



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

HAITI



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Haiti		
Year Started	2008		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	74	10	84
Grant amount committed	2,628,518	443,899	3,072,417
Project level co-financing in cash	530,107	-	530,107
Project level co-financing in kind	870,908	18,298	889,206
Total co-financing *	1,863,213		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	2	-	2	1	6	2	13
Climate Change	-	1	3	1	5	-	10
Land Degradation	2	1	3	-	-	-	6
Capacity Development	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
International Waters	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	7	3	9	3	11	2	35

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	-	2	1	6	-	2	13
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	9
Hectares of PAs	19	-	238	340	128	-	1,065	1,790
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	2	-	2	2	3	-	3	12
Number of significant species conserved	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	7
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	-	2	1	1	-	5	12
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	122,545	-	122,545	340	122,545	-	765	368,740
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	10
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	50	1,200	340	497	-	68	2,155
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3

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Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	20	130	123	-	34	307
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	6
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	6
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	2	420	3	-	-	-	538	963
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	200	420	650	-	-	-	654	1,924
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	20	210	120	-	-	-	340	690
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	20	20	98	-	-	-	62	200
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	3	3	-	-	-	3	11
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Chemicals and Waste								
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	172
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Organic farming	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	2	6	11	3	-	-	-	22
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	8	16	7	13	-	-	6	50

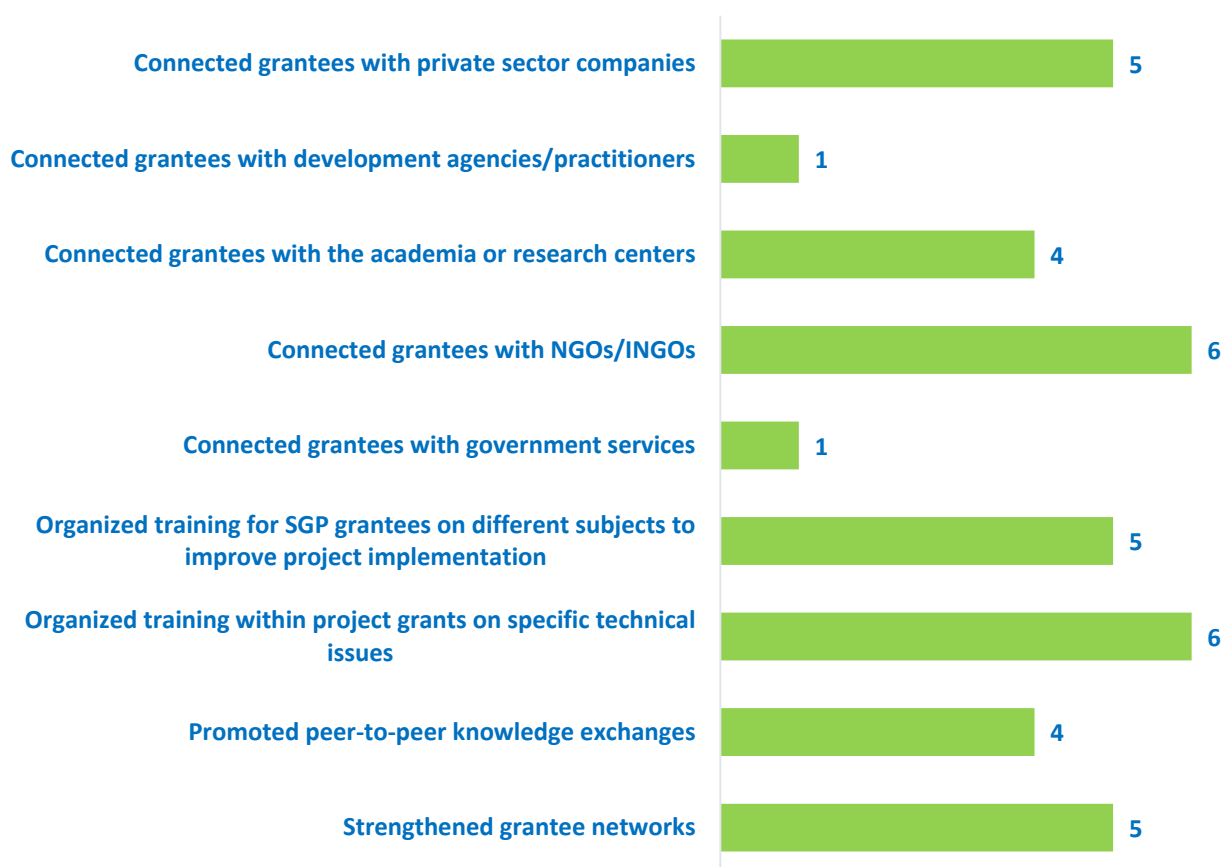
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	260	120	213	2,719	-	-	740	4,052
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	14
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	60	34	56	-	-	-	-	150
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	6	3	9	3	11	-	2	34
Number of completed projects led by women	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	8
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	-	1	2	1	-	1	9
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	5
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	6

