



UNITED NATIONS IN
HAITI



HAITI

TOWARDS TRANSITION

2013



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PREFACE

SANDRA HONORÉ

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti

Haiti's democratic political transition continued to show signs of progress, albeit at a slow and uneven pace. The United Nations pursued its engagement with the Government and people of Haiti with a view to contributing to greater security and stability, and to the sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

The country's stabilization process encountered a number of difficulties in 2013, including a missed opportunity to hold free, inclusive and credible elections to reinforce national and local democratic institutions. This notwithstanding, collaboration among the three Powers to establish a transitional electoral council, as well as the adoption by the Parliament and the promulgation by the Executive of the Electoral Law, are positive indications that the nation is able to surmount political divisions.

Overcoming divisions could pave the way for Haiti to be able to speed up action to strengthen the rule of law, foster economic development, and respond to the urgent social and economic needs of the population.

In 2013, the United Nations Police continued its support and training for the Haitian National Police (HNP). The graduation of 1059 cadets, the largest class in the history of the HNP and of 41 middle-management officers, bolstered HNP capacity for providing security throughout the country. The security situation remained relatively stable, despite frequent incidents of civil unrest. While the still-growing HNP continued to face the challenges of sporadic incidents of violence, especially in areas of the capital, Port-au-Prince, overall crime rates decreased.

The Security Council authorized the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to begin a progressive reduction of its military footprint, while adapting its configuration to support ongoing security and stabilization needs on the ground. Through its Consolidation Plan and alongside the United Nations Country Team and its international partners, the Mission remained committed to working with the Haitian Government and Parliament, as well as key State institutions, to develop the Haitian National Police, strengthen national capacity to organize and administer elections, consolidate the rule of law, promote human rights and assist in the implementation of national and local governance reforms.

The direction that the country's political situation will take in the coming year will depend on whether the Executive, the Parliament and national sectors reach consensus on key governance issues.





INTRODUCTION

PETER DE CLERCQ

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator
and Humanitarian Coordinator in Haiti

Despite the country's inherent vulnerabilities, Haiti continued to experience progress on several humanitarian and development issues. For the first time since the January 2010 earthquake, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) dropped below 200,000. Attention starts to be focused on the quickly growing urbanisation and urban poverty phenomena, and the dissolution of the camps is gradually being linked to urban planning and sustainable solutions in an urban environment. The number of people affected by cholera also reduced significantly compared to the previous year and the government has shown ownership and leadership on the issue by presenting both a long and intermediate term plan to combat the disease. Humanitarian actors have successfully handed over the coordination of some key humanitarian sectors to governmental entities. This move towards greater national ownership and leadership also mirrors changes in the external aid coordination framework. In May 2013, the first meeting of the "Comité de l'Efficacité de l'Aide" (CEA) took place with the attendance of major international donors.

Clearly, challenges remain. The country is still extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and epidemics. More importantly, sustainable development in Haiti requires significant improvements in the modernization and implementation of rule of law and investment frameworks. Issues such as the deployment of police presence throughout the country, illegal prolonged pre-trial detentions, or legal reforms required to facilitate and protect investments need to be addressed in order to impact structural poverty dynamics in the country.

As the country slowly transitions its focus from short-term humanitarian needs to longer term structural issues, the challenge for the Government of Haiti will be to establish a different basis for cooperation with the International Community that allows for much more significant funding to be channelled directly to the Government. The latter will require enhanced mutual accountability and transparency, as well as a reinforcement of the Government's capacity to implement and deliver services to the population. The United Nations system and its partners should moreover identify flexible funding arrangements to support ambitious national development policy priorities as well as the on-going humanitarian crises despite a still volatile political environment. A specific emphasis should be placed on supporting the extension of State authority through the current state reform programme and direct budget support.

Throughout the year, the UN system in Haiti showed its commitment to support the people of Haiti towards greater ownership in their development process. We established and strengthened key partnerships to promote the lasting socio-economic change the Haitian people long for and deserve. The road ahead leading to sustainable development is still long, but the first steps have been taken.

Port-au-Prince, December 2013



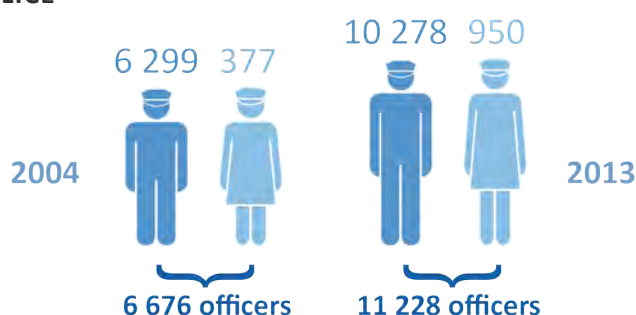
RULE OF LAW

Rule of law in Haiti remains a challenge, mainly due to dysfunctional institutions (justice, police and prisons). Professional police and accountable justice systems are essential to the stability of the country, and therefore to investments, economic growth and development.

The United Nations supports the strengthening of rule of law through promoting democratic governance, securing the legal and physical security of the population and supporting a functioning public administration.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

POLICE



The HNP registered its first targeted promotion of 1,000 graduates.

449 police officers trained on sexual and gender-based violence, as per the 7-month basic training for new HNP officers. (1)

A Women's Committee inaugurated at the Haitian National Police.

