



H A I T I

2030

ON THE HORIZON





# INTRODUCTION

**Haiti, 2014.** On the eve of the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the country has made major progress but serious challenges remain.

According to the latest MDG report published in June 2014 by the Haitian government and the United Nations Development Programme for Development in Haiti, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty - i.e., on less than \$1.25 a day - has declined. In terms of education, more than 88% of children now attend primary school. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has been stabilised and 60% of young people use condoms during sexual intercourse. The target measuring low weight in children under five was reached three years ahead of schedule. Nearly 69% of households now have access to an improved source of water.

However, as stated in the report on the MDGs in Haiti, six million people still live in moderate poverty, i.e., on less than \$2.50 a day. The work for ensuring a quality education, reduction of absenteeism and developing public services, however, remains immense. Only 4 % of women are represented in Parliament and Haiti is one of only six countries in the world where one of the parliamentary chambers is exclusively male. Efforts to fight deforestation and loss of biodiversity have not been adequate to halt the trend: at least 62 % of city dwellers live in slums.

When all is said and done, if Haiti has made great strides, new financial resources must be mobilised to lift Haiti up to the emerging country level by 2030. With the support of its traditional partners, but also thanks to the impetus of the South, UNDP continues to support the Government of Haiti towards emergence. In the fight against poverty, in the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, in the areas of environmental protection, governance and the rule of law, and on disaster risk management, UNDP Haiti is aligned with the development priorities of the Government

through national capacity building and improved preparation for the country's future.

The approach is inclusive and should generate employment for young people and a livelihood for the marginalised. It must integrate gender equality and women's empowerment.

In a changing world, UNDP is also working towards sustainable modes of consumption and sustainable production. It now places the protection and management of natural resources as a priority within the development agenda.

On 12 January 2015, Haiti will commemorate the fifth anniversary of the earthquake of 2010. While no one has forgotten this tragedy, everyone would agree: a page is turning, Haiti is leaving the disaster stage and is on its way towards long-term development. The transition to human resilience is underway.

In this context, in addition to reporting the work of UNDP Haiti over the past year, this booklet discusses the highlights since 2010 through a time line, and offers a vision for the future for 2030 through the testimony of the mid-level Haitian government officers, long-term partners within institutions, who have agreed to put their oars in for us.

Haiti, 2030 on the horizon, is here, turn the page.



## FOCUS ON EMPLOYMENT TO RISE OUT OF POVERTY

Five years after the earthquake, one of the major priorities of the Haitian Government remains the creation of decent and inclusive jobs. According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report on Haiti, 44.9 % of Haitian workers live on less than \$1.25 a day. To reverse the trend, UNDP works alongside the Haitian State every day to provide technical and operational support in the area of job creation.

Also, 2014 saw the publication of the first-ever catalogue of typical Haitian products. The result of an inclusive and participatory process with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), this document identifies the key products of each department to better channel future investments. From a list of 359 products identified, a total of 30 products were selected based on their potential to create jobs, their environmental impact and their production potential.

Again in collaboration with MTI, UNDP also launched the Laboratory for Innovation and Economic Development (LIDE) Project for the training of young entrepreneurs in late 2014. Young people whose projects are selected will receive professional training in the field of business management and will be supervised by a microfinance institution in setting up their businesses.

In addition, UNDP supports the Investment Facilitation Centre (IFC) in the establishment of a “Provider Database.” This interactive library will ultimately provide real-time information for investors seeking information on business opportunities in Haiti as well as on potential partners.

With the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), UNDP has launched the “ProHuerta” project. This project aims to improve the diet of urban and rural populations

### 2010

240,000 part-time jobs created after the earthquake involving citizens in the process of rebuilding their neighbourhoods

### 2011

250,000 cubic meter removed from 53 neighbourhoods and recycled in Leogane

through self-production and consumption of quality food. More than 32,000 families will have the opportunity to learn how to produce locally in gardens put at their disposal through 78 municipalities.

Working closely with communities in Port-au-Prince in the field of land management, in 2014 UNDP helped build four community centres and one administrative complex in the capital. In addition, UNDP began the rehabilitation of the Champ-de-Mars public square and completed the construction of five schools in the cities of Léogane, Gressier and Jacmel.

UNDP furthermore helped to set up the Inert Debris Management Unit within the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC). This unit is a major technical advance in the institutionalisation of all the experience accumulated within the context of the massive joint UN "Debris" project.

Finally, UNDP provides technical support to the Haitian government in their desire to create a social protection policy, particularly by setting up the Single Beneficiary Registry. Using an extensive survey, UNDP is identifying current needs of Haitian households in order to create a social protection net that specifically meets their needs, which will enable them to improve their lives.

