information; the institutional framework created also answers the need for national expertise. The first national communication provides an adequate database for policy-makers and the various Ministries involved in planning in environmental matters and climate change.

69. The implementation of this aspect is considered to be very good (rated 2).

E. Measurement of the contribution of the first activity of the project to preparation of the initial national communication of Haiti to the Climate Change Convention

70. The first activity (of 11) was the establishment of the project management and national study teams. Both were established under the Ministry of Environment; the management team, known as the technical team, had three members, the national coordinator, the technical coordinator and a consultant from UNFCCC. The administrative staff included an administrator, his assistant and a secretary. The two coordinators had the necessary qualifications, were dedicated and were well informed on national environmental issues; their commitment was an important factor to the success of the implementation of the project. The study team was composed of working groups and 15 consultants, responsible for five assessments (inventory, vulnerability, mitigation, action plan and national communication). Both teams had been trained in the use of analytical tools for environmental studies.

71. The financial assistance contributed also to the acquisition of material and technical equipment needed by the management and study teams in order to carry out the tasks as defined in the project design. However, the lack of experience on the part of the national participants on climate change issues and their unfamiliarity with the documents delayed the start of the project, as training had to be undertaken first. This explains why the project, which was initially programmed to last two years, in fact lasted three. This extension also meant that the Ministry of Environment had to cover some unanticipated additional costs.

72. However, the training of the participants and the consequent creation of an institutional framework answered Haiti's needs for expertise, without which the production of the first national communication would most probably have been delayed, with the result that it would not have been presented in June 2002 to the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies at their sixteenth session as expected.

73. Implementation of this aspect is rated as 2, very good.

F. Assessment of the level of public involvement in the project

74. Most of those involved, from the public and private sectors, were either technicians, academics or Government officials, and most of the participating institutions were in Port-au-Prince.

75. Consultants and technicians from the private sector were involved, but they were mostly from outside Haiti. Apart from attending the university seminar on climate change, policy-makers actually participated very little. A non-governmental organization, was involved in the production and adaptation of material and in the preparation and coordination of workshops in four cities. The general public and high-school and university students were contacted and offered information on climate change and environmental issues. Quisqueya University was responsible for public awareness activities and used the media – radio and newspapers – for several of its activities.

76. There should be greater outreach to industrial workers, local and rural communities, church congregations, teachers and students in the primary school system, working women and housewives, farmers and small businessmen, including informal street vendors, during phase 2 of the project. Many of those target groups are not easy to reach and cooperation with small, community-based non-governmental organizations is important. Citizens' participation is a key component for the success of the project

77. The implementation of this aspect is rated 3, good.

G. The role of the project in building the capacity of participating institutions and the sustainability of benefits

78. Based on meetings, interviews and questionnaires with those involved (coordinators, consultants and institutions), the project provided training, including familiarization with the analytical tools used in the development of the project; also, the project helped the teams add data to what was already known

concerning climate change in Haiti. The two universities involved have incorporated courses on climate change into their curricula; Quisqueya University in particular dedicated much effort to awareness-raising projects on climate change. The universities were very dedicated and firmly intend to continue the initial effort. Haiti has serious environmental problems; however, the individuals involved in finding solutions to national issues are doing their utmost to improve the environmental situation.

79. That UNDP has offered funds for the development of a future communication and awareness project within the Ministry of Environment based on what had been accomplished by Quisqueya University is indicative of the truth of this: to date, the project has had no contact with UNDP other than through UNDP/NCSP.

80. Those involved in the project, such as the Bureau of Mines and Energy, have developed future projects based on the acquired knowledge on climate change. Those projects concern sustainable energy measures and domestic use of energy; however, external support is needed to continue those efforts and ensure that the measures identified are actually applied.

81. The implementation success of this aspect, based on sustainability of benefits, is rated as 2 (very good).

#### H. Effectiveness of the assistance provided by UNEP and useful lessons learned of benefit to future projects

82. UNEP, through its Climate Change Enabling Activities Programme, provided the management and technical support needed for the implementation of the project. UNEP also provided the necessary contacts with institutions and organizations for information and assistance, such as the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom, the Meteorology and Climatology Institute of Cuba and ENDA in Senegal. Also, the management team was put in contact with the University of the West Indies at Barbados by UNEP.

83. Through UNEP, the project management and study teams were on various occasions invited to attend workshops and conferences given in other countries: those activities enhanced their knowledge of climate change issues and how they were being dealt with elsewhere. Members of the climate change team in Haiti participated in the GEF/UNEP Workshop on Vulnerability and Adaptation in Nairobi in October 1999; in the UNDP/NCSP Vulnerability and Adaptation Seminar in Trinidad in March 1999; in the UNFCCC Focal Point Climate Change Workshop to Improve Capacity in Climate Negotiations held in Casablanca, Morocco in April 2000; in the working group on climate change held during the thirteenth sessions of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, in Lyons, France in September 2000; and in the Thematic Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventories for the Caribbean Region held in Barbados in April 1999.

84. The design implementation and monitoring of the project was carried out by the UNEP Task Manager for Enabling Activities on Climate Change. The project teams and national coordinator of the project were satisfied with the support as the UNEP task manager was always available to provide assistance when needed. Support was provided in the form of technical tools, which were incorporated into the process of implementation. There were occasional communication constraints which eased when contacts were facilitated by e-mail. Problems were given priority treatment and were resolved adequately.

85. The financial evaluation report by Thomas, Bois and Associates in Haiti found that the funds had been administered in conformity with the rules established for the project. Only once was a problem of funds being delayed mentioned, and the delay had no significant consequences for the activities. Implementation of this aspect is rated 2, very good.