SECURITY:

UN PEACEKEEPING AT WORK

146 daily patrols
of UN police

527 daily patrols
of military contingents

} in average
throughout
the country

Gender focal points appointed in 22 commissariats (13 in West Department and 1 in each of the other 9). (2)

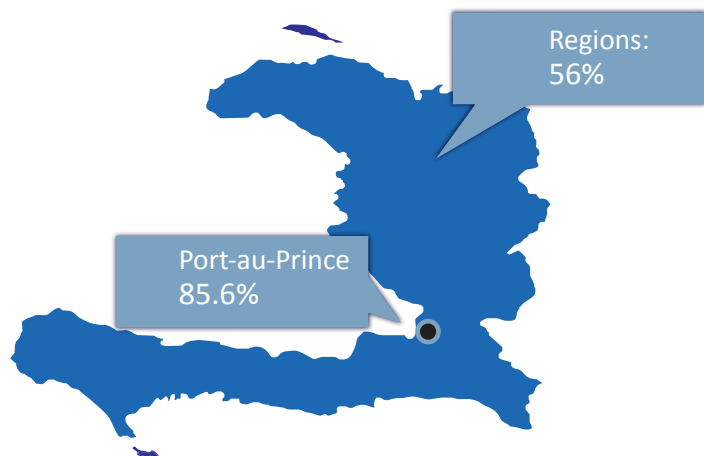
Adoption and publication of the HNP Career Plan.

13 police stations rehabilitated or built. (3)

Creation of a Centre for Continuing Education of the Judicial Police Staff. (4)

CORRECTIONS

Pre-trial Detention



Pre-trial Detention Monitoring Committees in place in 12 jurisdictions.

JUSTICE

Establishment of the administration of the Superior Council of the Judiciary. 10 tribunals rehabilitated or built and a further 4 equipped. (5)

The country's Appellate Courts agreed to harmonize the application of a law on appeals.

The 4 Legal Aid Offices (BAL) in Port-au-Prince now assist women and children victims of violence. (6)

Recruitment and training of 40 students, including 15 women, at the School of Magistrates. (7)

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

UN efforts will continue to bolster the performance of the police, judiciary and corrections, accompany public administration reform, and strengthen border management capacities.

Beyond reinforcing institutions and good governance, the consolidation of a culture of rule of law is essential to the protection of citizens' rights.

The establishment and proper functioning of key accountability and oversight mechanisms is essential.

So are genuine political stability and will to firmly root rule of law in Haiti. This is currently compounded by the fact that many draft laws are awaiting legislative decisions.

Implementation of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's capacity-building plan. (8)

Publication of the Electoral law setting up a constitutional quota of at least 30% women's representation.

PROTECTION

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights established in May 2013.

Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in October 2013.

Office of the Ombudsperson accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions.

10 spaces for the reception of survivors of gender-based violence in Port-au-Prince and 5 departments. (9)

Creation of a multi-disciplinary « Bureau de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre » offering training as well as medical, psycho-social, police and legal services to survivors of gender-based violence staffed with Ministry of women's affairs and police officers.

Promulgation of the law on adoption. (10)



VOICES

«Today, I'm very happy to be a police officer following eight months and 27 days of training, and I'm ready to do my job - which is to protect and serve the lives and property of the people of Haiti.»

Guerline Francis, from Port-à-Piment (South) - one of 1,058 cadets of the 24th Promotion of the Haitian National Police, which was sworn-in on December 27th, 2013.



GOVERNANCE

Institutional governance remains a key challenge in Haiti. State revenues barely cover the operational needs of ministries and state entities, and the Triennial Investment Plan (PTI) for 2014-2016 relies heavily on external resources such as donor funding and PetroCaribe loans. Access to state services generally remains highly insufficient and varies greatly from one region to another. However, positive steps have been taken. The first international meeting of the national coordination framework of external development aid in Haiti (CAED) took place on the 10th of May 2013. It represents an important achievement towards greater alignment of external funds and the Government priorities. Progress was also made regarding the state reform agenda.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

AT CENTRAL LEVEL

Establishment of the **Transitional College of the Permanent Electoral Council (CTCEP)** in April 2013.

Publication of the **new Electoral Law** in December 2013 in the official newspaper “Le Moniteur”.

8,700 people participated in **121 municipal or district fora** on issues of governance across the country. (1)

Set-up and implementation of the **Groupe de Bailleurs pour le Renforcement de la Gouvernance Locale (GBGL)**, a coordination mechanism of donors supporting local governance. (2)

Strengthening of the judicial inspectorate through the **‘PACTE Justice’ capacity-building plan**, which plans the budgets of the Ministry of Justice’s Directorates and Services at five-year projections. (3)

The framework for external development aid coordination in Haiti made a leap forward in 2013 with the first meeting of its **Aid Effectiveness Committee (CEA)**. Implemented by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, the CEA, a strategic forum bringing together the Haitian Government and its financial partners, has identified action priorities for effective and sustainable development. The external aid management module, a database on funding from the

international community, is now online and should improve the management of external aid and its integration into the State's budget. (4)

Setting-up of the **software programs from the SIGOB initiative** – a computer and policy agenda to manage all connections of a public institution – at the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice, hence promoting the strengthening of its executive power. (5)

AT DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL

Technical support for the **development, analysis and validation of 140 municipal budgets**, and development of action plans for 40 municipalities and 42 vice-delegations through an institutional participatory diagnosis. (6)

14 municipal buildings, one delegation and 2 vice-delegations built with UN support. (7)

Training of the country's 75 Ministry of national education and professional training (MENFP) inspectors and planners. **All 10 decentralized MENFP structures are reinforced** to enhance regulation, planning, budgeting and governance. (8)

Rehabilitation of the Western department offices of the Office of Civil Protection. (9)

Support to MICT for the development and implementation of **Programme of Intervention North & North-east (PINNE)** including recruitment and training of 112 key municipal posts. (10)



PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES

If 2013 has seen encouraging progress, many challenges persist, including the implementation of **public administration reform, public finances and the development of more transparent procurement processes**. In 2014, it will be key that the Government completes the reform processes initiated in the past couple of years.

All actors in Haiti, especially international partners, including the UN, should accompany state institutions and Haitian civil society towards strengthened

capacities in order to enable true national leadership on development issues.