## 2014

A new vision of Haiti thanks to the publication of **THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT**

**30 TYPICAL LOCAL PRODUCTS** identified to stimulate investment and job creation

**5 SCHOOLS** built in zones strongly affected by the 12th of January earthquake

## 2012

Six of the largest IDP camps are closed and 11,000 families were able to return to their homes

## 2013


Support to the elaboration of the strategic plan of the Ministry of Trade and Industry



“ Today in 2030, Haiti managed to stimulate a constant and balanced growth, thanks to the valorisation of its national production. This is achieved through the reinforcement of the production chain and the development of a modern, inclusive and competitive national private sector, which is integrated in the international trading routes and in global value chains.”

**MARIE PASCALE THÉODATE,  
CONSULTANT AT THE MINISTRY  
OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY  
(MTI) FOR 3 YEARS**





In 2014, 1 % of the richest population holds the same level of wealth as does 45 % of the poorest population in Haiti combined. Despite a declared willingness to fight extreme poverty, the resources actually deployed are still insufficient to bear fruit in ensuring the systematic socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable. Decent and inclusive work remains one of the major projects of the Haitian state. Today the unemployment rate in Haiti is nearly 40 % of the population of working-age Haitians.



## FOCUS ON A GREEN AND PROTECTED HAITI

Rampant cutting down of trees, unplanned urbanisation and lack of natural resource management are increasing Haiti's vulnerability to climate change every day and reducing its capacity to produce goods and foodstuffs.

Immediately after the 2010 earthquake, more than 20,000 Haitians participated in the embankment protection projects implemented by UNDP to combat erosion, landslides and to protect residents from flooding. From 2010 to 2014, over 1,300 linear meters of river embankments have been consolidated in the South with the support of Norway.

These activities that pay people short-term have gradually been integrated into programmes within the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, implemented over the long term. These programmes concern the management of watersheds and protected areas and climate change adaptation.

In terms of biodiversity, UNDP and the Ministry of Environment continue to strengthen the national system of protected areas. During 2014, 150 environmental monitoring officers were deployed to Port-au-Prince and in protected areas such as the Forêt des Pins or the Parc La Visite in the West. As for Macaya National Park in the South-West, it now has the first management plan ever to be developed in a participatory process with the park team.

Under the coordination of the Departmental Directorate of the South, the UNDP Reducing Vulnerability in the South Programme, funded by Norway, led to the production of 5.5 million seedlings planted on 5,000 hectares of land between 2010 and 2014.

Under the leadership of Norway, the first nature interpretation centre has also been set up in Aquin. The centre has already sensitised hundreds of area residents to the importance of preserving the biodiversity of Haiti's flora and fauna.

### 2010

UNDP rehabilitates more than 50 drinking water supply systems in the South-East, improving access to drinking water for over 100,000 people

### 2011

Establishment of four area committees for watershed management in the North, North-East, Centre and Artibonite



In the departments of the North, Artibonite, Grande Anse and Nippes, the Climate Change Adaptation Project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Canada, provided climatic hazards sensitisation sessions to over 50,000 people, and 1,000 school children were sensitised to the concept of eco-citizenship.

In partnership with the Panos Caraïbes society, UNDP and the Climate Change Adaptation Project are some of the initiators of the project named "Artistes pour l'environnement" (Artists for the Environment), which launched the song "Nous sommes en danger" (We are in danger), on 3 November 2014. This environmental advocacy song, broadcasted on over 50 community radio stations, enlisted eight Haitian artists to become ambassadors of "consciousness raising" on the imminent threat of climate change.

Under the coordination of the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA), the Climate Change Adaptation Project also rehabilitates water systems in the South and South-East where new kiosks and counters have been installed to improve the management of the drinking water made available to the communities.

Recognising the potential for agricultural production of the Artibonite River, UNDP also strengthened the dialogue between the Ministries of Environment on both sides of the Haitian-Dominican border. These consultations have helped finalise the Strategic Action Plan for Watershed Management that must ultimately define future agricultural and energy projects for this region in order to prevent conflicts over water use between the two countries.

Finally, in 2014, the GEF Micro-Finance Programme supported by UNDP helped over 40 community-based organisations in the North and the North-East, and has expanded to the South, the Centre and the Artibonite.