I. Measures initiated to integrate the results and recommendations of the national communication into national policy-making

86. The final project output, the first national communication, has been distributed extensively to all Ministries and to national and international organizations within the country dealing with climate change issues.

87. It should be mentioned that the Office of the President of Haiti established a committee on natural disasters in which the national project coordinator was invited to participate.

88. The first national communication will serve as a reference on climate change issues for seeking partnerships and cooperation in making appropriate, environmentally sound decisions. The teams mentioned the urgent need to develop a socio-economic evaluation of recommended measures which prove to be economically and environmentally sound. These should then be included in national climate change strategies and action plans, showing the importance and benefits of an adequate policy on climate change.

89. The national action plan in Haiti is a five-year plan. The current plan ends in 2003, and the next national action plan should include the recommendations of the national communication in national policies. On the issue of national emergencies, the climate change team has been added to the national team of experts at the Interior Ministry. Given that it has not yet been possible to integrate the results and recommendations of the national communication into national planning because of the national five-year planning cycle, the rating for implementation of this activity is 3 (Good).

J. Potential of the project to further the objectives of global, regional and national environmental assessments, policy frameworks and action plans, including the strengthening of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

90. Haiti has succeeded in producing a comprehensive report on the impact of climate change on its economy. The task remains of incorporating the data and recommendations into national policies.

91. The project has enhanced Haiti's technical and institutional capacity in climate change issues. This project, like others in the developing world, will help UNEP implement projects on climate change that are more effective, taking into account the technical and institutional situation of the country concerned. The project teams in Haiti initially needed strong support because of their lack of experience and training in climate change activities; however, they showed great dedication and achieved the results anticipated.

92. The first national communication of Haiti presented at the sixteenth session of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, together with the institutional framework established, are important steps in the strengthening of UNFCCC. The three projects proposed in the national communication are feasible, as they will be implemented by better-trained professionals. Problems such as the lack of systematic information encountered in the first phase of the project will most probably not be experienced again, or possible problems in the second stage of the project will be foreseen.

93. This aspect can be rated as 2, very good.

K. Evaluation of the actual results compared with the planned long-term and short-term results

94. An institutional framework was developed as stipulated; the inventory, assessments and mitigation measures within a strategy and action plan were completed, and the results were incorporated into the first national communication of Haiti.

95. Integration of climate change issues into national-level planning was not fully accomplished as anticipated, as mentioned in paragraph 57 above; however, overall attainment of planned results can be rated as 2, very good.

L. The extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the technical and operational aspects of the project

96. There was a gender imbalance, the reason given being the lack of trained women in scientific fields. However, a female consultant from Quebec, Canada was invited to give a workshop and attend the launching of the project and another woman was responsible for the Quisqueya University awareness project on climate change and was deeply involved in the process.

97. As future activities include awareness, information and educational workshops and seminars, there will probably be more women participating as coordinators and facilitators, as in Haiti the teaching profession has traditionally been more open to women. In Haiti, as in other countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, the gender imbalance in managerial and administrative positions definitely favours men; men have traditionally been considered the breadwinners.

98. The universities in particular have very good human resources, including many women, quite a few of whom are in senior positions, and more women are entering non-traditional careers. This leads us to believe that in future projects the gender imbalance will gradually decrease; however, gender balance should be kept in mind when hiring or contracting if a change in attitudes is to take place.

99. This aspect is rated 3, good.

M. Technical and operational constraints encountered during project implementation

1. Timetable

100. Initially, the programmed duration of the project for the first national communication of Haiti on climatic change was two years, from February 1998 to January 2000. This had to be amended during implementation to February 1998 to August 2001 because of delays in the completion of the assessments and studies undertaken by the Agriculture Ministry and the Bureau of Mines and Energy. The main reason why it took an additional 20 months to complete the project was that some of the personnel involved were replaced during the implementation of the project, and some sectors were dependent on others to complete their task before they could begin their own.

2. Financing

101. Funds intended for salaries for some of the staff, and for maintenance of material and equipment, were not always released on schedule by the Government of Haiti. This caused logistical problems and delayed the first national communication. The information provided by the management team is that the funds intended for awareness-raising information and technical coordination were insufficient, which is one of the reasons why the awareness-raising campaign was not on as large a scale as had been hoped, and the national technical coordinator was available only temporarily as his services were donated by Quisqueya University. There were no cost overruns for UNEP as some of the additional costs due to the extension of the project were covered by the Ministry of Environment.

3. Human resources

102. The institutions responsible for the technical assessments – the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Bureau of Mines and Energy – did not have specialized human resources in the area of climate change. Consequently, the preparation and training of these participants abroad in specific methods and the use of analytical tools led to delays in initiating the project, another reason why the outlined timetable could not be observed by those institutions. However, the preparation and training created national expertise and a capable institutional framework in the country, which was an important objective of the project.

103. One of the difficulties was the mobility of staff within the Ministries; this meant having to train new staff as previously trained staff were transferred elsewhere. Staff turnover leads to loss of knowledge and expertise, and no mechanisms have been invented to prevent this. Another constraint mentioned previously is the fact that the technical coordinator was only available periodically, a problem in the process of implementing the project.

#### 4. Material resources

104. All the necessary material was provided by UNEP/GEF; however, the cost of equipment maintenance had to be defrayed by the national partner. As the local funds were not always available as planned, logistical problems occurred such as generator or vehicle outages because of lack of fuel, photocopying machine or computers out of service and so on. Difficulties with Internet access were a serious problem as the quantity of information and communications to be managed was quite large. Communications by e-mail have improved; however, it is still subject to power supply fluctuations and outages.