This cross-cutting priority will be taken into account when **revising the Integrated Strategic Framework of the UN system in Haiti** for 2013-2016, in order to align it further with the priorities of the Government of Haiti for 2014-2016.



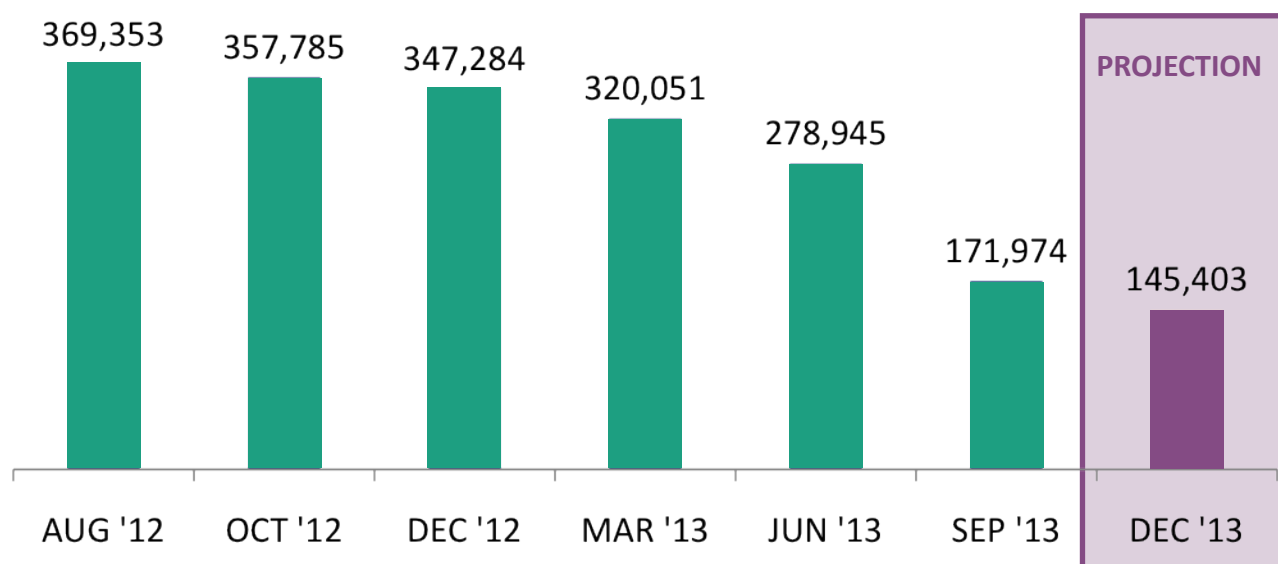
RETURN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD REHABILITATION

Over the last few decades, the housing sector, in Port-au-Prince and in other Haitian cities, developed mostly informally without regulatory frameworks or sector policies for the management of urban growth. The 2010 earthquake shed a crude light on the great vulnerability of Haitians, and the need for safer building practices.

In 2013, significant progress was achieved with the support of the United Nations and the many partners working on housing and urban development.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

DISPLACEMENT TREND



54,758 rental subsidies, 113,595 transitional shelters, 7,515 houses rebuilt and 26,547 houses were provided as of November 2013 to earthquake-affected families.

34 599 households assisted since the beginning of return project and 193 camps closed (1).

Through the 16/6 Project (2) and the Support programme for the reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods (3):

46,000 residents benefited from infrastructure rehabilitation, through rebuilt “red houses” and repaired “yellow houses” in the neighborhoods targeted by the project.

More than 20 neighborhood rehabilitation plans developed with communities, including participatory diagnostic, project prioritization and implementation details.

8 Community platforms were set up and trained on social and spatial local governance, risk mitigation, inclusive access to basic services etc.

63 trainers and 87 skilled laborers trained and certified and setting up the Government vocational training program.

Provided the government with a guide on land tenure for informal settlements with corresponding examples of formal contracts.

Nearly 4 km roads rehabilitated and over 4 km of drainage canals built.

Over 3 km sidewalks rebuilt and 500 linear meters retaining walls constructed.

More than 500 solar streetlights installed.

Strengthened the electricity network via the installation of 18 transformers, 142 wooden pylons and 10,000 feet of cable.

Setting up of solid waste collection points for recycled materials like glass, plastic and metal.

5 public places rehabilitated and over 3 km of pipe installed.

14 water infrastructure points in place with corresponding water committees.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

There is a remaining need to accompany the return, relocation and alternative housing solutions to Haitians still living in camps and to continue the reinforcement of Haitian institutions leading housing, urban development and reconstruction efforts.

Rehabilitation activities must be scaled up in neighborhoods of return and the systematic integration of disaster risk reduction must be advocated for in urban planning and neighborhood rehabilitation and protection standards.

Enhance community and municipal capacities for sustainable local governance; strengthen coordination with relevant governmental bodies (MTPTC, DINEPA etc.) to improve access to urban basic services.

Existing neighborhood upgrading plans shall be consolidated at the municipal level, while training in safe construction practices continues at a faster pace.

Challenges still block the housing sector namely the lack of housing credit and land tenure issues. Different tools must be implemented to support a sustainable housing strategy.

VOICES



Beatrice spent three-and-a-half years in camps, where she faced forced evictions and insecurity, until she was relocated through the rental subsidy scheme.

“I chose to rent a room in a relative’s house and, now that I also found a job, I am saving-up to repair the house where I lived prior to the quake. Things have improved a lot since I left the camp - and I will have a house of my own soon!”

(1) IOM and E-Shelter/CCCM Cluster.

(2) The 16/6 project is a governmental project funded by the Haitian Reconstruction Fund and supported by the United Nations (UNDP, UNOPS, IOM and ILO) to promote rehabilitation of neighborhoods and voluntary return from camps.