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Projects with policy influence	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	-	8	3	7	-	2	23
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	4	3	2	-	-	4	13
Community-level trainings conducted	-	11	27	9	-	-	23	70
Number of projects monitored through field visits	10	12	6	5	7	-	10	50
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	2	4	2	-	1	1	15
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	6	5	5	-	6	5	6

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



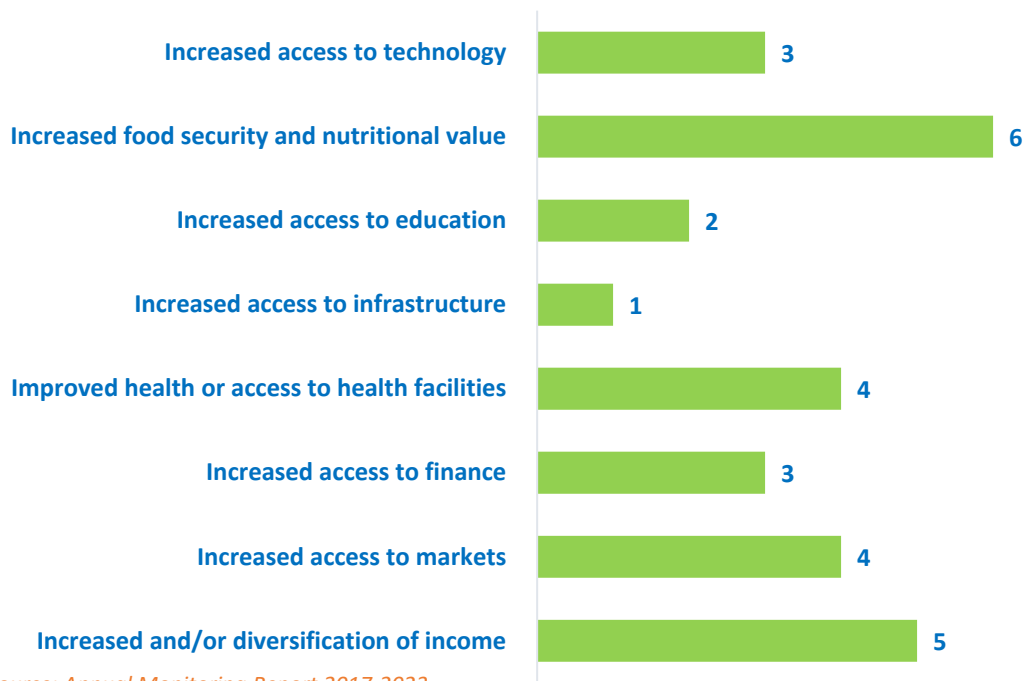
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



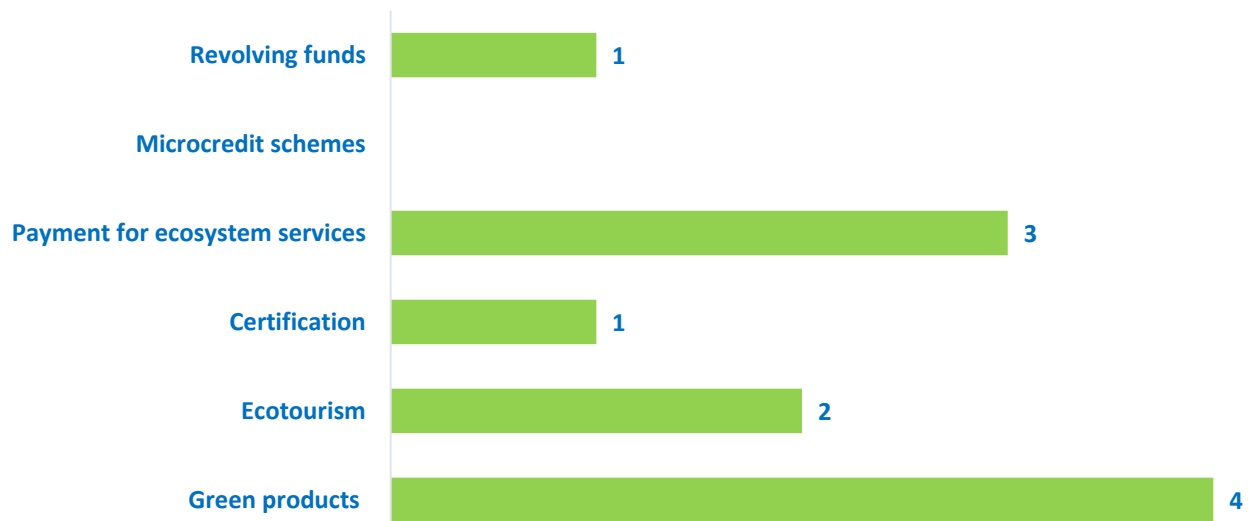
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