105. At an administrative level, material resources needs such as computers had been anticipated and were met by the Ministry of Environment, but only for the management team. The other institutions had to find these resources, including technical support for staff, elsewhere.

106. One of the difficulties mentioned by the Coordinator for the Bureau of Mines and Energy was a lack of systematic statistics at the various Ministries and from the industrial sector. The project had neither considered nor anticipated this lack of information, and no funds were assigned to remedy it. It proved to be a serious constraint.

107. The language problem entailed additional difficulties. It would seem that finding the necessary materials in French was not easy and translations had to be made.

108. The budgetary aspects can be rated as 3, good.

### III. LESSONS LEARNED

109. Coordination and follow-up of activities essential to the progress of project implementation were carried out regularly within the management and study teams. The commitment and interest shown by Haiti State University and Quisqueya University will be important to future projects involving research, awareness-raising campaigns and education on climate change issues.

110. All those who answered the questionnaire (five out of eight responded) mentioned that it would be beneficial to share experiences with other coordinators of projects in connection with multilateral environmental conventions such as the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. It would also be beneficial for contacts to be made with project coordinators in French-speaking countries such as Belgium and France in Europe, the French-speaking islands in the Caribbean and the French-speaking countries of Africa.

111. Short-term training should be programmed for administrative staff on rules, procedures and the national and international organizations involved in climate change. This is essential for the success of project implementation. More heads of departments from the various Ministries and senior figures from the private and education sectors should also be involved in environmental projects and should have access to these training sessions, which could be organized by international specialists but should be held in Haiti so that more participants can attend. Policy-makers could also be considered as participants in those workshops.

112. The technical aspects of project implementation should be discussed in detail and regularly by the study and management teams jointly. There were regular meetings, but sometimes the reports were too

general and lacked enough specificity to be useful. As there was no technical coordinator permanently on staff, if problems were not brought up in due time the coordinator was forced to find last-minute solutions, which tended to result in delays. However, UNEP staff communicated regularly with the national project coordinator and there were no serious problems in the project implementation process as such.

113. Efficient communications are essential to the smooth progress of project implementation. Telecommunications facilities are both underdeveloped and extremely expensive in Haiti. Improvement of communications systems through the Internet is essential as a first step to ensure effective links and also access to documentation and reports from elsewhere. The national project coordinator had only occasional access to the Internet, mainly because of power supply and telecoms problems. A reliable database and, in the case of Haiti, material in French are also essential.

114. There were insufficient funds for the information and awareness-raising campaigns which are so important for ensuring long-term and sustainable results. A web site would be useful for schools, non-governmental organizations and public institutions to access reports and for information, education and awareness-raising campaigns.

115. There was no desk or mid-term evaluation (paragraph 86 of the project document) carried out or mentioned to the evaluator: no information on this was received. The present evaluation and report is the final report produced answering the requirements of the monitoring and evaluation processes stipulated in the project document. However, a relatively short mid-term evaluation setting forth the main lessons, constraints and recommendations is a good idea as it facilitates the latter part of the project implementation process. The final report by the national project coordinator was handed in on 25 January 2002, rating the overall success of project implementation as "high", concluding that the project document was a very good instrument for realizing the objectives of the project, and that starting the project had brought together technicians from various institutions and improved communication between them, one of the main success factors.

116. During the evaluation process, a questionnaire in French was distributed to key staff on the project. Five were promptly completed and returned to the evaluator. A synthesis of the answers is included in annex II to the present document. Interviews were also held in Haiti with the Minister of Environment, the GEF Director, the national project coordinator and representatives from the Agriculture Ministry, the Bureau of Mines and Energy and academics from the universities. Contacts were made with the UNEP Task Manager for Enabling Activities on Climate Change and the Chief of the UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit and the Fund Programme Management Officer.

117. UNEP provided the technical and organizational assistance for the project, and the assistance was considered very effective. Project funds were transferred from UNEP to the Ministry of Environment through a national bank in Haiti; this was effected using through standard procedures without major problems, although one delay was mentioned when funds did not arrive as anticipated. The major problems were delays within the Government in disbursing funds, because of internal problems in Haiti.

118. The professional and scientific potential of many individuals in Haiti, if brought together in a project such as this, can be very beneficial. Institutions with common goals can join efforts and produce scientific reports enabling decision-makers to develop beneficial policies and national action plans.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

119. The experience regarding university involvement was very successful. The commitment of those institutions was most enthusiastic. Future projects should consider establishing priorities regarding scientific investigation in areas essential to development. Those responsible for the second phase of the project should consult with universities so that the various faculties establish those areas as priorities in their research policies.

120. The staff involved with the project at the Agriculture Ministry considered the project an important asset and a first step in awareness-raising activities for Ministry employees. However, their general impression was that the number of people involved was insufficient, and the hope was expressed that in a following phase all managerial staff could enjoy some kind of participation. The suggestion was made that the Ministries of economy and finance, tourism, forestry and water resources, including the fisheries sector, should also be involved in the near future.

121. Awareness-raising campaigns for policy-makers should be intensified so that more funds are allocated to the development of alternative and clean energy sources.

122. The awareness-raising campaigns were considered insufficient, in part because of a lack of response from the media and also because environmental issues received little priority. Raising awareness in the media would be an important task to undertake in the second phase of the project.