(3) This project, supported by IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA and UNEP, aims to provide the government and partners with basic decision-making and coordination tools for the reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods.



HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Haiti has made remarkable progress to recover from the multiple shocks suffered in the last few years: 89% of the displaced population from the 2010 earthquake have left the camps; the number of cholera cases has been reduced by 50 percent from 2012 to 2013 and severe food insecurity has been brought down from 1.5 million affected people in early 2013 to 600,000 in October 2013. Also, national capacities to better prepare and respond to future emergencies have been further strengthened. Such progress was only possible thanks to concerted national and international efforts.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PREPARATION ET REPONSE

In 2013, 1 national and 10 departmental **contingency plans** for the cyclone season were developed by the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC).

1 national **simulation exercise** carried out by the DPC, in which all the relevant international partners participated. 3 exercises in the Departments of Nippes, South and South East. 9 new Departmental Emergency Operations Centres established.

Preparedness activities in 223 camps with pre-identified focal points able to provide minimal preparation and response.

In **preparation for the landfall of Tropical Storm Chantal in July 2013**, 154 camps were reached with last-minute sensitization messages for more than 40,000 families.

In 2013, **the DPC also further reinforced its capacity to address concerns related to protection**, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) as part of its emergency preparedness and response plans and activities.

In August 2013, the DPC national focal point on protection participated in the preparation and conduct of the national

emergency simulation exercise. For the first time, **protection concerns were reported by the field to the national level and addressed.**

Non-food items (NFI) contingency stocks pre-positioned in more than 20 communes (out of 140) across the country to cover the needs of 50,000 families in case of emergency. (1)

FOOD INSECURITY AND SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

The situation in 2013 has significantly improved. The estimated number of severely food insecure people has dropped to 600,000 people and the total number of food insecure to 3 million people from the 6.7 million people last year.

A well-coordinated response to food insecurity by the Government of Haiti and the international community is **one of the factors that can explain this positive trend**; in addition to a good harvest in spring 2013, a reduction of the Consumer Price Index of locally produced food and an 11% increase in remittances from abroad.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Critical needs and acute vulnerabilities remain across the country requiring life and livelihood-saving interventions. An estimated 146,000 people remain displaced in camps as of January 2014. Despite a significant decrease in the overall number of cholera-related deaths, the number of people perishing due to the disease stands at 1.22%, slightly over the 1% internationally recognized global target for effective cholera control but far below 2.2% observed at the end of December 2010. (2)

While recognizing improvements in the food security situation, the prevalence of **Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)** among children below 5 years has increased from 5.1% (EMMUS) in 2012 to 6.5% in 2013. 100,000 children under 5 are affected by GAM, of which 20,000 are affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

The decline in humanitarian funding puts at risk the important gains achieved to date. In 2013, less than 50% of the critical humanitarian requirements identified were funded. This decrease in funding has also led to a gradual withdrawal of humanitarian actors registered by the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Their number continued

to decrease from 515 in 2010 to 177 in 2013. In certain sectors, the resulting capacity gap is felt, particularly with regard to human and financial resources to ensure basic services.

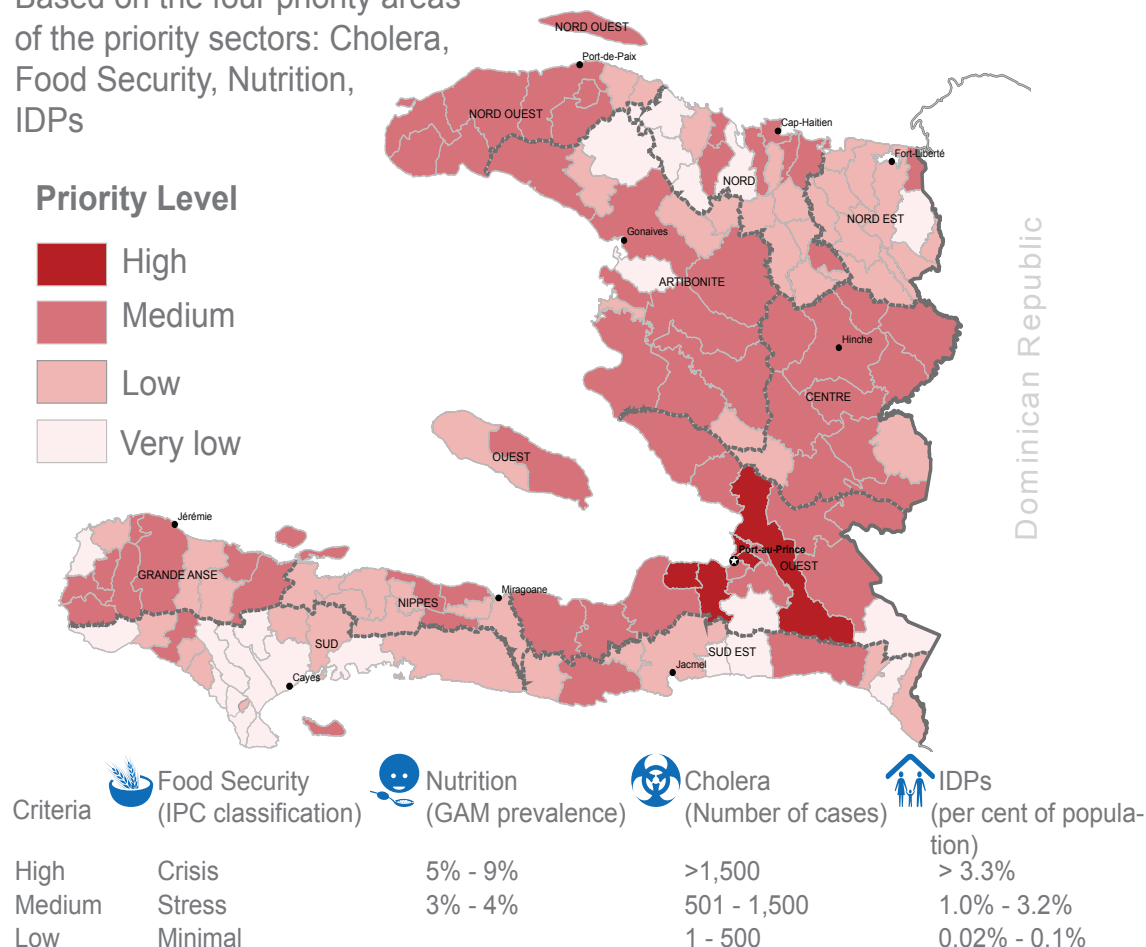
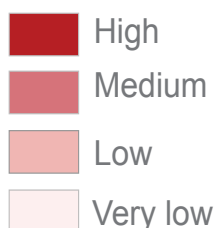
The **Haiti Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2014**, which requests 168 million USD, aims to ensure that remaining critical humanitarian needs of displaced populations, people affected by cholera and by food insecurity and malnutrition are responded to and minimized. It also seeks to strengthen national capacities to coordinate and respond to actual and future humanitarian needs in case of a crisis. Half of the requirements are intended to seek solutions and provide basic services for 100% of the remaining IDPs in camps. A further 40 million is required for health and WASH needs related to the cholera epidemic.