## 2014

**5.5 MILLION** seedlings planted

**50.000 HAITIANS** sensitized to climate change

**150** environmental surveillance agents trained

## 2012

More than 1,400 hectares of land is reforested by community brigades in the binational watershed of the Massacre River on both the Haitian and Dominican side


## 2013

Restoration of 150 hectares of mangrove ecosystems in Aquin + production of 2,5 million forest and fruit trees

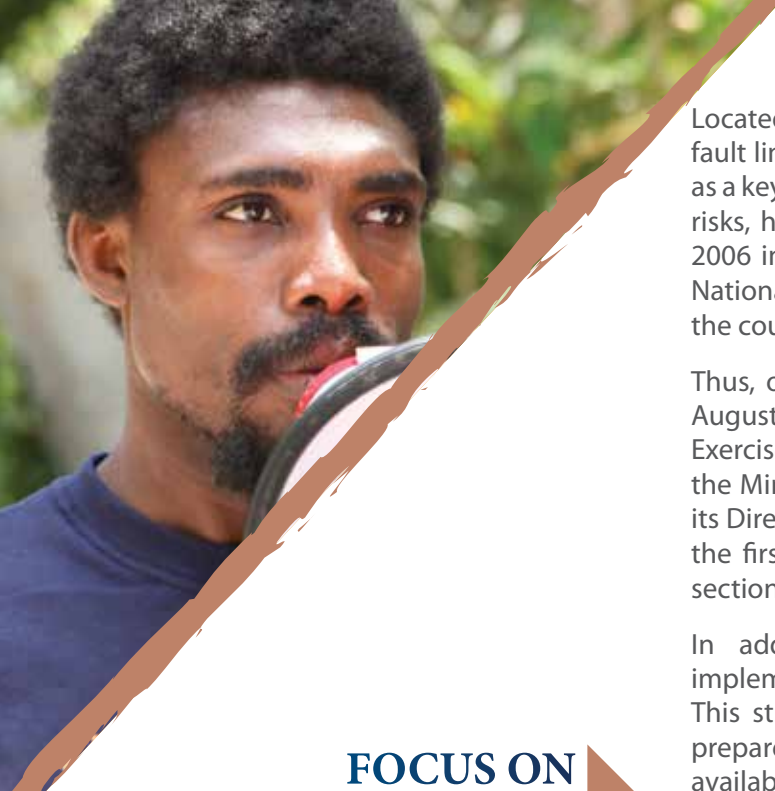
“ Today in 2030, I see environmental issues integrated into all government policies. Forest cover increased from 2.2 % to 10%, the country's emission of greenhouse gases are controlled and ten new protected areas have been marked out. ”

**JOHN DÉCIPÉ, NATIONAL COORDINATOR  
OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT AT  
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MDE)  
FOR A YEAR**





Haiti has an alarming rate of environmental degradation that accelerated in the early 60s to become critical in 1985. In this context, UNDP supports the efforts of the Ministry of Environment to enable Haiti to safeguard its environmental heritage.



## FOCUS ON A DISASTER-READY NATION

Located in the path of hurricanes and situated on an unstable seismic fault line, Haiti is hardly immune to new disasters. That is why UNDP, as a key partner of the Government of Haiti in the prevention of major risks, has been supporting the Directorate of Civil Protection since 2006 in conducting simulation exercises (SIMEX) to strengthen the National System of Risk Management and Disasters (SNGRD) across the country's ten departments.

Thus, over 250 participants from SNGRD were actively involved in August 2014 in the annual Joint Natural Disaster National Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) for hydro-meteorological hazards, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and the Territorial Communities through its Directorate of Civil Protection. At the departmental level, this was the first time that the simulation exercise involved the communal sections.

In addition, UNDP also supported the government in the implementation of the sectoral and thematic Table "Disaster Risk". This strategic coordination mechanism should help Haiti to build preparedness and response capacity while assuring the proper use of available funds in this sector.

Technical support was also provided to the Government with the launch of the extensive promotional campaign for the Family Emergency Plan Programme, an initiative that invites every Haitian family to prepare for emergency situations that may arise. This campaign specifically educates families in responding by following the safety instructions issued by the technical and political authorities in case of emergency.

During this year, education and awareness on risk management activities have been systematised. With the support of UNDP, more than 60 "Civil Protection Fridays" sessions were held with schools or communities to help targeted populations prepare for situations like

**2010**

Launch of the Disaster Risk Management unit in conformity with national priorities

**2011**

Development of the macro-zoning of Port-au-Prince

earthquakes, tsunamis, or fires. UNDP also supported the Directorate of Civil Protection in holding three urban observation sessions that allowed many young people to identify and discuss major risks and propose solutions.

In partnership with the National Institute of Vocational Training (INFP), UNDP also launched a training programme that will allow the region of the Grand Nord equip itself with skilled construction workers. More than 200 professionals from the construction chain will be trained in earthquake-resistant construction standards.