123. Strengthening expertise in the Bureau of Mines and Energy through long-term workshops and training is considered important; more frequent visits from experts, preferably French-speaking, are recommended, as are partnerships and cooperation programmes with other countries on the issue of climate change. Also recommended is a database, in French, which can be accessed and used over the Internet by developing countries such as Haiti.

124. For the future, it will be important for a technical coordinator to be permanently available and present during all phases of the project.

125. One suggestion is the possibility of establishing contacts, through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, between Haiti and the French-speaking Caribbean islands, which could lead to important and beneficial information and technical exchanges. Also, contacts between the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics offices in Paris would be important for exchanges of documents and for information to be delivered to the team in Haiti. Haiti is in the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean area and its proximity to Mexico City makes direct contacts easier and reduces transport and communications costs, so that assessment and follow-up of future projects can be carried out by staff of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and close collaboration and exchanges on climate change and other environmental issues can take place with other countries within the region.

126. Future projects should consider allocating funds for a project web page, to be used as a communications-training and awareness-raising tool on the issue of climate change.

127. The climate change bureau at the Ministry of Environment should be strengthened by other projects, such as projects on renewable energy or reforestation, which would strengthen climate change projects.

128. Human resources should be increased in project implementation, mainly for capacity-building, not only for Environment Ministry personnel, but also for the personnel from other Ministries and institutions involved. As mentioned above, the issue of climate change is rather new in Haiti and the lack of experience and training in this area can affect project implementation.

129. Efforts should be made so that the teams which participated in this project can continue their work and not go their separate ways: they are the only professionals in Haiti trained in climate change and should be allowed to pursue their activities and research, and increase the available expertise on environmental issues in Haiti.

130. It is important that the period between the first and the second phases of the project should not be too long and that continuity should not be viewed as a short-term issue.

131. There must be close follow-up of the project; an evaluation every 12 months may prove beneficial by avoiding difficulties, allowing corrections along the way and foreseeing what may be needed during

subsequent phases. The Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean could be an excellent support for follow-up of future projects in Haiti, for the reasons given above. Haiti could also be a participant in Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean activities within the region and share experiences with the other countries involved. The project document mentioned that the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean would have an important role to play in the implementation of the climate change project; however, in the specific project which is the subject of this evaluation, this was not the case.

132. Other projects should be developed in the area of climate change so that existing gains are built on and the institutional framework continues its commitment and becomes a source of expertise on this issue in Haiti. The national climate change council should be strengthened and should collaborate closely with other organizations, such as organizations dealing with civil protection in natural disasters, the energy policy and desertification.

133. During implementation of the second phase, efforts should be made to involve more institutions and individuals outside Port-au-Prince. To emphasize public awareness issues, more grassroots-level communities should be involved and in the coordination team there should preferably be specialists in rural adult education including environmental dissemination programmes in Creole. Project management and coordination teams should include non-governmental organizations that have experience in community involvement.

134. Strengthening the Ministry of Environment climate change bureau is essential to ensure sustainability of effort and close collaboration between the various institutions; to pursue the project process which has been initiated and ensure that its results and recommendations are integrated into national policies, continuity of the climate change bureau is essential. As the application of the Climate Change Convention requires close collaboration between various institutions, the institutional framework should be clearly defined regarding responsibilities, work programmes, information exchange, cooperation, decision-making, report delivery and so on. Intercommunication should be strengthened so as to facilitate project implementation between sectors and prevent wasted time. This could be helped by multidisciplinary projects that involve the participation of Ministries and non-governmental organizations.

135. Training facilities for coordinators, researchers and facilitators in the area of climate change should be strengthened, for example through initial training workshops, in-service training, technical support and so on in order to facilitate specialization and expertise amongst professionals in Haiti. It is recommended that more links and partnerships with the private sector should be developed.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

136. The overall rating of the project is 2, very good.

### Table

#### Performance rating

Evaluation aspect	Terms of reference	Rating	Score
Timeliness	Appropriateness and relevance	Very Good	2
	Relationship of outputs to the identified needs and problems of Haiti	Good	2
	Measurement of the contribution of the primary activity of the project to preparation of the first national communication of Haiti to the Convention on Climate Change	Very good	2

Attainment of outputs	Quality and usefulness of project outputs	Very good	2
	Extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the technical and operational aspects of the project	Good	3
Completion of activities	Comparison of implemented project outputs with overall objectives and outputs contained in the project proposal	Good	3
	Effectiveness of the assistance provided by UNEP and useful lessons learned of benefit to future projects	Very good	2
	Evaluation of the actual results compared with the long-term and short-term results initially proposed	Very good	2
Attainment of outputs	Quality and usefulness of project outputs	Very good	2
	The extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the technical and operational aspects of the project	Good	3
Completion of activities	Comparison of implemented project outputs with overall objectives and outputs contained in project proposal	Good	3
	Effectiveness of the assistance provided by UNEP and useful lessons learned of benefit to future projects	Very good	2
	Evaluation of the actual results compared with the long-term and short-term results proposed initially in the project	Very good	2
Project executed within budget	Financing, human resources and material resources (under technical and operational constraints encountered during implementation of project)	Good	3

Impact created by project	Assessment of the level of public involvement in the project.	Good	3
	Potential of the project to further the objectives of global, regional and national environmental assessments, policy frameworks and action plans, including the strengthening of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Very good	2
	Measures initiated to integrate results and recommendations of the national communication into national policy-making	Good	3
Sustainability	The role of the project in building capacity of participating institutions and the sustainability of benefits	Very good	2
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>Very good</b>	<b>2</b>

137. It should be mentioned that when the project was initiated, very little had been achieved regarding climate change assessment in Haiti; as a result of historical circumstances, Haiti lacks the human and economic resources needed in a number of areas, climate change being one.