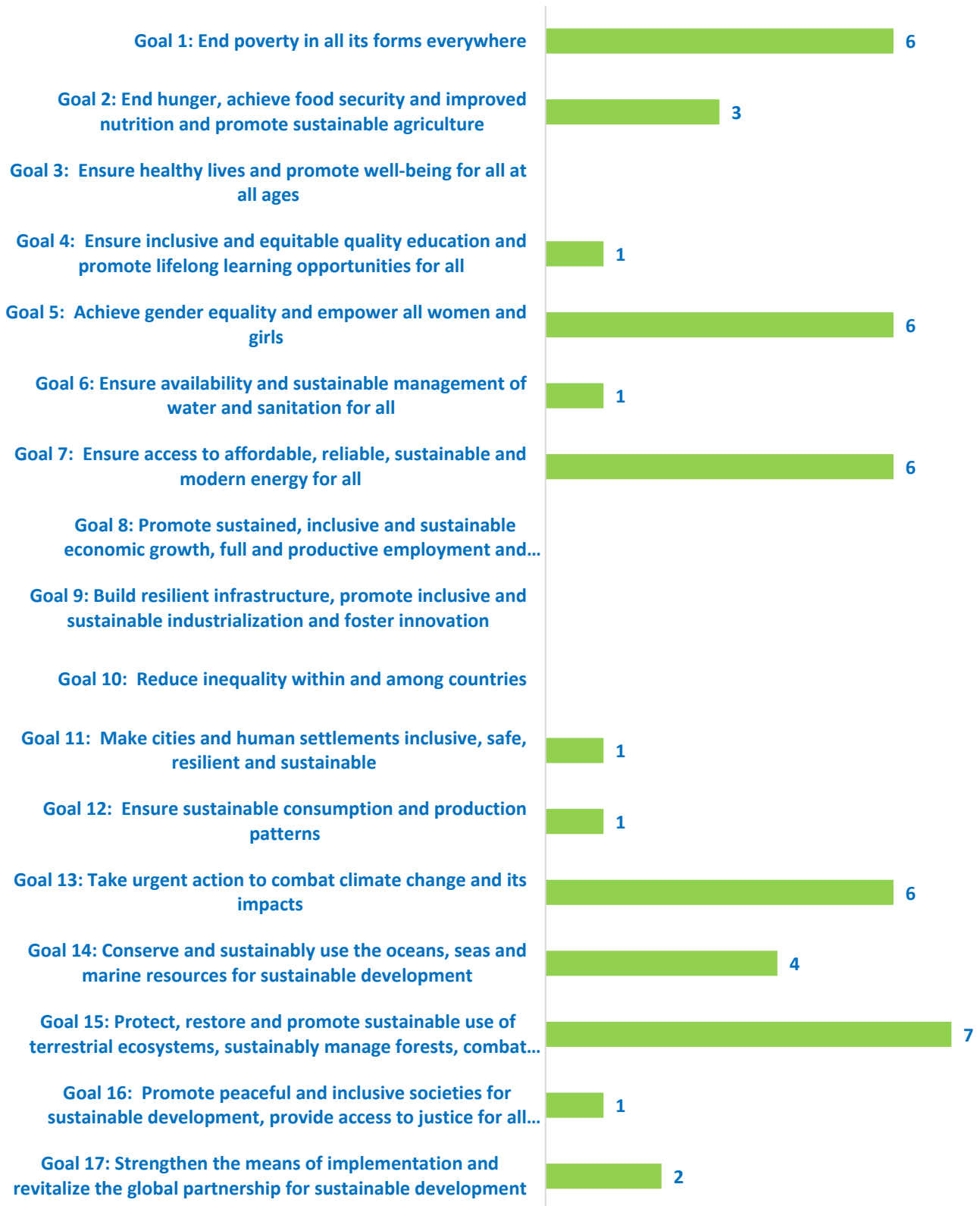
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Haiti**, SGP supported grantee *Tet Kole Fanm Dile* in a project aimed to strengthen the performance of the honey chain in the Northeast area of the country by intervening in 6 major business functions, namely Finance, Marketing, Operations, Supply, Human Resources, and Technology and Environment. Beekeepers in the region are witnessing a continuous slaughter of plants. In particular Campeche, which is the main plant used in the development of beekeeping in the Northeast, has come under a lot of pressure and it is starting to influence the productivity of beehives in beekeeping operations. To this end, the grantee organized 6 two-day training sessions on good practices in the six major business functions with the help of a qualified consultant experienced in the field. Furthermore, basic equipment was also distributed to each organization to ensure that they can be autonomous in beekeeping and 10 hectares of land in logging for beekeeping stations central offices of the beneficiary organizations of the project are strengthened. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Climate Change