As funding for humanitarian assistance declines, the humanitarian community recognizes the importance of **engaging with longer-term development actors** to ensure that critical humanitarian needs are addressed at the same time that actions continue to be undertaken to address structural challenges.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY AREAS IN HAITI

Based on the four priority areas of the priority sectors: Cholera, Food Security, Nutrition, IDPs

Priority Level



(1) Source: Cluster CCCM & Shelter.

(2) See annual report: "Cholera in Haiti: An End in Sight", December 2013: <https://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info/document/cholera-haiti-end-sight-un-december-2013>.



CHOLERA PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

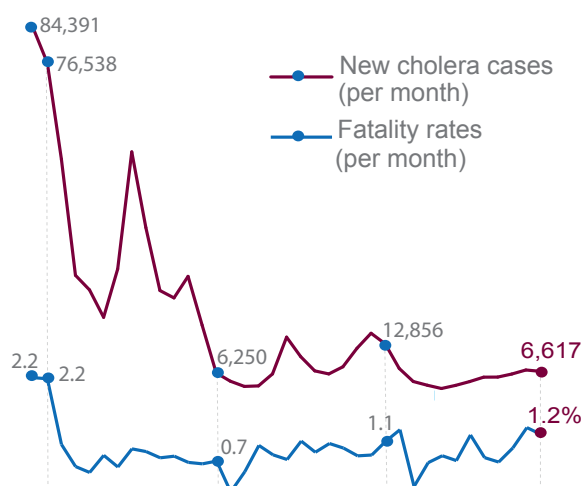
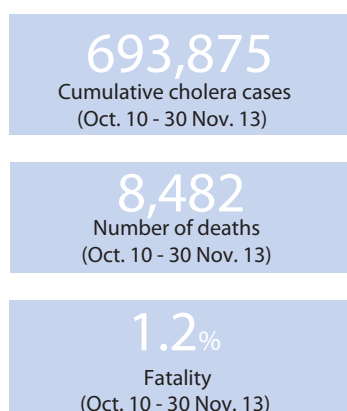
Strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to cholera remains the central objective behind UN efforts, including the launch by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon of a new initiative to support expanded access to clean water and sanitation, improved health care and the global mobilization of resources to tackle cholera in Haiti.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

Since its emergence in October 2010, cholera has affected an estimated 697,715 people and claimed the lives of 8,547 people. (1) From January to December 2013, Haiti reported more than 58,600 cases and 592 deaths. According to WHO/PAHO, up to 45,000 people could be affected by the epidemic during 2014.

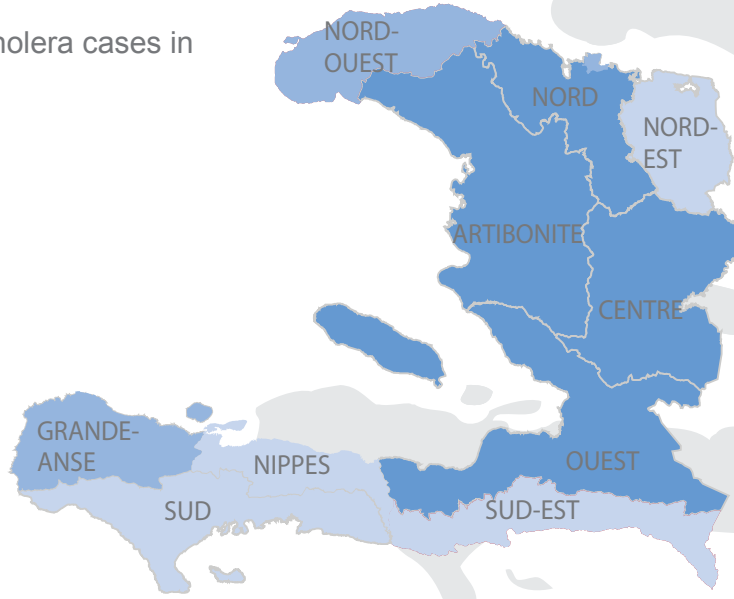
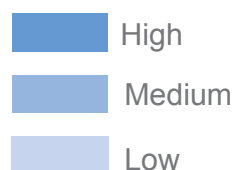
The number of suspected cases has been reduced significantly every year, from 352,033 cases in 2011 to 58,600 cases in 2013. The number of people perishing due to the disease stands at 1.22%, slightly over the 1% internationally recognized global target for effective cholera control but far below 2.2% observed at the end of December 2010.