138. The management team's commitment and enthusiasm has achieved commendable results, and most objectives and outputs have been achieved.

139. Climate change issues are being incorporated into university curricula and also into future research.

140. The experience gained by the project teams will permit the development of new projects and will update information, including new recommendations for Government authorities. Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Bureau of Mines and Energy action plan, especially regarding the development of renewable energy sources.

141. The administrative staff at the Agriculture Ministry and the Bureau of Mines and Energy had little previous experience in vulnerability and adaptation assessments on climate change when the project was initiated in 1998. The experience gained from the training programmes provided, together with their contacts with international experts, has enabled them to acquire solid knowledge in this area. The same applies to the personnel involved in the greenhouse-gas inventory and in developing measures recommendations.

142. Regarding the inventory of material acquired by the management team at the Ministry of Environment in order to comply with the project requirements, the material at the Ministry fit the descriptive list as submitted.

143. The evaluation process carried out in Haiti concludes that the implementation process and main objectives of the project were successfully attained and recommends that, in order to allow continuity in the area of climate change in Haiti, the second phase of the project should be initiated promptly.

## Annex I

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **EVALUATION OF THE UNEP/GEF SUB-PROJECT GF/2200-97-49**

#### **Enabling Activities for the preparation of Initial National Communications Related to the UNFCCC - HAITI**

Under the guidance of the OIC of the Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) and in close collaboration with the UNEP Task Manager for Climate Change Enabling Activities (CCEA), the evaluator shall undertake an evaluation of the UNEP/GEF sub-project *Haiti: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communications Related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) GF/2200-97-49*. This evaluation will be conducted during the period of August 2002 to September 2002.

#### **I. BACKGROUND**

1. The project to be evaluated is being implemented internally by the UNEP Task Manager of Climate Change Enabling Activities, currently located in the Division of Policy Development and Law and externally by the Ministry of Environment. This project provided financial assistance necessary for the following activities:

- a) Develop the Greenhouse Gas Inventory to the 1994 base year
- b) Identify and assess mitigation options
- c) Develop a comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors
- d) Identify Stage I adaptation options
- e) Build capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning
- f) Provide public awareness and other information.

#### **II. SCOPE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

2. The scope of the evaluation will cover the activity UNEP undertook to implement this project: *Preparation of initial national communications.*

- a) The consultant will compare the planned outputs of the project to the actual outputs and assess the steps taken to follow-up in the country in view of maintaining the capacity built.
- b) The consultant will also highlight the lesson learned from the implementation of pending activities in the area of climate change and assess the appropriateness of this project in meeting the longer term objectives of UNEP, GEF and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- c) The consultant will review the national institutional and technical capacity built by the UNEP/GEF project and its linkages established with related ongoing activities in the country.
- d) The consultant will recommend corrective and other practical steps required to strengthen and improve the institutional framework, specifically to ensure successful implementation of the following activities:
  - i) Phase II Climate Change Enabling Activities
  - ii) Preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)
  - iii) Participation in regional climate change projects such as capacity-building for systematic observation systems

#### **III. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATOR**

The evaluator shall:

3. Analyse the quality and usefulness of the planned and current project outputs, and determine how these contribute to the attainment of results and overall objectives identified in the approved project proposal

in meeting its UNFCCC commitments. It should determine whether the project has been able to answer the identified needs and problems in Haiti.

4. Measure the impact of the planned and current results of the first activity to preparing the Initial National Communications to the UNFCCC. This should also include a determination of the usefulness of the results to GEF funded “Enabling Activities to Prepare National Communications to the UNFCCC” projects. The National Climate Change Committee composed of the following institutions: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Mines and Energy, State University of Agronomy and Quisqueya University (Private). The Ministry of Environment heads this Committee.

5. Assess the quality of consultants used in the implementation of the various project components, identify the lesson learned and provide recommendations on how such involvement could be improved.

6. Assess the role the project made in building the capacity of the participating national institutions in the area of reporting to the UNFCCC COP climate change and assess the long-term sustainability of the benefits of this capacity building.

7. Determine the future assistance required from UNEP and GEF, specifically in ensuring successful implementation of soon-to-start GEF funded projects identified in Section II. Identify the lessons learned and provide recommendations that might improve the delivery of similar assistance in similar projects.

8. Review the adequacy of national and international monitoring and evaluations systems developed to supervise and implement the project and based on the lesson learned, provide recommendations that could improve current procedures related to monitoring and evaluation.

9. Review the effectiveness of the institutional structure, management and financial systems, which played an important role in the implementation of the project, investigating the staffing, administrative arrangements and operational mechanisms with an emphasis on co-ordination within and outside of UNEP. The evaluator will solicit the views of relevant UNEP staff members on the usefulness of the project in enhancing both UNEP’s and GEF’s work in the area of climate change.

10. Identify any technical and/or operational constraints encountered during project implementation including those that contributed to delays in implementing the approved work plan. Identify further the actions required by UNEP and the national executing agency to overcome the constraints, and any appropriate alternative measures that needs to be taken.

11. Identify and assess any measures that national institutions have initiated to integrate the results and recommendations of the initial national communications into national policy making and/or planning. The evaluator should also make specific recommendations regarding follow-up measures that would enable longer-term benefits and sustainability of project activities.

12. Determine the potential contribution of the project to furthering the objectives of the relevant global, regional, and national environmental assessments, policy frameworks and action plans, and to strengthen the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

13. Evaluate whether the actual results of the project compare with the long term and short-term results identified in the project document and what needs to be done further.