Three contingency plans (North, North-East and North-West) have also been developed in the Grand Nord region in the event of an earthquake. These plans have been the subject of three departmental SIMEX.

At the same time, UNDP has supported the development of three strategic plans to reduce disaster risk for the pilot departments (Grand Anse, North, North-East) as part of the worldwide movement of political champions of disaster resilience. These instruments are identifying the areas of intervention, activities and evaluation indicators for the next five years.

Finally, the field of disaster risk management was marked in 2014 by the launch of a pilot urban risk management project, which should ultimately help to anticipate disaster risks related to overcrowding of the country's major cities.

## 2014

**SECTORIAL AND THEMATIC TABLE** on “ Risk and Disaster ” set up by the Haitian Government with the support of UNDP

**200 CONSTRUCTION PROFESSIONALS** trained to earthquake-resistant norms in the “ Grand Nord ”

**3 STRATEGIC PLANS** of disaster risk reduction in Grande Anse, North, and North East in the framework of the political champions movement

## 2012

Launch of earthquake prevention project in the Grand Nord region and establishment of the DRM Partners Forum

## 2013


Development and validation of the Earthquake Road Map by the Haitian government



“ Today in 2030, Haiti is more resilient to natural disasters. All Haitians have become eco citizens. The country is better equipped and has a legal framework adapted to better manage risks. ”

**JOSÉ FAIDNIA FRANÇOIS, ASSISTANT HEAD  
OF THE TRAINING SECTION AT THE CIVIL  
PROTECTION DEPARTMENT (CPD)  
FOR 10 YEARS**





In 2014, women and poorer households were disproportionately affected by the impacts of deforestation and climate change. At least 62 % of urban dwellers live in slums and this increases their vulnerability. In this context, UNDP commits itself daily to continued support of the Haitian government in strengthening civil protection structures.



## FOCUS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Supporting the Government of Haiti in its democratic governance efforts towards building a state of law is one of UNDP in Haiti's priorities. To achieve this, the organisation is working on capacity building for public institutions in the areas of elections, justice, police, prison administration, land management and administrative reform.

Despite political uncertainty delaying the holding of senatorial and local elections and recurring changes in the Electoral Council, UNDP, in partnership with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), continued the training cycle of the BRIDGE Programme (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections). During 2014, more than 40 electoral officials had the opportunity to enhance their knowledge of electoral administration, discuss the issues of gender equity and access for people with disabilities in the political and electoral processes and reflect on sustainable solutions for free, fair and transparent elections.

This year was also marked by the holding of the forum "The Haitian Woman in Politics: Strategies for Winning," which was attended by over 100 women from different political factions and from civil society. The forum, organized by UNDP, IFES, NDI, UNWomen and the Minustah, with the support of the Haitian Electoral Board, discussed strategies to ensure women's political representation and greater flexibility in decision making.

In 2014, officers from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) evaluated the process of capacity building of the Ministry that was initiated in 2012 with support from UNDP. Eight judicial inspectors received training in the use of a new legal information management system. In addition, with the support of UNDP, nearly 200 judges/ clerks received training on gender-based violence, investigative and court registry techniques, which was given by judges trained by trainers from the École de magistrature (Judicial Academy).

2010

UNDP, in coordination with MINUSTAH, succeeds in returning the Department of Justice and the courts to working order

2011

UNDP supports the peaceful democratic transition of power between Mr René Préal and Mr Joseph Martelly



Meanwhile, UNDP continued its efforts in the fight against prolonged pre-trial detention, particularly in the Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince with the implementation of a management and case-tracking system.

Finally, the Supreme Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ), which has seen improved administration, is now planning tracking mechanisms within the courts.

In June 2014, UNDP and the Superior Court of Auditors and Administrative Disputes (CSC/CA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for capacity building of the CSC/CA in order to support the development of mechanisms for administrative and financial control within the public administration.

In terms of management of external aid, following the first international meeting of the External Aid Effectiveness Committee (a strategic forum on development aid), UNDP contributed to the development of the Joint Aid Effectiveness Programme, a veritable roadmap for partners of the Framework for External Aid Development, which held the inaugural meeting of the External Aid Effectiveness Committee at the national level.

Finally, UNDP and its partners pursued the establishment of the Administrative Reform Project led by the Office of Management and Human Resources (OMRH), with targeted support of the creation of laws that aim to modernise public administration and by holding the inaugural competition for the recruitment of administrative staff.