General information on cholera in Haïti (Oct. 2010 - 30 Nov. 2013)



Current priority areas (Jan.-Nov. 2013)

Based on number of cholera cases in department



More than **\$140 million USD** spent and/or committed to respond to the epidemic since its outbreak.

The United Nations helped establish/upgrade **160 cholera treatment facilities**, rehabilitated water and sanitation (WASH) infrastructures in five department hospitals and 14 cholera treatment facilities, improved water quality in 80 health centres and established nearly 700 water and chlorination points across Haiti.

A **water-quality monitoring system** is implemented in 56 health centres and is being expanded to all of Haiti's 140 communes.

Sanitary facilities were built in 240 schools.

Reduced risks for an estimated 1.2 million people through **desludging of latrines**.

More than **9 million water purification tablets, soaps and medical items and equipment** supplied for the prevention and treatment of cholera.

Oral cholera vaccines were purchased to cover up to 110,000 people.

Community-based hygiene campaigns have reached hundreds of thousands of families.

400 metric tons of health, water and sanitation materials provided to areas facing cholera outbreaks.

A **network of national and international NGOs** working in WASH with experience in fighting cholera in Haiti was set-up to reinforce the role of national authorities and to improve nationwide coordination and response.

A majority of recommendations made by a panel of independent experts were adopted on how to avoid future epidemics.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The number of international actors engaged in cholera response efforts has declined from 120 in 2011 to about 50 in 2013, while national capacity has not increased by any comparable degree, creating a significant **gap in treatment coverage**.

There is an urgent need to continue **supporting waste treatment in IDP camps**. The dysfunctional **national water system** needs to be improved.

Rising institutional death rates reflect the **need to improve the quality of case management** across the country, which is severely hampered by insufficient medical staff due to the lack of payment of salaries and incentives.

The UN and its partners remain fully mobilized to address these challenges in support of the Government of Haiti and will continue to **appeal for additional funding** to adequately address both short and longer-term needs.

The UN Secretary-General launched the **Initiative for the Elimination of Cholera in the Island of Hispaniola** in December 2012. In view of strengthening initiatives underway, the SG requested the elaboration of a clear road map outlining the UN's cholera elimination efforts in the country, the establishment of a Cholera Coordination Unit in Haiti to oversee UN efforts and appointed a Senior Cholera Coordinator based in New York to optimize UN resources and support the national plan for the elimination of cholera.

A **Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP)** and a **cholera-specific UN plan** were developed for 2014, in which USD 40 million are requested for cholera prevention and treatment.



HEALTH

Even before the earthquake, the health situation in Haiti was already one of the most fragile in the region. However, significant progress was made in several areas, including nutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention.

In 2013, the Ministry of Health continued to receive support to ensure increased accessibility to quality healthcare. For instance, with the technical assistance of the UN and its partners, through the multi-sectorial governmental platform 'Aba Grangou', a law on food fortification was drafted and transmitted to the Haitian Parliament for approval.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

28 emergency obstetrics and neonatal centers equipped in 9 departments and 35 providers trained in KMC (Kangaroo mother care). (1)

Four maternity clinics are operational in Port-au-Prince, as well as in Artibonite and South-East departments, providing emergency neo-natal obstetrics care, family planning and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services. Such services are also available in 9 additional health facilities, covering more than 18,300 pregnant women. (2)

To date, 40,000 beneficiaries have been sensitized on reproductive health issues in an effort to decrease maternal mortality. (1) (2)

A National Institute of Higher Education of Midwives is operational. A total of 80 students are being trained in this first year, including 39 nurses and 41 direct-entry midwives. (2)

177,924 pregnant women received iron supplements.

In 2013, 1,520,872 women of childbearing age received the first dose of the tetanus vaccine and 973,043 received the second dose. (1)

80,000 young people were educated about reproductive health, HIV prevention, family planning and social relations through the network of youth centers operated by civil society organizations. (2)

FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence among general population aged 15-49 has been stable since 2005 at a rate of 2,2% (2,7% among women and 1,7% among men).

Prevalence among young people aged 15-24 is 0,9 % (1,3% among young women and 0,4% among young men).

58.7% of women and 73.8% of men aged 15-24 use condoms. (4)

67% of HIV-positive pregnant women are receiving HIV treatment. (1)

The number of people on antiretroviral drugs (ARV) increased from 29.180 in 2010 to 34.927 in 2011. (4)

2,837 adolescents were counseled and tested for HIV and 62,717 condoms were distributed. (1)

Nutrition assistance was provided to 12,000 Haitians living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and their families (total of 60,000 beneficiaries) to encourage adherence to treatment. (3)

NUTRITION

In partnership with 30 national and international organizations, 123,500 people across 7 departments of the country, received targeted supplementary feeding assistance, among them 75,000 children aged 6-59 months and 48,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women. (3)

439 health workers trained in the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). (1)

672,850 children aged 6-59 months supplemented with Vitamin A (63.34% of the target).

387,327 children aged 12-59 months were dewormed (40.43% of the target).

1 plant was provided to the Ministry of Health to produce iodized salt. (1)

The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) was re-launched to improve breastfeeding practices. 1 hospital was certified with the BFHI and another one is pending. (1)

Efforts were made to further integrate highly vulnerable groups (children with TB, HIV/AIDS, and living with disabilities) in the nutrition programmes through strengthened capacities of hospital staff and community health workers. (1)

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

A new HIV National Strategic Plan (NSP) covering 2014-2018 is being developed, under leadership of the Ministry of Plan and Ministry of Health with the support of partners, including the UN. A budget to implement the new NSP will also be implemented after a process of prioritization. (5)

The reinforcement of vaccine management will be a priority, notably to reinforce the chain logistics to start new vaccination campaigns and complete the 3 rounds of Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus vaccination in the whole country.