14. Determine the extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the various technical and operational aspects of the project.

15. Propose concrete suggestions or recommendations, to the national executing agency and UNEP and assist them in undertaking them as appropriate.

#### IV. FORMAT OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

16. The evaluator will be in constant touch with the national executing agency and UNEP and provide at least weekly reports until the finalisation of all project activities. The Evaluator shall also prepare his/her report in the form of:

- (i) a concise summary (4 pages); and
- (ii) A detailed evaluation report (about 30 pages) addressing sections II and III.
- (iii) Rate the implementation success of the project on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest rating and 5 being the lowest. The rating criteria are: The evaluation rating will be based on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being the highest rating and 5 being the lowest. The following items will be considered for rating purposes:

a. Timeliness: How the project met the schedules and implementation timetable cited in the project document

b. Achievement of results/objectives.

- Attainment of outputs
- Completion of activities
- Project executed within budget
- Impact created by the project
- Sustainability
- Major problems faced and resolved successfully by the project

Each of the items should be rated separately and then an overall rating given. The following rating system is to be applied:

1 = Excellent	<i>(90% -100% achievement)</i>
2 = Very Good	<i>(75% - 89% “ “ “ )</i>
3 = Good	<i>(60% to 74% “ “ “ )</i>
4 = Satisfactory	<i>(50% to 59% “ “ “ )</i>
5 = Unsatisfactory	<i>(49% and below “ “ )</i>

#### V. SCHEDULE OF THE EVALUATION

17. The evaluation should begin in August 2002 and last for a period of two months. While conducting the evaluation, the consultant should communicate by telephone or e-mail with the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya to discuss the project with the relevant staff in UNEP i.e. the Division for Policy Development and Law, the UNEP/GEF Co-ordination Unit and the UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EU).

18. The consultant will discuss aspects of the project with the national project co-ordinator and selected members of the National Climate Change Committee (CCC); the staff of the climate change project of Haiti.

19. The consultant will send the draft evaluation report by 9<sup>th</sup> September 2002. The UNEP Climate Change Enabling Activities in the Division of Policy Development and Law and the UNEP/GEF Co-ordination Unit will provide written comments of the draft evaluation report to the consultant through the UNEP/EOU to the consultant by 18<sup>th</sup> September 2002.

20. The consultant will incorporate these comments and present a final version of the evaluation report to UNEP in English by 25<sup>th</sup> September 2002. This report should be presented in written form and on a diskette in MSWord format. The core report should not exceed 30 pages. All Annexes should be typed.

## **VI. CONSULTANT**

21. The consultant should preferably be on the GEF/STAP Roster of Experts, has an advanced university degree in a relevant discipline and have demonstrated expertise in the area of climate change and GEF projects. Previous experience in the evaluation of UN programmes will be an advantage. The candidate should have at least 10 years experience in the field of climate change or in a related environmental field.

Key contacts at UNEP-Gigiri, Nairobi:

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5 August 2002

Annex II

Questionnaire and synthesis of responses to the questionnaire  
for the evaluation of the UNEP/GEF project

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

(Synthesis)

1. (a) Do you know the core programmes of UNEP?
- i. If yes, go to question 1 (d) below
  - ii. If no, see the UNEP Web site [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org) or GEF Web site or documentation about these organizations.  
**YES (100 %)**
- (b) Do you have other projects or activities on climate change being implemented in Haiti?  
Yes/No
- iii. If yes, please list them.
  - iv. If no, move to question (d)

**1-Regional Project UNDP/GEF/WMO, on systematic observation**

**2-GEF/UNEP Climate Change Phase II**

**3- At Quisqueya University(Haiti), one part of the ecology course is on climate change. Professors have organized various research activities with the students.**

- (c) Is this project complementary to any of the projects and programmes identified in (b) above?
- 1. If yes, elaborate on the complementarity and the synergies between the projects.

**Yes certainly, the following is complementary to the activities listed above:**

**The expertise gained working on the climate change project; The important information gained;**

**The results of the various studies;**

**The contacts made abroad on the subject.**

**All this helps us develop better knowledge of climate change repercussions in our country and how to face the situation, including the strengthening of university research.**

- (d) UNEP is one of the GEP implementing agencies. The other agencies are UNDP and the World Bank. It is likely the regional banks such as the African Development Bank will be included in the list of GEF implementing agencies. Do you know the role of UNEP as a GEF implementing agency? Yes/No
- (e) Do you consider this project consistent with the identified role of UNEP as a GEF implementing agency? Yes/No

- (f) Please elaborate on your answer in (e) above:

**UNEP played an important role during the various stages of the process: Conception, application and technical assistance of the project implementation.**

**UNEP's role, as a GEF executing agency, is to support activities addressing the protection of the world environment and not only towards projects intended solely for one country. Considering that the Climate Change Project offers anthropogenic data on climate change worldwide, one can say that the project is consistent with the role of UNEP as a GEF executing agency.**

2. The project has produced many results (inventory of emissions, climate change impacts, adaptation measures, mitigation measures, skilled personnel, networking of institutions and personnel, sensitised public, equipment, etc).

- (a) Are these results useful? **YES**

- (b) What are the objectives of the project?

- **The inventory of main sources of GHG emissions**
- **A vulnerability and adaptation assessment**
- **The identification of mitigation measures**
- **The awareness of the Haitian population on climate change issues and problems**
- **The initial National Communication**
- **The strengthening of national expertise**

- (c) Are the results helpful in the attainment of the outputs and objectives of the Project?