In **Haiti**, SGP supported grantee *Initiative de Développement pour Une EcoAgriculture Alternative en Haïti* in the promotion of biodigestion technology for the production of clean energy to meet the cooking and lighting energy needs of rural households. This technology is part of an integrated system that will not only provide clean energy but also the production of organic fertilizers that will serve to increase agricultural productivity. To this end, this project supported the construction of 30 biodigesters; it organized an awareness raising campaign to sensitize stakeholders on the environmental challenges, and it organized training sessions on themes issues such as climate change and natural resource management. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

CSO-Government dialogue

In Guatemala, Jamaica, **Haiti**, Morocco, Moldova, Niger, Tanzania, Thailand, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. As an example, in *Thailand*, SGP co-hosted a national dialogue on World Day to Combat Desertification with the key stakeholders from the government agencies, UNCCD, CSOs and CBOs. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

South-South Exchange

Dominican Republic and **Haiti**: In **Haiti**, SGP engaged in an exchange with the *Dominican Republic*, to support *Haitian NGO Mouvman Peyizan Magazen* to set up a micro-hydro system. The community of Magazen consists of 120 families living in extreme poverty, in a highly degraded environment, with severely limited access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, health and education. Due to inappropriate farming practices, their local land is degraded and characterized by sparse tree covers and low soil productivity. With technical support from SGP Dominican Republic, and technical support, monitoring, training and co-financing management from the *Dominican Republic NGO Guakia Ambiente*, a 15 kW micro-hydroelectric power system was installed to guarantee electricity service for 70 families, that is approximately 500 beneficiaries. Community representatives received training to effectively manage the installed system. A 30-hectare area was planted with 42,000 forest and fruit trees, and a plan was also proposed to implement an agroforestry system to produce cocoa on another 39 hectares of land. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The global conventions to which Haiti is a party are numerous. Among the most important are the major Rio conventions, namely the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Haiti has also ratified the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol (including all its amendments) relating to the protection of the ozone layer. Other global environmental agreements such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) or the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes have been signed but have not yet been ratified. To these global instruments, we must add the regional environmental agreements signed by Haiti. These include the 1940 Convention for the Protection of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Scenic Beauty of the Countries of America or the tripartite agreement signed with Cuba and the Dominican Republic relating, among other actions, to the creation of the Biological Corridor in the Caribbean.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	2018
Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Signature: 2 Juin 1992 Ratification: 3 Aout 1996
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	Juin 2008 (Haiti a soumis un SPANB intérimaire à la CDB)
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA)	2010
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	25 sept 1996 (ratification)
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 ^{ère} , 2 ^{ème} , 3 ^{ème})	1 ^{ère} : Aout 2001 2 ^{ème} : 2013 3 ^{ème} : N/A
Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	2012
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	Octobre 2006 révisé en 2017
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	Septembre 2015
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULD)	Signée par le Gouvernement le 15 octobre 1994 et ratifiée par le parlement le 25 septembre 1996.
Programmes d'action nationaux au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	Juillet 2009
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	2001
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS	2015
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	2013
Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) - Agenda 2030 de l'ONU	En cours
Protocole de Montreal relatif a des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone	2000
Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques technologiques	2000

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.