Efforts are currently underway for the introduction of the vaccine against rotavirus in 2014 and the preparation of the introduction of the vaccine against pneumococcal disease.

In 2014, the UN will focus on supporting community health workers initiatives to promote an effective health management and monitoring system.

While use of family planning methods is on the rise by an average 1% per year, the unmet needs for family planning remain high at 35%. More efforts are underway to ensure universal access.



VOICES

In Haiti, emergency clinics help reduce maternal and neonatal deaths

Clinics providing emergency obstetrics and care to the newborns are working to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.

According to the findings of a 2012 nationwide survey on mortality, morbidity and use of services, less than 36% of births take place in the country's health facilities.

Now, four pilot clinics across Haiti are working to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by providing basic emergency or obstetric care, or SONUB (an acronym for the French Soins obstétricaux et néonataux d'urgence de base).

These clinics have been created through a partnership between the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(4) DATA FROM EMMUS V

UN entities: (1) UNICEF (2) UNFPA (3) WFP (5) UNAIDS



EDUCATION

The education sector faces many challenges, due to the lack of public infrastructures, the often prohibitive non-public school fees, and the uneven distribution of schools throughout the country. However, over the past years, important progress was made, notably regarding attendance to primary school. The UN works with the Government of Haiti to continue increasing children's access to school, regulate the education system, abolish education fees, and define quality standards for state and non-state service providers.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The 2010-2011 National School Census reveals a 12% increase in the Net Enrolment Rate up to 88% since 2003; almost 1.5 million children between 6 and 12. However, 200,000 children are still not attending school. (1)

Reinforced education planning capacities of the Ministry as the rate of data collection has improved for Fundamental and Secondary Schools. (2)

Among children in 50 public schools, most read just about 26 words a minute.

Distribution of 49,000 school kits in the South-East and Central Departments and 1,000 school kits to 15 educational centers for children with disabilities.

Overall, 12,500 children, 350 teachers and 50 school principals have improved their skills.

100 schools in four targeted departments with NGO partners benefit from early grade reading programs for students and training on school management. (1)

750 students in 25 schools in vulnerable areas (West department) were trained in basic Disaster Risk Reduction, first aid, etc. (3)

Through cooperation with 16 national NGOs, one hot meal every day is provided to 685,000 children in 2,317 elementary schools (preschool to grade 9) in most food insecure areas of the country as per National Food Security Centre classification. Meals cover 20% of the recommended daily energy intake for children aged 3-15 years. (4)

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

In 2014, the UN will continue supporting government institutions to **increase children's access to quality formal, community and family-based early learning opportunities**.

The UN will keep on supporting the Ministry of Education for the **production of statistics** on higher education institutions necessary for planning and coordination of interventions in this sector.

The UN will also accompany the government in **developing policy frameworks** to regulate the education system and define quality standards for service providers.

So that by 2015, 80,000 children, 80% of whom live in the most remote areas, will have access to a quality education based on an essential package that can be used as standard for the definition of a national policy.



VOICES : P.L.A.Y !

The end of a school year provides an opportunity to carry out evaluation of a pilot playground programme in Haiti that has proven popular among students and teachers alike.

With a US\$1 million founding grant from Disney, UNICEF launched a pilot programme that used playgrounds to help foster creativity and healthy development for children affected by disaster and emergencies. The P.L.A.Y. project featured portable playground units designed by architect David Rockwell. These playgrounds were placed in schools in Haiti and in child-friendly spaces in Bangladesh at the start of the 2012 school year.

“How do you take care of children’s development in very difficult circumstances?” asks Dr. Cassie Landers from Columbia University’s School of Public Health, who is one of the evaluators of the pilot programme. “We thought the playground would be an innovative response to this very challenging problem.”

The first task of the evaluation team was compiling data through interviews with teachers, parents, community members and the children, themselves, to see how children were responding to the block-style playground. To assist in this process, local humanitarian organization Tipa Tipa was the monitoring partner on the ground in Haiti.

Preliminary results of the evaluation show that the playground is a versatile resource for children and teachers, alike. Each component of the playground, which is transported and kept in a mobile, climate-friendly box, can be used as a practical learning tool in the classroom. Geometry, colours and shapes are just a few of the subjects that can be explored. Some teachers have reported finding the playground blocks helpful because they have few, if any, teaching tools in their classrooms.



ENVIRONMENT

Over the past thirty years, the country's forest cover dramatically decreased and now represents less than two per cent of the Haitian territory. Eighty-five per cent of the country's watersheds are degraded, which causes frequent floods, soil erosion and important losses of nutrients, which are essential for agriculture. In 2013, the United Nations continued its efforts to increase agriculture production, improve watershed management and integrated marine and coastal zone management as well as reforestation.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

More than 400 hectares planted and 800 short-term jobs created, of which more than a third for women through the 'Green Frontier' project. (1)

A bi-national committee works to improve shared management of natural resources in the border area, with representatives from the Dominican and Haitian ministries of environment. (1)

In the South: (2)

More than 1,300 linear meters of gabion wall were built; 1.5 million seedlings were prepared to reforest 1,000 hectares of land in Aquin and St Louis du Sud; more than 50,000 short-term jobs created (30% women) over the 18-month project duration; 70% of the funds for rehabilitation/mitigation projects allocated through state entities (municipalities or departmental directions of sector ministries).

Promoting the production and sale of 500 clean energy products and set up of 11 clean energy retail businesses in the South. Accessibility to 'Clean Energy' products was enabled through rent and sale of over 7 000 products and employment of 102 vendors.

Support provided to the construction of two pilot hydropower stations in the South to promote the use of alternative energy sources and reduce fuel wood consumption. (3)

Promoting the use of briquettes to cook meals in schools, 299,000 briquettes distributed thereby saving 17,576 kg of charcoal and 105,077 kg of wood during the 2012-2013 school year. (4)

Installation of over 250 solar lamps in some of the marginalized areas of Port-au-Prince. (5)

Delimitation of the first 9 Marine Protected Areas in Haiti's South and 3 in the North.