## 2014

**200 JUDGES/CLERKS** trained on investigation techniques

More than **100 PARTICIPANTS** from various political movements for the first forum “ Haitian women in politics. Strategies to win ”

**9,4 BILLION USD COMMITTED, 1560 PROJECTS AND 235 ORGANIZATIONS** registered in the management module of external aid managing database set up by UNDP aiming at more transparency in external aid

## 2012

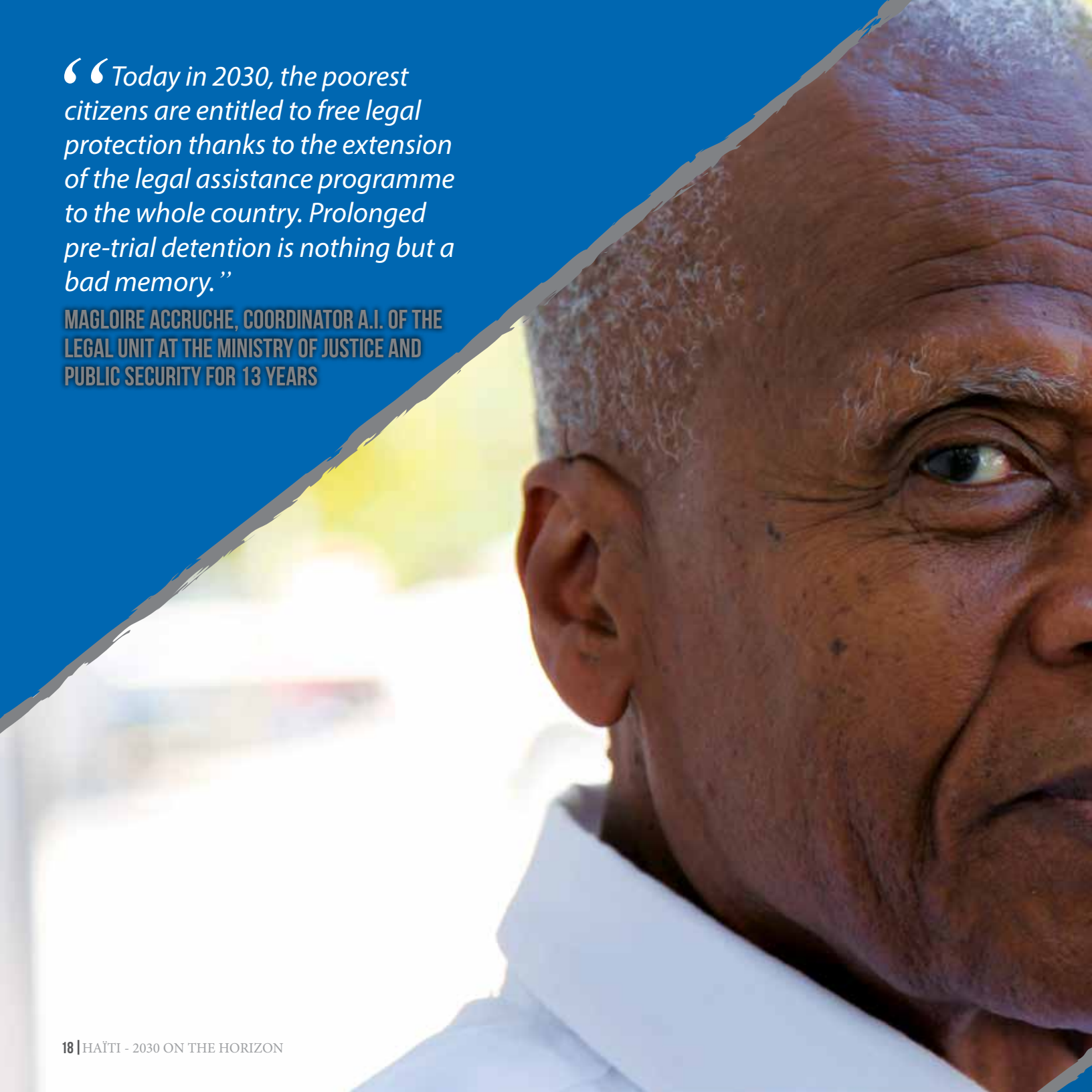
A new framework programme for State Reform on administrative reform and decentralisation is approved for the period 2013-2017

## 2013

Development of the Code of Transparency on Aid and adoption of the first Aid Effectiveness Committee at the international level