No responses

- (d) Have the results been able to meet the identified needs and problems in Haiti? Please elaborate on your answers to questions in (a) to (d) above.

No responses

3. (a) What is the first activity of the project?

The institutional framework for the management of the project and the national research teams.

- (b) Using the scale of 1 to 5 below, assess the contribution of the results of this activity of the Initial National Communications to the UNFCCC.

- |                  |            |                           |
|------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1= Excellent     | <b>(3)</b> | (90% to 100% achievement) |
| 2= Very good     | <b>(1)</b> | (75% to 89% achievement)  |
| 3= Good          |            | (60% to 74% achievement)  |
| 4=Satisfactory   |            | (50% to 59% achievement)  |
| 5=Unsatisfactory |            | (40 and below)            |

4. (a) What is the overall purpose of the GEF-funded Enabling Activities to Prepare National Communications to the UNFCCC?  
Help the country answer its commitments and obligations to the Convention articles 4.1 and 1.1.
- (b) Do you have a national climate committee?  
**YES**
- (c) If your answer is Yes, What is the composition of the committee?  
**Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; Bureau of Mines and Energy; Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine; Quisqueya University.**
- (d) Is this committee responsible for the implementation of the UNFCCC in Haiti?  
**Yes, under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment.**
- (e) If your answer is No, what is the team that implemented this project?
- (f) What are the stakeholders that were involved in project implementation? List them according to the project components that were involved.  
**Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; Bureau of Mines and Energy; Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine; Quisqueya University.**
- (g) What are the lessons (positive and negative) learned in this teamwork?  
**Positive: methodology and documentation exchange**  
**Negative: lack of coordination in work schedules**
- (h) Provide recommendations as to how maximize the positive and how to lift negative aspects of the involvement of stakeholders in future projects  
**Negative: The different schedules of partners must be taken into account**
- (i) What actions did you take to sustain this networking of institutions and personnel in the future?  
**Training (specific target groups)**  
**Research and investigation**
5. (a) According to our judgement has the project build the capacity of the participating national institutions and their personnel in the area of climate change?  
If yes, elaborate.  
**YES**  
**The administrative personnel (Head of Departments) of the Ministry of Agriculture had no experience in climate change vulnerability and adaptability assessments when the project was initiated in 1998. The experience, as much through the training workshops as the exchanges with international experts, was very rewarding and these professionals gained solid capabilities in this area.**  
**The same can be said for the professionals at the Mines and Energy Bureau. They acquired experience and expertise in use of methodology and tools in GHG inventory and mitigation measures.**  
**Better command of scientific foundations of climate change**

**Renewal of university courses on environmental matters : Ecology, Environmental Management and Environmental Chemistry.**

At the Ministry of Environment we acquired solid experience in climate change issues in general and in management of GEF/UNEP projects specifically.

If no, give reasons and recommendations

- (b) What actions did you take to ascertain the long-term sustainability of the benefits of this capacity building? Give any other recommendations to ensure sustainability.

**Other projects in climate change issues and pursuing the work with the institutions involved in the first stage of the project.**

**Sharing experiences with other coordinators of projects on Environmental Conventions, specifically: the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.**

**The first step was to provide the project (PCC) staff with the technical support required in the first stage of the project. Afterwards, these benefits had to be duplicated through the integration into the university curriculum of the climate change issue, which would promote expertise on climate change within the University.**

**Finally, the PCC made contacts with foreign universities with in-service training for the project technicians and the final theses of university students in view.**

6. (a) Has the assistance provided by UNEP been effective? Yes/No  
**All answered: YES**

- (b) What are the constraints experienced in the delivery of the assistance during this project?

**In training workshops offered by UNEP, the number of participants is always very limited.**

- (c) What are the lessons learned (positive and negative) in the delivery of the assistance?

**Short-term training is essential for Head of Departments, promoting optimum results.**

- (d) Provide recommendations that might maximise the positive and lift the negative aspects of the delivery of similar assistance (UNEP) in similar projects.

**UNEP should establish continuing annual training sessions, involving not only teaching but also exchange and contacts between professionals at the international level.**

7. (a) Have you participated in the GEF Phase I, “USCSP”, “CC:TRAIN”, UNEP/GEF Economies of GHG Limitation Project” and other donor sponsored climate change programmes?  
Yes/No

**One person answered yes; the others, no.**

- (b) If yes, name the ones you participated in:  
**International Seminars and Conferences (Barbados, for example).  
Initial workshop.**

- (c) How useful has the participation been to the implementation of this project?  
**No responses**

- (d) What synergies can you draw from this experience?  
**No responses**

8. (a) What monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to supervise and implement the project?

**On many occasions each month, the Technical Coordinator met with the various research teams for their assessments and comments on progress of work, constraints and possible solutions.**

**A financial and progress report was made every three months.**

- (b) Using the scale of 1 to 5 below review the adequacy of the systems (Circle one)
- |                    |     |                        |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1= Highly Adequate | (2) | (90% to 100% adequate) |
| 2= Very Adequate   | (2) | (75% to 89% adequate)  |
| 3= Adequate        |     | (60% to 74% adequate)  |
| 4= Satisfactory    |     | (50% to 59% adequate)  |
| 5= Inadequate      |     | (40% and below)        |
- (c) What are the lessons (positive and negative) learned?

The main lesson learned is that, while allowing the various study teams their autonomy, meetings must be held with them regularly so that progress can be monitored and delays reduced to a minimum.