Creation of an energy cooperative to manage the hybrid electricity system connecting 3 municipalities and micro-griddling of the South benefiting 52 households to date through a private-public partnership.

8 watershed management projects with a reforestation component targeting ravines overlooking Port-au-Prince created temporary jobs for 8,000 people in 2013. (5)



Strengthening of the banks of Grand Goave river. (5)

An **environmental sensitization campaign** was conducted in March 2013 with Members of Parliament, DINEPA, local administration and civil society in **Saut d'Eau** (Central Plateau). (5)

Development of a **mathematical model** allowing people to anticipate the most suitable kind of crops depending on climatic forecasts, as well as an upcoming national policy on adaptation to climate change. (6)

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The UN will continue to accompany Haitian institutions at central and departmental level to support the **modernization of the environmental legislation** and strengthen their planning, fund management and coordination capacities.

In the South Department, the UN will focus on the '**Côte Sud**' **Initiative** (CSI), a coalition supporting the Government for the sustainable development and reduction of vulnerability.

The UN will also pursue its **engagement with community-based organizations to improve the livelihoods of Haitians** through, for instance, the sustainable development of fishing, the development of eco-tourism initiatives and improved agro-forestry systems.



VOICES

«I had no job, so I crossed the border regularly to cut down trees and make charcoal. Charcoal sells well in Haiti. One day, while I was cutting a tree, this project manager approached me and convinced me of the importance of preserving our environment. He then asked me to join a tree-planting brigade, even though I have only one arm.»

Marie Lucie Borgella, project beneficiary of UNDP's 'Frontière Verte' (Green Frontier) in Ouanaminthe (North-east).



EMPLOYMENT

The earthquake only aggravated a critical employment situation in Haiti, with widespread poverty, high unemployment rates and low economic growth. Job creation has therefore been at the centre of many projects and policies implemented through UN support.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

EMERGENCY AND CREATION OF HIGH INTENSITY LABOUR JOBS

More than **470,000 temporary jobs created** (40% women) through Cash for Work, Food for Work and Cash for Production programmes. Jobs created contributed to clean Port-au-Prince and other cities strongly damaged by the earthquake. In rural areas, these helped rehabilitate small infrastructure and protect watersheds to increase agriculture production. (1)

In 2013, **5,473 daily waged workers were hired**, including 2,123 in the capital area. Overall, 2,258,241 USD of wages were paid mainly in the sectors of house construction and road infrastructure. (5)

QUALIFICATION OF WORKERS AND ENTREPRENEURS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

63 persons with strong experience in construction sector were trained to provide **training on construction sites to builders and workers**. They formed two associations to continue building capacity to reduce disaster vulnerability.

More than **500 construction workers (8% women) from earthquake-affected zones were trained and state-certified** to build seismic-proof houses.

50 entrepreneurs and 341 workers (24% women) were trained on the production of quality construction materials such as

blocs and paved blocs as well as on street rehabilitation can respond to the high market demand for these products.

175 entrepreneurs in construction, food processing and mechanics were trained and supported in business development. (2)

JOB CREATION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

Farmers, government officials, members of civil society and local chambers of commerce identified **539 iconic products in Haiti's 10 departments**, 30 of which were identified as priority products in terms of their potential for job creation, environmental impact and ability to increase production.

More than **500 vulnerable men and women were integrated into a centre for handicrafts workshops**, accessing support services for micro-businesses. (3)

The UN supported the **implementation of integrated technical and business management training certified by the State** targeting vulnerable populations (semi-skilled adults, micro-entrepreneurs, youth dropouts and young women). (2)

INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Three new dairies are under construction and training is underway to improve the quality and diversity of local dairy products. Meanwhile, members of the national federation of milk producers are supported to improve milk production, transformation and marketing.

Forty seed-producing farmer groups were trained, supported and supervised in the production of some 4,000 metric tons



of certified quality seeds of maize, beans and sorghum. The national seed service was strengthened and 13 agricultural technicians were trained in seed production and quality control. Subsidized locally produced quality seeds were made available to more than 20,000 poverty and/or disaster-stricken farming families.

CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The UN also supports the elaboration of a national employment policy focusing on the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Economy and Finances, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training.

The UN works with the relevant state institutions to develop employment policies, norms for the creation of decent and sustainable jobs and business service centers in metropolitan areas, as well as in rural sites, to facilitate access to the job market. Support is also provided to reform the vocational training sector to better adapt it to the needs of the economy.

It also works on the regulation framework to improve access to credit for micro and small businesses and partners with major microfinance institutions to facilitate linkages between them and businesses.

It also conducts analysis to develop connections between leading businesses and micro/small businesses working in the same sector.

The UN supports the government in its plans for recovery of the agricultural sector, which consists mainly of smallholder farming families whose resilience is a central theme. Several



VOICES

« Training in small business management has given me valuable knowledge in entrepreneurship, but it also allowed me to expand my collection and employ a lot more people. »

Marie-Aure Clermont, of Carrefour (Port-au-Prince) was able to develop (within one year) her business of handcrafted jewelry through an incubator project for women entrepreneurs in sensitive areas of the capital. The project was part of an annual programme funded by the Community Violence Reduction (CVR) section of MINUSTAH.

UN-supported activities (watershed management, local purchase of food/milk, local production of quality seeds, etc.) have allowed progress but it is only when all these different elements are brought into action in the same territorial area that they can result in a virtuous cycle centered around family farming resilience.

ACRONYMS



FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
MINUSTAH:	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO/WHO:	Pan American Health Organization /World Health Organization
UNAIDS:	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV AIDS
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS:	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN WOMEN:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP:	World Food Programme



UNITED NATIONS IN
HAITI



March 2014