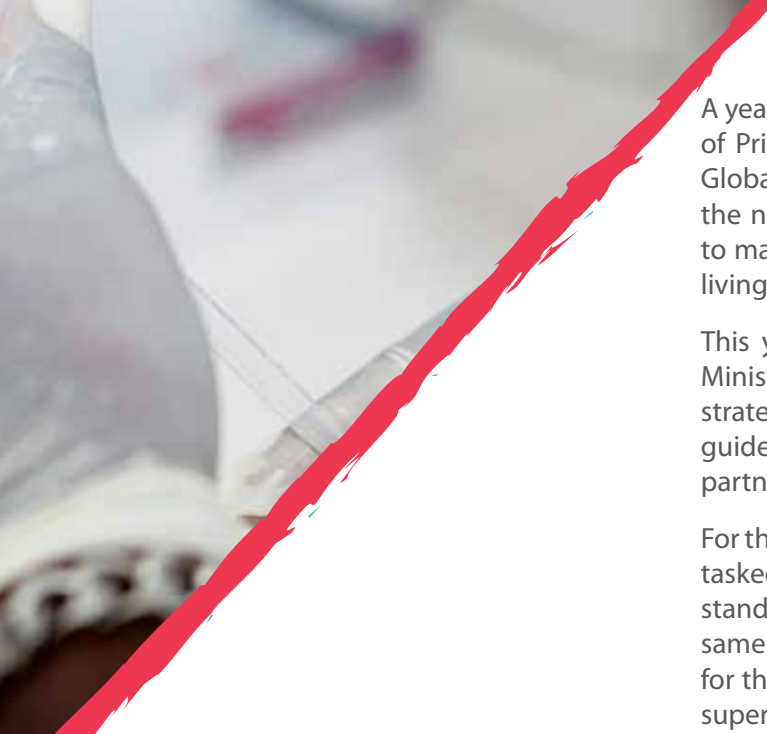
“ Today in 2030, the poorest citizens are entitled to free legal protection thanks to the extension of the legal assistance programme to the whole country. Prolonged pre-trial detention is nothing but a bad memory.”

**MAGLOIRE ACCRUCHE, COORDINATOR A.I. OF THE LEGAL UNIT AT THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY FOR 13 YEARS**





In 2014, despite the Government's efforts, Haiti's prisons are still overcrowded. The Legal Assistance Programme of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety is rapidly developing. The main objective is to offer free legal protection in all ten departments to ensure that people do not find themselves in prison for years without trial.



## FOCUS ON A HAITI FREE FROM AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS

A year after the 2010 earthquake, UNDP chose to take on the mission of Principal Recipient of HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) grants from the Global Fund. In line with the priorities of the Haitian government and the needs of the population in this area, the organisation was able to make substantive changes towards improving the lives of people living with HIV and for those suffering from tuberculosis.

This year, with funding from the Global Fund, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) in developing strategic plans for the fight against HIV and TB. The nutrition standards guide for people with HIV and TB was also produced as part of this partnership.

For the first time in its history, Haiti has a pharmacovigilance team. It is tasked with ensuring that drugs that come into the country meet the standards of the WHO protocol and the Haitian government. In the same vein, UNDP has also provided the country with two incinerators for the disposal of expired medicines. These tools operate under the supervision of the MSPP and WHO.

To help increase the survival rate and restore the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS, UNDP, in collaboration with the sub-recipients and under the leadership of MSPP, provided treatment to more than 59,000 people between 2011 and 2014. Today, the Global Fund and UNDP cover more than 47% of antiretroviral treatment needs of Haiti.

With the support of UNDP, five MSPP officers have been able to travel (Burkina Faso, Geneva, Benin, Canada) to receive training in information and logistics management systems, elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, management of TB/HIV co-infection and in drug resistance and project planning.

2011

- UNDP is chosen by the Global Fund as
- Principal Recipient of HIV and TB grants

In order to reduce the transmission of HIV, UNDP has met its benchmark for 2014 by distributing over 28 million condoms to people of childbearing age. This broad distribution programme was also accompanied by a large multi-year campaign to raise awareness about the disease.

Furthermore, UNDP implemented a recruitment programme for prevention and education about the disease. The number of sensitised individuals has increased from 5,746 in 2011 to 11,720 in 2014. Haiti has succeeded in stabilising the prevalence of HIV/AIDS at 2.2 % for the entire population.

In line with the priorities of the MSPP, UNDP completed the construction of the Pestel health centre, the Artibolière health centre and the reference community hospital of Asile. To bolster the fight against tuberculosis, the organisation has renovated the hospital laboratory of Notre Dame in Petit-Goâve, that of St Michel in Jacmel and the diagnostic and treatment centre of Vaudreuil.

Through close collaboration with sub-recipients, UNDP helped to treat 75% of TB patients in 2014 as opposed to 60% in 2011. While in 2012 only 230 centres were offering their services in this area (tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment), 2014 saw the birth of 34 new centres.