- (d) Provide recommendations that could maximise the positive and lift the negative lessons so as to improve current procedures related to monitoring and evaluation.  
**No responses**

9. (a) Do you know the organizational structure of the project? Yes/No  
**All answered: YES**

- (b) If yes, use the scale of 1 to 5 to determinate the effectiveness of the organisational structure of the project
- |                    |     |                        |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1= Highly Adequate | (3) | (90% to 100% adequate) |
| 2= Very Adequate   | (1) | (75% to 89% adequate)  |
| 3= Adequate        |     | (60% to 74% adequate)  |
| 4= Satisfactory    |     | (50% to 59% adequate)  |
| 5= Inadequate      |     | (40% and below)        |

- (c) Do you know the management structure of the project? Yes/No/  
**All answered: YES**

- (d) If yes, use the scale of 1 to 5 to determinate the effectiveness of the organisational structure of the project
- |                    |     |                        |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1= Highly Adequate |     | (90% to 100% adequate) |
| 2= Very Adequate   | (2) | (75% to 89% adequate)  |
| 3= Adequate        |     | (60% to 74% adequate)  |
| 4= Satisfactory    |     | (50% to 59% adequate)  |
| 5= Inadequate      |     | (40% and below)        |

**The others did not answer.**

- (e) Do you know the financial management structure of the project? Yes/No  
**All answered: yes**

- (f) If yes, use the scale of 1 to 5 to determinate the effectiveness of the organisational structure of the project.

1= Highly Adequate	(3)	(90% to 100% adequate)
2= Very Adequate	(1)	(75% to 89% adequate)
3= Adequate		(60% to 74% adequate)
4= Satisfactory		(50% to 59% adequate)
5= Inadequate		(40% and below)

**One did not answer.**

NB: In complementing questions 12 (a) to (f) above, please consider the staffing, administrative arrangements and operational mechanism with an emphasis on its coordination within and outside of UNEP.

10. (a) What are the technical or operational constraints encountered during project implementation?  
**Lack of expertise on the subject**  
**The main technical problem encountered during implementation was the lack of an adequate methodology for the mitigation assessment.**

- (b) Did these constraints contribute to delays in implementing the approved work plan? Yes/No  
**75 %: YES**  
**A strategy had to be developed, which delayed the process.**

Please, elaborate on those constraints that caused delay in implementation

- (c) What actions did you take as a UNEP or national executing agency personnel to overcome those constraints?

**The technicians hired for the project were given specific training in view of the preparation of the various national studies to be done.**  
**A review and translation of literature on the subject was carried out in order to elaborate a strategy. An international consultant was asked to assist in the study.**

- (d) What are the overall lessons learned on the technical and operational aspects of the implementation of the project?

All technical aspects in detail must be discussed with experts chosen by the sponsors of the project.

- (e) Please discuss any appropriate alternative measures that could have taken

11. (a) As a member of the Haiti study team what measures did you or your institution initiate or plan to initiate in order to integrate the results and recommendations of the initial national communications into national policy making and/or planning?

**Strengthen the national council on climate change;**

**Participate with other institutions and involve oneself in activities directly or indirectly having to do with climate change (civil protection against natural disasters, national energy policy, combating desertification, etc.).**

**It should be mentioned that the team members are not policy-makers but technicians; their role is to show the urgency of integrating their recommendations into national policies.**

**Organizing special information and seminars for parliamentarians and cabinet Ministers**

**Distribution of practical documents to these same groups**

**Integrate climate change issues into students' training**

**Other studies on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, forestry and biodiversity in Haiti and publication of results in local media and on the web site.**

12. (a) In your own judgement, what is the potential contribution of the project to furthering the objectives of the relevant global, regional and national environmental assessments (GHG inventories, mitigation of GHG emissions, impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies)?

**There was little data available on climate change in Haiti before the beginning of the project; national policy-making will therefore be facilitated.**

**At a national and international level, even minimal climate change can cause serious problems above and beyond the purely national context ( e.g. El Niño).**

**Increased knowledge of the basic pollution processes; participation of various sectors in the processes; data to inform the population on potential impacts of climate change.**

- (b) What is the potential contribution of the project to policy frameworks and action plans and to strengthening the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change?

**This project is important for UNFCCC because the Convention can be improved following collection of new data.**

13. (a) What are the long-term and short-term outputs of the project?

**Short-term, the outputs were:  
Strengthening the capacities of the Haitian professionals;**

**Obtaining data for decision-making;**

**Creating awareness amongst the Haitian population.**

**Long-term, the project made it possible to avoid the catastrophe that the repercussions of climate change could have wrought**

- (b) How do the actual results of the project compare with these outputs identified in the project document?

**The results of the research teams were as anticipated in the project document**

14. (a) Determine the extent to which gender considerations were incorporated into the various technical and operational aspects of the project.  
**There was no special measure taken, but women participated at various levels of the project activities**

15. (a) Propose concrete suggestions or recommendations which may benefit future UNEP/GEF projects.

**The project did not have a technical coordinator from the outset; this shortcoming was corrected later on but still caused technical difficulties and delays.**

**The FAVM team on climate change changed because of the departure of a number of professors from the Faculty.**

**Awareness-raising activities should be given the same importance as all others. Lack of funding hindered the broad dissemination of information on climate change.  
Research on the subject should be encouraged in the universities.**

**Haiti, September 2002**

Annex III

List of interviewees

1. MOISE ST PIERRE, Project Coordinator
2. LUC D. BRETOUS, Technical Coordinator
3. PIERRE BETONOUS, Bureau of Mines and Energy
4. GLADYS GUERRIER ARCHANGE, Quisqueya University
5. PIERRE ANDRE JACINTHE, State University of Haiti, Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine

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