## 2014

**47%** of needs of antiretroviral treatments provided by UNDP with the funding to the Global Fund

**93%** of TB-HIV+ patients receive a treatment for coinfection

**11.720** sex workers in a prevention and educational program on HIV

## 2012

43,180 people with AIDS receive antiretroviral therapy

## 2013

Renovation and construction of 20 health centres across all regions of the country



“ Today in 2030, we monitor 100 % of patients with HIV and AIDS and all our sites are able to screen for both HIV and tuberculosis. With financial support from donors and the government, the fight against these diseases is no longer part of a programme but instead is an action policy within the Ministry of Public Health and Population. ”

**DR JOËLLE VAN ONACKER, HEAD OF THE NATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME AT THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION FOR 16 YEARS**





In 2014, the effectiveness of the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is still dependent on the financial support of donors and the Haitian government, which have created programmes to fight these but have not yet agreed on a health policy specifically dedicated to them.



## ID Card Haiti

Area	27750 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	10 579 230 people
Youth	- 18 years old : 41 %
Administrative division	10 departments 144 municipalities 570 communal sections
Forest cover	Less than 3 % of area
Vulnerability to natural hazards	Seismic risks Flooding Hurricanes
GPD per capita	760 US dollars
Share of main sectors in GPD	Primary sector: 23 % Secondary sector: 18 % Tertiary sector: 59 %
Unemployment	28,9 %
Poverty	24,7 % of Haitians live with less than a 1,25 US dollar per day, 58.6 % with less than 2,5 US dollars per day
Human Development Index	0,471 – 168 <sup>ème</sup> (of 187 countries)
Literacy rate	85.1 %
Seropositivity rate HIV/AIDS	2.2 %
Access to improved water source	64.8 %
Proportion of children dying before the age of five	88 ‰

*Data sources : IHSI/CELADE (2008 and 2013), World Bank (2012), IHSI (2007 and 2001), UNDP HDI (2014), EMMUS V (2012), Report 2013 on the Millennium Development Goals UNDP development (2014).*



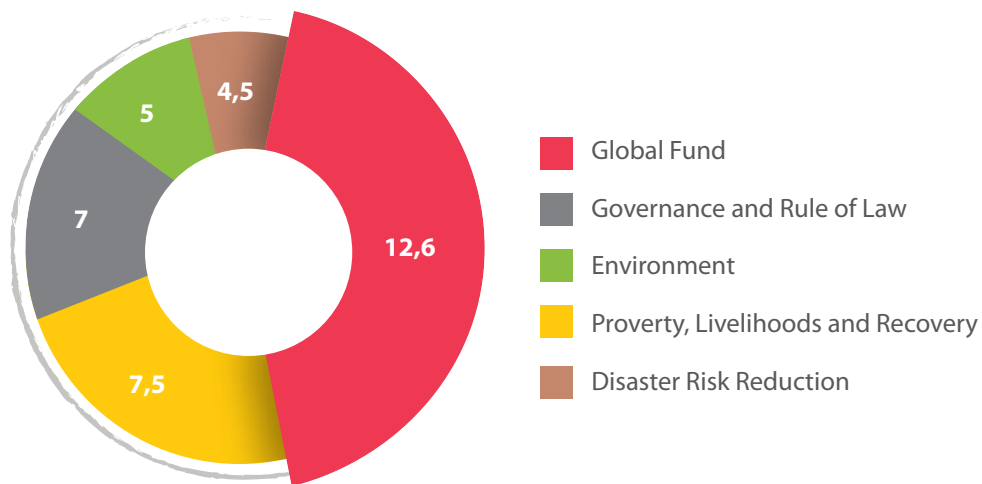




Number of projects: 39

Personnel: 335

Total program budget for 2014: 36,6 USD million



Number of " My World " ballots collected in Haiti (UN Global Survey): 4 135

In May 2014, the three sectors chosen as priorities by the voters are education, health and jobs

**Key Partners :**






GEF, CAJO, European Union, Brazil, South Africa, Japon, Chile, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, UNASUR, Norway, FRH, Spain, Finland, Koweït, Cyprus Red Cross, Global Fund, World Bank, BID, UNDP Dominican Republic, MINUSTAH, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, ONUSIDA, WFP, UNEP, UN Women, UN Habitat, FAO, OIT, OMS-PAHO, OCHA, OEA, Presidence, Primature, BPM-OMRH, BPM-UCLBP, CEP, CNIGS, CNSA, Haitian Red Cross, DINEPA, Directions of Department (Sud, Nord-Ouest, Nord, Nord-Est), EDH, ESIH, FAES, GHESKIO, IHSI, MARNDR, MCFDF, MCI, MDE, MEF, MICT-DPC, MJSP,MPCE, MSPP, MTPTC, Municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Pétion-Ville), ONI, CIAT Secretary, UEH/ONAVC, Quisqueya University.

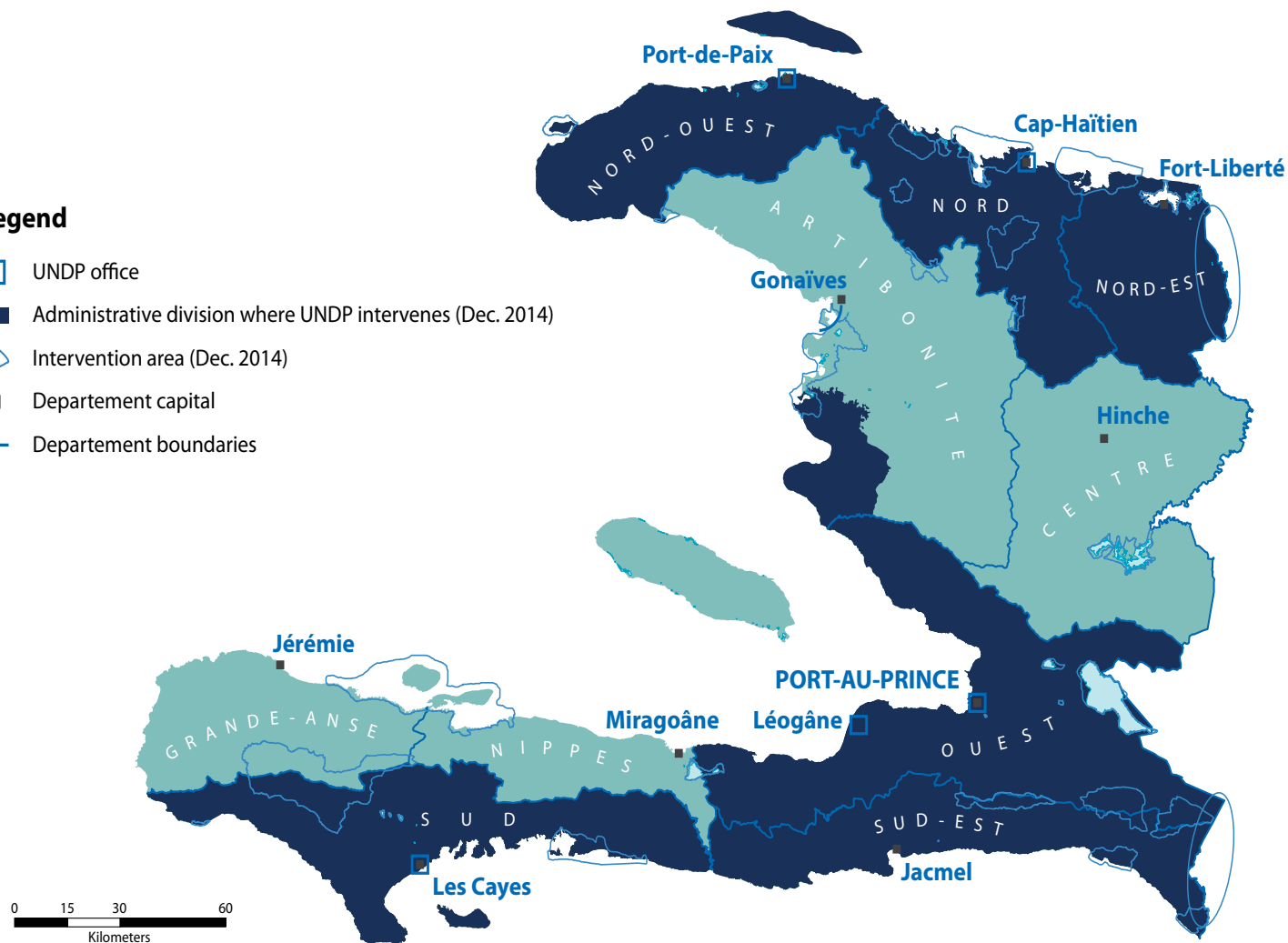
**Donor Contributions for 2014 (USD million)**

Canada	4,8 USD million
Haiti	4,8 USD million
United State	1,6 USD million
United Kingdom	2,6 USD million
European Union	412,654.75 USD

# UNDP in Haiti 2013/2014

## Legend

-  UNDP office
-  Administrative division where UNDP intervenes (Dec. 2014)
-  Intervention area (Dec. 2014)
-  Departement capital
-  Departement boundaries



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# Annual Report 2014



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